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SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEASON 1902.

Anderson & Co.

Seedsmen & Plant Merchants,

399 George St, Sydney.

"Life is full of memories."

What Customers say about Anderson's Seeds and Plants after ten twenty and thirty years experience

A few of a large number of pleasant experiences recorded by clients all over the Commonwealth.

"My name is on your books this thirty years and I have always found your seeds the very best."—D. HARLEY, Lismore.—15-7-01.

"I am pleased to state that I have used your seeds for over thirty years. Last year the Imperial Swede Turnips gave every satisfaction, some weighing from 8 to 10 lbs. and the quality being excellent."—MRS. CASSIDY, Lawrence.—13-5-01.

"The Succession Cabbage Seed I received from you has turned out better than ever I expected; I had a large bed that was the admiration of everyone that saw them, white solid heads, many of them weighing on an average 14 lbs. I have purchased my seeds from you for the last twenty-three years and have never known them to fail once."—JNO. BLUNDELL, Uriarra.—25-7-01.

"I have been a customer to your firm for over twenty years, and only buy your seeds and always have good results.—MRS. EVANS, Narrawa."—15-10-01.

"I have always used your seeds whenever I could get them. I have used them for nearly twenty years, and have always found them reliable and certain to grow."—. . . MRS. WHEATLEY, Wagga."—17-9-01.

"On several previous occasions I have received parcels of seeds, as per order, direct from your warehouse, and I am very pleased to say that the seeds were of exceptional quality, fulfilling even my greatest anticipations. I have been using your seeds for the last eleven years, and I have also used seeds from nearly every nursery in the Australian Colonies, and I have little hesitation in saying that your seeds will compare with any which I have received from other firms."—JOS. DEAN, Gympie, Q.—15-7-01.

"I would like to add that I am always more than satisfied with your seeds, after over ten years dealings with you."—P. FENWICK, Kunopia.—16-7-01.

"I have grown your Succession Cabbage for five years. It can't be beat, and I trust it will be the same this year."—M. MADDEN, Bowral.—26-7-01.

"I have been using your seeds for three years and they give great satisfaction. I have tried others to my sorrow, but I intend never to plant any seeds in future but yours." C. E. GREEN, Maclean.—27-9-01.

"I have received the seeds and plants sent by you as I requested. Well, I send a line to say I am highly pleased with the parcel, which more than comes up to my expectations. For a new chum I advise he always deals with a reliable firm like yourselves, and he is sure of satisfaction. Thanking you for your attention to so small an order as mine."—W. C. ROUSE, Attunga.—6-6-01.

"I am very pleased with your seeds and never use any others willingly. I recommend them to all, as I find them true and of excellent quality."—J. PATCH, Coraki.—17-9-01.

"I received the fruit trees safe, and am very much pleased with them; they were beauties, and I must give you great credit for the way they were packed—it could not be improved on."—H. SLACK, Wollombi.—21-8-01.

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PRINTERS: W. E. SMITH LTD., SYDNEY.

Season 1902.

To our Customers

And all Cultivators of the Soil, either for Pleasure or Profit.

Salutations!

How much habit controls all the work of life! And, as customary, we take pleasure in prefacing our 1902 Seed and Plant Catalogue with our usual "open letter" to our customers and others; and we look forward to addressing them in this way for two or three reasons. 1. It gives us the opportunity of thanking our customers for all the business placed in our hands during the year. 2. It enables us to say a few words regarding ourselves, and what our hopes for the new season are. 3. To solicit orders from those into whose hands our Catalogue may fall who are not customers, and to ask our old clients to recommend us to their friends.

Thanks from one side.—To the many thousands of our customers from whom we have had orders during the past season we return our hearty thanks, and especially to those who have year by year (many for a quarter of a century and more) sent us their orders regularly for Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants.

Pleasure to both.—It will be a pleasure to our friends—and we count all our customers as such—to know that the hope expressed in our 1901 Catalogue, that the season would show a largely increased trade, has been fully realised, the past season having been a record one in the history of our business.

The facilities afforded in our new warehouse for the dispatch of orders has enabled us to carry out our wish to forward all orders same day as received; in so far as it was possible this has been accomplished, and we shall in the future leave nothing undone to maintain the name we have earned for prompt execution of orders.

The Special Features of our Catalogue this season are to be found in the revised lists in nearly all the Seed sections. Our Catalogue is being kept in the front by careful attention to the removal of varieties superseded by newer types, and the lists of Plants and Fruit Trees have been carefully arranged. We claim that nothing but varieties of exceptional merit are found in our lists, and many new varieties are on the Coloured Sheets. The lovely Poppies, of which a coloured plate will be found in the Catalogue, should delight lovers of this charming flower.

Our Bulb Trade has grown to such an extensive business that we now issue a special Catalogue. This was posted to all our customers in February. If it has not reached you we shall be very pleased to send you a copy upon application.

Our Select Potato List will be issued in July; we usually list 20 to 30 choice varieties, all of proved merit.

We look forward to a largely increased trade during 1902, and would ask our clients to recommend our firm to their friends who are buyers of Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, and Garden Sundries.

Anderson & Co.

Our Terms and Conditions :---

Your Orders

... and ...

Hints on same.

The paragraphs on this and the following page are written in order to make our customers familiar with our methods, to save time during the busy season, and to prevent delay in the despatch of their orders. "What we do" and "What we cannot do" is clearly set forth in the pages of our Catalogue, but unfortunately the information is not carefully read, hence we are forced to undertake a large correspondence to correct mistakes. To endeavour to avoid such delays in the future we are setting forth plainly some important points, for although we offer every possible inducement to trade with us, there are some exceptions in carriage paid goods, which we wish our friends to note.

We Deliver FREE at prices quoted all retail orders for Packet Seeds.

We Deliver FREE at prices named all Collections of Vegetable Seeds offered at special rates, including small quantities of Peas and Beans in packets.

We Deliver FREE at prices named all Vegetable Seeds quoted by the lb. on page 26.

We Deliver FREE at prices quoted all Collections of Plants offered at special rates which can be sent per post.

We do NOT deliver free any heavy seeds, such as Peas and Beans ordered in bulk.

We do NOT deliver free, **except at post rates,** any Peas and Beans ordered by the pint or quart.

We do NOT deliver free the Peas and Beans quoted by quart or bushel on page 26.

We do NOT pay the carriage on **general orders** for Trees and Plants selected from our Catalogue, which are to be sent per post, rail, or steamer.

Special Offers of Seeds and Plants.

The **Special Offers** of Seeds and Plants which appear in this Catalogue are based on close calculations, and we have special reasons for offering these various lines at low rates, and are enabled to do so only by having made the necessary arrangements for a large stock, **but the low quotations do not apply to any orders for the same class of goods selected from the General Catalogue, unless they are strictly in accordance with the Special Offers made, as no alterations can be allowed.**

Important Points.

ALL our old customers are doubtless familiar with the general information we annually give for their guidance in ordering, so as to secure prompt despatch and immediate delivery; but to help our new customers we will repeat some important points, which may prevent misunderstanding and facilitate business.

When ordering Seeds and Plants from us customers should use the Order-sheets provided in this Catalogue, **and be careful to write their names and addresses plainly** (we receive many orders and letters without any address, and some without name or address) and fill in all the information asked for on the printed form, with full instructions how to send, as unless we are directed we can only do our best.

For Plant Orders we require two days' clear notice to have them carefully selected and packed at the Nursery. Fruit Tree Orders are usually despatched in rotation as received, and are got away as soon as the rush of business in planting season will permit; but orders, when they must be delayed, are always acknowledged by postcard and date of probable despatch named.

We Pay Carriage on all retail orders for Vegetable and Flower Seeds and Bulbs, but not on Agricultural Seeds, Seed Grain, Implements, Trees, or Plants.

Send Cash with Orders.—All customers should do so; it saves us an immense amount of work, and they secure a liberal discount of 5 per cent. off retail orders for Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants—or extra Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants to amount of discount; depend upon it, the cash buyer is always well served.

Our Credit Terms are Quarterly Accounts, but we have no desire to extend this business, and we require very satisfactory references before opening any new Accounts. Our old and esteemed customers are still welcome to have the convenience of an Open Account.

How to remit.—We will receive remittances in any form, but prefer crossed cheques, bank drafts, or postal notes; for small amounts postage stamps can be sent.

Our Business :---

A large Trade.

Market Gardeners' Trade.—We supply two-thirds of the seeds used by market gardeners who furnish the city with vegetables, and it would surprise our customers to know the very large quantity of seeds required for this branch of our business.

Wholesale Packet Seed Trade.—Our seeds are to be bought in all the principal towns of the State, and in some towns we have half-a-dozen representatives. All old seeds which are left over at the end of the year are sent back to us to make sure they are not being offered to the public; and besides, we stamp the date of issue on all packets.

Wholesale Bulk Trade.—We also supply large quantities of our seeds to storekeepers who distribute them all over the State to market gardener customers.

Squatters' and Farmers' Trade.—This is a large business with us, and we are always prepared and in a position to quote special rates for larger lines of Grasses, Clovers, and Fodder Plant Seeds; and in view of the rapid strides being made in the dairy industry, we have prepared for a large trade in seeds of crops used for green feed and pasture.

Our Direct Retail Trade.—This is an immense business, and we annually sell hundreds of thousands of packets of our seeds, a trade which is annually increasing. The very finest stocks of seeds the world can produce are provided for it, and the latest novelties are culled with the greatest care from all parts of the world. We are distributing gratis 30,000 copies of the largest and most comprehensive Catalogue published in the Southern Hemisphere.

Our Nursery Trade in Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and other plants is the largest in the State, and we enjoy special facilities for doing the business well. We have special lines grown for us by men who devote their whole attention to some particular branch of the trade, and the result is that we can supply orders in the very best style. No one nurseryman can grow well the immense variety of plants required to supply our orders, and if he tried to do so much of the stock would be inferior; we have found that out, and are therefore in a very strong position, as, having much of our stock grown specially for us, it is as if we had a dozen nurseries in various parts of the Commonwealth managed by specialists in the various lines growing our stock for us.

What we claim

... and what ...

Is readily admitted.

Anderson's Seeds are always the Best

is an oft repeated statement made by ourselves and our customers. We do not wish it to be understood that we consider our seeds superior to those sold by some of our competitors, but we maintain that **they are the best that money can buy,** and that they are vastly superior in quality to seeds generally sold by seedsmen.

We have a very large trade to supply, and consequently our orders have to be specially provided for. Our seeds are grown from stocks selected for us by most careful growers, and they are tested and proved as to their purity of strain and germinating quality, and are, in fact, the **product of the best practical skill** and supervision.

To buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest may be an excellent guide to money-making in some trades, but does not apply to the seed business, as a small saving in the cost of seeds sold might mean ruin to a seedsman's reputation, as seeds which are not carefully grown often produce plants so widely different from the parent stock that they can scarcely be recognised as belonging to it. This is accounted for by the tendency of hybridised stocks to throw back to one or other of the less developed original parents, and this can only be avoided by constant selection of the finest specimens of the improved type, and the raising of the stock seed from these only. In that way we have obtained what may be termed pedigree stock, and are enabled to say **Anderson's Seeds are always the best.** Our seeds have been in the front rank for nearly 40 years, and they hold their premier position to-day.

We give no Guarantee.

It must be clearly understood that we give no guarantee as to the correctness of name, description, or product of the seeds we sell, and any purchaser who does not accept our seeds on these conditions is at liberty to return them, at our cost, within seven days from date of purchase.

It may seem strange that, while we declare our seeds to be the best that money can buy, we refuse to give a guarantee that they are what we declare them to be; but if our customers will only think what this guarantee might mean, they will see how impossible it would be for us to accept such a responsibility, as we are not infallible.

Every care is taken in growing our seeds and in handling them, but it is at the same time possible that a mistake can be made, and our customers must take the risk, as we decline to accept it, the responsibility being altogether out of proportion to the cost of seeds, as a few shillings will buy seeds enough to sow an acre.

Plants for other States and N.Z.

The Plant Diseases Act now in force in Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand renders all plants entering those places from New South Wales liable to inspection and fumigation if found necessary by Government officials. As we are most careful to send out only clean plants, we have suffered very little loss, and that has been entirely due to the perfect fumigation; but we wish our customers outside New South Wales to understand that all orders for Plants and Trees, even post parcels, have to be inspected, and that the inspection can only be done at certain ports of entry.

Choice "Home-Grown" Vegetables

WELL-GROWN VEGETABLES cut fresh from the home-garden are a great luxury which is enjoyed by few. The market gardener strives to produce vegetables of great size as they sell best, whereas the home gardener looks for quality only, and often cuts his vegetables when they are only three parts grown, as they are then at their very best, possessing all that delicacy of flavour and quality which is so highly esteemed, and which constitutes that marked difference between home-grown vegetables and those which are grown for size for the market.

There is a fund of pleasing, healthful exercise to be obtained from the care of a vegetable garden, as the interest is never-failing. Crop follows crop in quick succession, and vegetables of different stages of growth, with their deep, green, vigorous foliage hastening to maturity, must be intensely interesting to the amateur, who is for the first time looking into the wonderful book of nature on the vegetable kingdom. He will be surprised at the immense results which can he obtained from a small packet of seed if sown with intelligent care, and to note what an interesting family of plants it may produce, all true to the parent stock perhaps, but some of them showing a little variation or strange freaks, as is sometimes found in the human family.

If he is an experimentalist, he will probably try the effect of manures in large and small quantities, and will be surprised to note how plants respond to artificial feeding and are transformed in a few weeks. He will find that all plants have their season, and that only then will they grow to perfection.

Another pleasure he will derive will be, being able to supply fresh, crisp vegetables for his own table, and, probably enough, to present to his friends who do not enjoy the advantage of a garden. When we invite our friends to dinner we give them the best the butcher or poulterer can supply, but without vegetables, fruit, and flowers the dinner table would lack many of the delicacies which are now considered to be essential, and as high-class vegetables are the exception, not the rule, you are presenting a rare treat to your guests when you serve up the product of your own garden.

Such vegetables cannot be bought; you must grow them yourself, and, having once taken up this interesting hobby, you are never likely to abandon it when the necessary land is available.

In the Calendar for the Kitchen Garden we have given instructions as to what to sow, and in the following pages, under the heading of each vegetable, will be found instructions for planting and sowing, and a list of the best varieties in each class, and as we have taken the climate of Sydney and neighbourhood as a basis, all that will be necessary for those living in districts which are earlier or later than Sydney will be to make the allowance of a fortnight or three weeks, as the case may be, and then turn to the Calendar for guidance by altering the date accordingly.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

The Soil and its Treatment.

While it is quite true that rich, virgin land, strong loam, or a rich sandy loam of good depth is by far the best for vegetable production, it is also a fact that any average or even comparatively poor soil, if properly worked and treated, can be made to produce abundant crops from year to year.

How is that done?

By supplying it artificially with what it lacks naturally. When land is rich and of good depth, with an open sub-soil, it may be said to possess all the properties for the production of good vegetables, but when we are dealing with average or poor soil of rather shallow depth, we have to improve and alter its character, so as to bring it up to a higher standard, and place it midway between virgin soil and poor land.

We will explain.

All vegetable plants during the period of their growth take from the soil only such of the chemical elements of which it is composed as they can assimilate or feed upon, and if they fail to find the necessary food, they must suffer and produce poor crops only, but by the application of selected manures nearly all the natural deficiencies of poor soil can be supplied, and even poor land can be rendered productive, provided that it has been thoroughly broken up and worked as we will direct.

If the land is naturally of a light and well drained texture to a considerable depth, say 18 inches to 2 feet, the roots of plants will penetrate it unrestrained in search of food and moisture, and their being able to do so will greatly add to their strength and vigor; if the land should, however, be shallow, with a stiff sub-soil, through which the roots cannot penetrate, or the moisture cannot be drained off, we must begin to improve it.

It should at once be trenched, at least 18 inches to 2 feet deep, and the hard sub-soil broken up as directed in the paragraph on trenching. Should this be of a stiff clayey nature, pipe or rubble drains should be laid along the bottom to assist in the better draining of the land during wet weather.

A good dressing of stable or artificial manure should be given if the land is poor; then a green crop grown on it and dug or ploughed in. This treatment will be found to be the best such land can receive.

By the application of the treatment which we have recommended, poor thin land will be greatly improved, and rendered fertile in course of time, but improvement will be gradual, and the object of the gardener must be to keep on steadily improving his land, always giving it more than he takes from it, until it has reached a high productive standard.

Sand must only be looked upon as a vehicle to convey to the plants the food supplied by the gardener for their use, and the fertilizing properties conveyed to the soil by the elements in the shape of rain. Sand contains but little organic matter, and speedily eats up whatever is supplied to it in the shape of manure, but it will produce large crops if it is well and regularly fed. One great advantage it possesses is perfect drainage, and its properties for absorbing large quantities of moisture, but these are counterbalanced to a great degree by the action of the sun upon it during summer, as it demands a constant supply of moisture, either from the sub-soil or artificially from the surface. The best method of improving sand is to add organic matter to it in the shape of loamy soil or peat soil, which is found on or near swamp lands, or by the use of green manuring, which has a wonderful effect upon the succeeding crops, but if nothing better can be found, add stiff or clayey soil to it, which will give it a body, but never lose an opportunity of adding vegetable matter in the shape of manure, decayed leaves, charcoal, etc.

Trenching.

This method of cultivation is adopted for two reasons—the first is to break up the stiff or hard sub-soil, and if it should prove to be clay, shale, or gravel, it only requires to be broken up roughly and left in the bottom of the trench, where it will do good work, as the roots of plants will penetrate it freely when it has been drained and sweetened by the action of the atmosphere, but it must not be brought to the surface. The second reason for trenching is to bring to the surface new, rich, and unworked soil when it is found, to take the place of the surface soil which may be worn out by constant cropping, but this should not be resorted to if the top soil is of fairly good quality.

The trenches should be 3 ft. wide, and should run the whole length of the ground, which it is proposed to trench, and the soil removed from the first trench should be taken to the extreme extent of the land, so that it may fill up the last trench when the work is completed. If it is the intention to bring the sub-soil to the surface, it will first be necessary to clean out the first trench to the required depth, but if it is only intended to break up the bottom spit, it will, of course, be left in its position after it has been broken up, the top soil being merely removed from one trench to another. The depth of the trench will altogether depend upon the character of the sub-soil; 18 inches to 2 feet is considered a good depth, and 3 feet trenching is quite exceptional.

Manuring.

The large number of valuable fertilizers now before the public renders it somewhat difficult for the amateur to make a selection, but for the guidance of our readers, we may state that many gardeners who produce the large supply of vegetables required for the Sydney market use Sugar Co.'s Manures, prepared in such a way as to be immediate in their action and wonderful in their effects as fertilizers. These fine manures can be used at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre, and can be dug in when the crops are sown or planted. Horse manure is, of course, also excellent for vegetable crops, provided it is not perished by being exposed to the action of the atmosphere, which speedily extracts all the ammonia and other fertilizing properties which it may possess. The best horse manure is that which is taken from the stable and placed in a heap or pit daily, and which is the droppings of well-fed healthy horses. Cow manure is much less valuable for most crops, and is generally full of weed seeds, so for market gardeners it is to be avoided. With manures may be classed such chemicals as salt, lime, potash, all of which are most valuable for the improvement of soils requiring particular treatment.

Sowing and Thinning.

If you know your seeds to be good, it is the greatest mistake to sow thickly, as it necessitates heavy thinning, which might have been avoided; besides, the plants which are allowed to remain are not so strong as they would have been if they had had more room in the seed bed. It is a great mistake to allow any vegetable plants to crowd one another, and if you want a first-class crop you must thin out the plants in the earlier stages of their growth; you will have a larger return from a given extent of land by so doing.

Plant or sow just before or after rain if possible, but do not attempt to work heavy soil while it is wet and sticky. Before sowing a crop always dig over the soil, thoroughly manure it, if required, and then reduce it to a fine tilth. Always sow in rows in preference to broadcast sowing, as this method has many advantages. Avoid deep sowing, a slight covering is enough for small seeds; Cabbage, Turnip, Lettuce, etc., about ½ inch is sufficient; Beet, about 1 inch; Peas, about 2 inches, according to the size of the seed.

Watering and Mulching.

When watering is practised in the vegetable garden, it must be done thoroughly, as occasional sprinklings do more harm than good; and it is much more advantageous to water plants thoroughly when the soil has been loosened on the surface and mulched with two or three inches of stable manure, grass, or any other light material, which will not only keep the ground cool, bnt will prevent excessive evaporation of moisture during hot, dry weather. Such crops as Marrows, Melons, Cucumbers, Lettuce, and Tomatoes, so treated, will give wonderful results, and if the ground has been deeply worked, such mulching will do much to prevent the evaporation of any reserved moisture stored in the soil, and which the plants can feed upon during dry weather.

Shelter.

This is an all-important item when the vegetable garden is in an exposed position, and a row of quick-growing shelter trees should be planted to break the force of the wind from the exposed side, and give protection from the bleak winds of winter or the hot winds of summer. Cross breaks of passion fruit, where suitable, running over 6 feet trellises, will be found of great service, as they not only provide excellent shelter, but yield large crops of excellent fruit.

Insect Pests and Insecticides.

Year by year the insect pests and fungoid blights seem to increase, and it is more than ever necessary that every gardener should know how to attack them successfully before they have obtained full development or done any great damage, and we have added a list of a few of the pests and the best remedies for their destruction. These can be applied with a spray pump—"Common Sense Sprayer"—or syringe, according to the size of the garden. Care must be taken that every portion of the plants is wetted with the wash, and, therefore, it must be forced underneath the leaves so as to destroy all the larvæ of the insects.

War against Weeds.

A continual fight must be maintained against the weeds; as they appear they must be attacked at once, otherwise they will grow with wonderful rapidity, and flower and seed before you discover the splendid crop of trouble they have sown for you, which will claim your attention and time later on. Keep the hoe going freely so as to stir the soil, which will give new life to the plants. Have no odd corners about your garden to harbour weeds, and never allow any weeds to go to seed.

Rotation and Exhausting Crops.

As in all Agricultural practice, a rotation of crops is highly desirable, that is, Lettuce or Cabbage may follow Carrot or Parsnip, but not Beetroot, which is also a root crop, and draws from the soil the same elements as those extracted by the previous crop of Carrot or Parsnip; a change of crop means a rest to the land.

Whenever you have finished with a crop out with it at once, and dig over the land; it is a common practice to allow Cabbage stumps to remain after the hearts have been cut; they immediately begin to make fresh shoots, and as Cabbage is a very exhausting crop, great injury is done to the soil; also be careful not to allow a crop to seed unless it is required, as plants draw more from the soil during that period than at any other.

Calendar for the Kitchen Garden.

It must be remembered that this Calendar is written for Sydney and the Coast Districts of N.S.W., but it can be made to apply to the high lands, such as New England, by merely making an allowance of a few weeks to provide for the difference of climate. It should also be taken into consideration that exceptional seasons may slightly alter dates for sowing.

JANUARY.

If the weather is favourable, or if plenty of water is available, **sow a full crop of French Beans, Butter Beans, Swede Turnip and Spinach, also Cabbage and Cauliflower in the seed beds and Celery in boxes.**

A small sowing may also be made of Cucumber, Squash, Radish, Parsley, Onion, Carrot, Leek, and Peas, also Lettuce broadcast in a moist place (to be thinned but not transplanted), and Parsley, Broccoli, and Borecole in seed beds.

Plant out from seed beds Cabbage and Cauliflower plants, also Celery in prepared trenches.

FEBRUARY.

Sow a full crop of Swede Turnip, White Turnip, and Cabbage.

And make a small sowing of Celery, Lettuce, Carrot, Onion, Spinach, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Peas, French Beans, Butter Beans, Radish, Parsnip Beet, Savoy, Mustard and Cress.

Plant out from the seed bed during favorable weather: Cauliflower, Cabbage, and Celery plants, also Garlic and Eschalot Bulbs and Early Rose Potatoes.

MARCH.

Sow a full crop of Cabbage (imported seed), Radish, White Turnip, Spinach, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Broad Beans, Parsley, and Water Cress.

Also a small sowing of Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, French Beans (last sowing), and Mustard and Cress.

Plant out from the seed bed plants of Cauliflower, Cabbage, Leek, and Celery; also plant Eschalots and Tree Onion Bulbs and Early Rose Potatoes.

APRIL.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, White Turnip, Onion, Leek, Lettuce, Radish, Herb Seeds, also Cabbage in seed bed.

Also a smaller sowing of Spinach, Broccoli, Carrot, Parsnip, Mustard and Cress, and Water Cress.

Plant out from the seed bed Cabbage and Celery Plants, make a planting of Garlic and Eschalots and Tree Onion Bulbs, also a few Early Rose Potatoes, if good sets are obtainable—main planting to be made in June. Crimson Winter Rhubarb Roots can also be planted.

MAY.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, Radish, Leek, and Cabbage.

And a smaller sowing of Lettuce, Onion, Turnip, and Spinach.

Make a planting of Garlic, Eschalots, Potato Onions and Tree Onion Bulbs, Asparagus Roots, Winter Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Herb Roots, and Celery Plants in trenches.

See that the Asparagus beds are in good order. We give special directions for planting on page 25.

JUNE.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, and Broccoli.

And a smaller sowing of Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Leek, Turnip, Spinach, Borecole, Cucumber (under glass), Tomato, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, and Egg Plant (under glass).

Plant out Winter Rhubarb, Asparagus and Horse Radish Roots, Herbs, Eschalots, Garlic, and Potato and Tree Onions.

JULY.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, Carrot, Beet, Rhubarb, Onion,

And a smaller sowing of Cabbage, Parsley, Asparagus, Broccoli, Peas, Radish, and Cucumber and Melons (under glass).

Transplant Onions, and plant out Herbs, Asparagus, Horse Radish, and Rhubarb Roots, also Eschalots, Garlic, Tree and Potato Onions, and make a general planting of Potatoes. (See our special list.)

AUGUST.

Sow a full crop of Onion, Leek, Parsnip, Beet, Carrot, Tomato, Lettuce, Squash, Broad Beans, Cucumber, Melons, Peas, Pumpkin, French Beans, Butter Beans, Swede and White Turnip, Radish, Spinach, Capsicum, Parsley, Broccoli, Egg Plant, Rhubarb, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, and Vegetable Marrow.

Plant out Jerusalem Artichokes, Sweet Potatoes, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Eschalots, Garlic and Tree Onions, Early Rose and other Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.

Sow a full crop of French Beans (dwarf and tall vars.), Butter Beans, Leek, Spinach, Cucumber, Sweet Corn, Celery, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum (or Pepper), Rhubarb, Egg Plant, Pumpkin, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, and Tomato.

Also a smaller sowing of Peas, Turnip, Beet, Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Swede Turnip, and Parsley.

Plant out Tomatoes into good rich soil, and protect them until established; "Combination" and "Golden Champion" are fine new varieties.

OCTOBER.

Sow a full crop of French Beans (dwarf and tall) and Butter Beans, Sweet Corn, Pumpkin, Melon (Water and Rock), Cucumber, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, and Celery.

Also a small sowing of Peas, Cabbage, Leek, Radish, Lettuce, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Turnip, Tomato, Spinach, Beet, Parsley, Capsicum, and Lima Beans.

Continue to plant out Tomatoes for succession.

Butter Beans will do well if sown this month; Anderson's "Startler" (Yellow Pods) is one of the best.

NOVEMBER.

Sow a full crop of French Beans and Butter Beans, Lima Beans (tall and dwarf).

And smaller sowings for succession of Squash, Cucumber, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Celery, Melon, and Pumpkin.

Plant out Tomatoes.

King of the Garden Lima Bean is one of the best; bears right into the cold weather.

DECEMBER.

Sow a full crop of Cauliflower in a seed bed, Cabbage, French Beans, and Butter Beans.

Also smaller sowings of Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Carrot, Cucumber (for succession), Squash and Vegetable Marrow, Radish, Turnip (White and Swede), Lettuce, and Mustard and Cress.

Plant Eschalots and Tree Onions.

Mulch your Cucumber, Tomato, and Melon Plants this month.

Popular Collections of Seeds FOR THE Kitchen Garden

POST FREE FOR CASH

Delivered to any address in Australia or New Zealand Post Free when Cash accompanies order. Customers should be careful to send FULL ADDRESS and POST TOWN.

We send you seeds of the varieties best . . . suited to your district or climate.

To save our clients time and trouble we will do all the selecting for them.

There is no doubt about the popularity of these Collections. Sent to all parts of Australia with very satisfactory results.

£1 Collection
50 LARGE PACKETS.

2 pkts.	**Beans,** Broad, sorts
3 ,,	**Beans,** French, sorts
2 ,,	**Beet,** Red, 2 sorts
4 ,,	**Cabbage,** 4 sorts
2 ,,	**Carrot,** 2 sorts
2 ,,	**Cauliflower,** 2 sorts
1 ,,	**Celery,** White
1 ,,	**Cress,** Curled
2 ,,	**Cucumber,** sorts
1 ,,	**Leek,** London Flag
2 ,,	**Lettuce,** sorts
4 ,,	**Melons,** Water and Rock
1 ,,	**Mustard,** White
2 ,,	**Onion,** 2 sorts
1 ,,	**Parsley**
2 ,,	**Parsnip,** 2 sorts
5 ,,	**Peas,** Early and Late
3 ,,	**Pumpkin,** sorts
2 ,,	**Radish,** 2 sorts
3 ,,	**Tomato,** sorts
3 ,,	**Turnip,** sorts
2 ,,	**Vegetable Marrow,** sorts

10/- Collection
25 LARGE PACKETS.

2 pkts.	**Beans,** French or Kidney
1 ,,	**Beet,** Red
2 ,,	**Cabbage,** 2 sorts
1 ,,	**Carrot**
1 ,,	**Cauliflower**
1 ,,	**Celery**
1 ,,	**Cress,** Curled
1 ,,	**Cucumber,** Long Green
1 ,,	**Lettuce,** Fine Curled
2 ,,	**Melons,** Water and Rock
1 ,,	**Mustard,** White
1 ,,	**Onion**
1 ,,	**Parsley**
1 ,,	**Parsnip**
2 ,,	**Peas,** Early and Late
1 ,,	**Pumpkin,** best table sort
1 ,,	**Radish,** Long Scarlet
1 ,,	**Tomato,** Large Red
2 ,,	**Turnip,** sorts
1 ,,	**Vegetable Marrow**

5/- Collection
25 SMALL PACKETS.

2 pkts.	**Beans,** French or Kidney
1 ,,	**Beet,** Red
2 ,,	**Cabbage,** 2 sorts
1 ,,	**Carrot**
1 ,,	**Cauliflower**
1 ,,	**Celery**
1 ,,	**Cress,** Curled
1 ,,	**Cucumber,** Long Green
1 ,,	**Lettuce,** Fine Curled
2 ,,	**Melons,** Water and Rock
1 ,,	**Mustard,** White
1 ,,	**Onion**
1 ,,	**Parsley**
1 ,,	**Parsnip**
2 ,,	**Peas,** Early and Late
1 ,,	**Pumpkin,** best table sort
1 ,,	**Radish,** Long Scarlet
1 ,,	**Tomato,** Large Red
2 ,,	**Turnip,** sorts
1 ,,	**Vegetable Marrow**

THESE Collections contain **ONLY THE BEST SEEDS,** are of exceptional value, and are so assorted that they contain enough, and not too much, of anything, producing a varied assortment of Vegetables for the year. We do not specify varieties, but select them according to circumstances, sending only those sorts that are suitable for the districts or climates from - - whence orders come.

Should there be any variety of Vegetable Seed in either of these collections which the purchaser would wish to be substituted, please advise, and we will make any alteration asked.

FOR
COLLECTIONS
. . OF . .
FLOWER SEEDS
SEE PAGES 30 and 31.

1902 **GENERAL LIST** 1902

Vegetable Seeds

Our Seeds are always the Best.

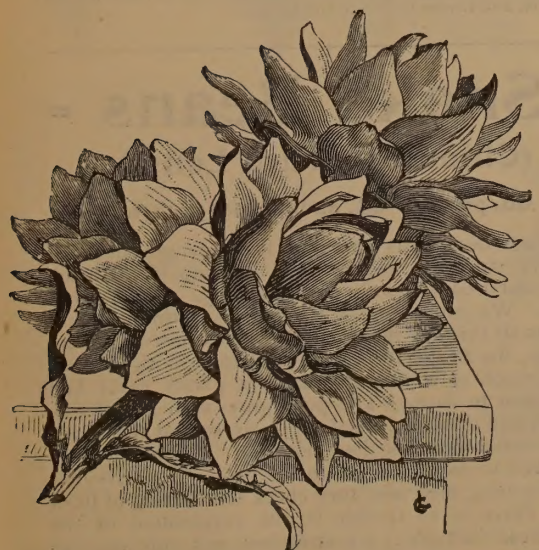
OUR PACKET SEEDS.—These are obtainable from all the largest Merchants and Storekeepers in New South Wales and Queensland, and are of the same reliable stock as if obtained direct from our own establishments.

We would ask our friends **when purchasing** their **supplies of Anderson's Seeds** from the Storekeeper, etc., to **see that each packet bears the impress of the year in which it is sold.**

OUR QUEENSLAND DEPOT at Toowoomba gives our clients in that State the opportunity of purchasing their supplies direct from our Branch Establishment, where the various stocks of Seeds are just as reliable as those procurable at headquarters.

All our Packet Seeds are post or carriage free.

Asparagus Pea.



Globe Artichoke.

Globe Artichoke.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Large Green. **Large Purple.**

CULTURE. The soil requires to be as deeply trenched as for Asparagus, and well enriched with manure. Sow in beds of light soil, in March or September, and transplant during the following autumn or spring in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet in the rows. They will then produce flower-heads fit for use during the following season; the fleshy part at the base of the leaves of the crowns or flower-heads only is used.

For Plants see page 25.

Jerusalem Artichoke.

See page 25 for price of Tubers.

Jerusalem Artichoke, New White.

The difficulty of removing the black skin from the ordinary variety without great loss is entirely overcome by the introduction of the New White Artichoke. Very early, and of fine quality.

Asparagus.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Connover's Colossal. **Purple Dutch.**

Camden Park Strain. **The Palmetto.**

CULTURE. Plants are easily obtained from seed sown in July or August in good, rich soil. The plants should be thinned out in the seed bed to six inches apart, and in the autumn, after sowing, the bed should be heavily manured with stable manure, and a good dressing of salt or nitrate of soda should be spread over it. In the autumn of the second year, after sowing, the roots should be lifted and replanted.

Price of Roots and Cultivation, see page 25.

Asparagus Pea.

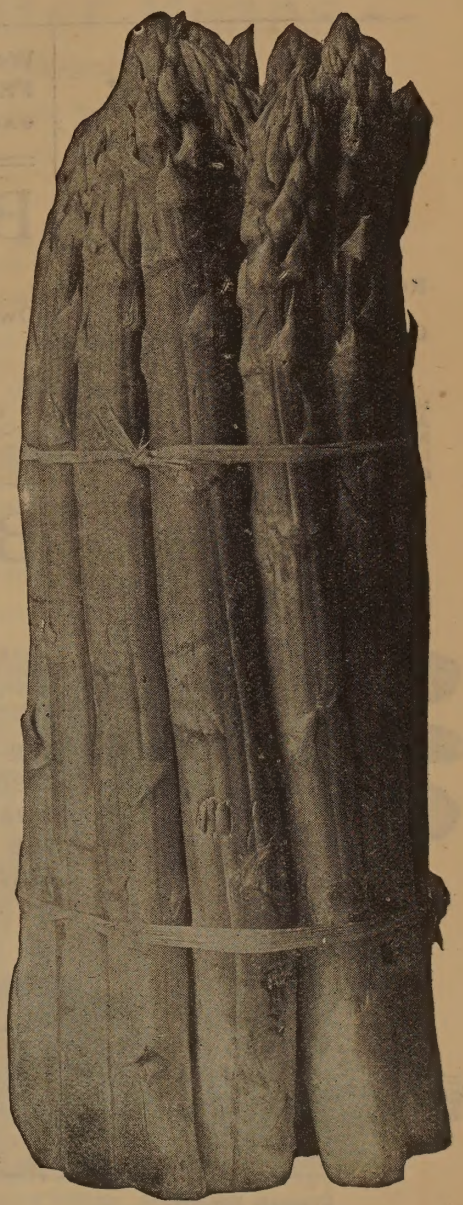
Lotus Tetragonolobus.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

The habit of this plant is dwarf and trailing, and it produces an abundance of crimson pea-shaped flowers; these are succeeded by strangely shaped pods, which, when cooked, possess a most delicate flavour like Asparagus. Well worthy a trial.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.

We make Special Quotations for Vegetable Seeds by the pound, and our prices quoted on page 26 include carriage by parcels post or rail the only exceptions being Peas and Beans.



Asparagus.

Culinary Plants and Roots.

We offer an exceptionally large list of Culinary Plants and Roots this season, particulars of which will be found on page 25.

Large Quantities.

To market gardeners and others who are buyers of large quantities of Peas, Beans, and other Seeds, we shall be pleased to give SPECIAL PRICES on application. See page 26.

Beet.

1s. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Extra Early Turnip Rooted. A beautiful deep crimson round variety. Grown largely by Market Gardeners.

Burpee's Improved Blood Turnip. Globular shape, bright blood red; flesh close and of excellent texture, tops small; a valuable introduction.

Eclipse. A very early variety, dark red, perfectly round, excellent for domestic use. Close grained and fine quality.

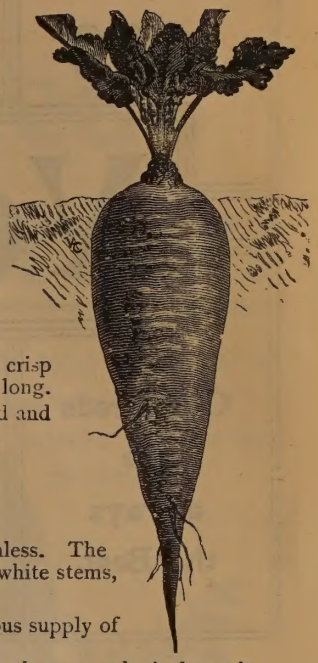
Egyptian Turnip Rooted. This is an extra early Beet, growing very fast; rather flat in shape, with blood red flesh.

All the Turnip Rooted varieties are much earlier than the long shaped sorts, and quite equal in quality.

Anderson's Long Blood Red. One of the finest table Beets. Short and crisp in the grain; beautiful deep rich colour; tender, of fine flavour. 12 inches long.

Nutting's Dwarf Long Red. An old favourite sort, of medium size, solid and fine coloured. 12 inches long.

CULTURE. Beet should follow some crop for which the land has been well manured, because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure is used. Sow in rows 18 to 24 inches apart; thin out to 10 or 12 inches, and be careful to "single" the plants—generally two plants spring from a single seed vessel. Strong soil suits best for Beet, but it is not particular. Make sowings every month from July to December, and again about February or March, should the weather prove favourable.



Anderson's Blood-red Beet.

Spinach Beet.

1s. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

THIS is quite a distinct class, grown for the leaves only, the roots being worthless. The green leaves, if cooked like Spinach, are nearly equal to it, and the broad white stems, served with white sauce, are delicious when flavoured with celery seed.

Silver Spinach Beet. The old favourite variety which yields a continuous supply of Spinach Leaves during the summer.

Giant Seakale Beet. An improvement on the Silver Beet, and has larger leaves, and broader mid-ribs. Its pure white stalks, when cooked, are not unlike Seakale.

Brussels Sprouts.

1s. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Rosebery. Early; very fine and tender.

Common. A large fine-growing variety.

CULTURE. This is a favourite vegetable in England; sow in June and August for midsummer use, and again in November and February for early and late winter use. Plant out in rows two feet apart.

We deliver Retail Garden Seed Orders FREE by post or rail at prices named except where otherwise noted.

Borecole or Kale.

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Dwarf Green Curled. Only suitable for the colder districts of the Colony. An excellent winter vegetable, highly esteemed in England for winter greens, as it is rendered more tender by frosts and snow lying upon it.

CULTURE. Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. Should be planted in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows.

Broccoli.

1s. 6d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per pkt.

Adams' Early White. Knight's Protecting.
Elletson's Mammoth. Walcheren.

CULTURE. Sow for the main crop in December, January and February, and again in June or July, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready, and the weather suitable. Good, strong, richly manured soil is necessary to produce Broccoli in perfection.

Brussels Sprouts.

OUR SEEDS ALWAYS THE BEST.

Adams' Early White Broccoli.

BEANS

Broad Beans.

1s. per quart (post free, 1s. 6d.);
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Giant Long Pod. An abundant bearer, excellent flavour.

Broad Windsor. Largest seeded Broad Bean grown; bears immense crops.

Johnson's Wonderful. Fine variety with long pods.

Early Long Pod ("Hangdown"). Favourite with Market Gardeners.

We do not wish to multiply sorts; the above are the leading varieties in cultivation.

CULTURE. Strong loam, and even somewhat clayey soil, suits this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in May, June, July and August, in drills three to four feet apart, and twelve inches in the rows.

Snake Beans

(Chinese or Yard Long.)

6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

THIS Bean bears pods about two feet in length, in pairs. They are stringless and of good flavour, like French Beans, and used in exactly the same way. This is a tall variety. We cannot speak too highly of this excellent Bean, as all through the drought, when other sorts were burnt up, the Snake Bean continued to bear right on to the approach of winter, although the plants never had water given to them. The pods grow with remarkable rapidity, and must be picked regularly, so that the Beans are prevented from ripening their seed. Should any pods be allowed to do so, remove them as soon as discovered, as by maturing their seed they check the bearing of fresh pods. There is no trouble in the preparation of the Snake Bean for table; it is stringless, and only requires to be cut into sections.

French Beans

1s. 6d. quart (post free, 2s.); 6d. and 3d. packet.

DWARF VARIETIES.

Canadian Wonder. Very long pods, excellent flavour, wonderful bearer, very hardy, always grown by market gardeners. The best green pod French Bean grown.

Negro Long Pod. Very productive and of fine quality.

Pale Dun. Old favourite; productive; medium pod.

Governor Denison. Excellent flavour and productive; large pods.

Burpee's New Stringless Green Pod. The pods are stringless, long, and nearly straight. A first-class Bean, very little labour being required in preparation for the table. Very early and prolific bearer, excellent quality, quite distinct. **2s. per quart (post free, 2s. 6d.).**

Dwarf Inexhaustible. (NOVELTY 1900). This interesting Novelty is of distinct habit as it produces its pods not only among the leaves but above them in clusters. The plants are always in full flower and bear pods right through the season.

RUNNER VARIETIES.

White Dutch. Large and fine. Tall grower.

Zebra, or Napoleon. A good variety, not much grown.

Scarlet Runner. Suitable for the colder districts of the colony; fine quality, tall grower.

CULTURE. Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart, and four to six inches from plant to plant. The Runners should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September, October, or November, and staked. The soil should not be too rich.

"Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bean has proved very successful and we have grown and recommended it to others here; we consider it a great acquisition . . . . . " JEANNERET BROS., *Wyrallah.—14-5-00.*

"All the seeds received from you have given entire satisfaction; I would never deal with any other firm."—D. BONABA, *Tomingley.—7-6-00.*

Dwarf Inexhaustible French Bean.

Lima Beans.

2s. per quart (post free, 2s. 6d.); 6d. and 3d. packet.

THIS is a most valuable addition to our culinary vegetables, as the flavour is most delicious and quite distinct from any other vegetable. The Beans are shelled before cooking and served with butter. No garden is complete without Lima Beans.

Burpee's Dwarf. The best dwarf type of this delicious vegetable. Plants from eighteen to twenty inches high; they spread into some three feet in diameter.

Henderson's Dwarf. A bush variety (eighteen inches high) selected from the Tall Lima; keeps on bearing during the summer if the pods are kept well picked.

King of the Garden (Tall). The best of the tall growing varieties; pods are large and well filled, and are produced in great abundance. The quality is all that can be desired.

CULTURE. Sow the Beans in October, November, or December, in good loamy soil if possible, which has been well enriched. Sandy soil will also produce good crops if it is liberally treated. Plant the tall varieties in rows four feet, and the dwarf sorts eighteen inches apart. The tall sorts require stakes about five feet high. The Beans bear their pods in great abundance, and if carefully picked, will continue to bear all through the summer.

= Butter Beans =

(STRINGLESS.)

1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.); 6d. and 3d. packet.

THIS selection from the old French Bean is a great acquisition, because not only are the pods perfectly stringless, and can therefore be cooked whole, but it has given us a new vegetable, with quite a distinct flavour; the pods when cooked are tender, and of a buttery, mellow taste, which will be highly appreciated.

Anderson's Wonder (Golden Pods). A strong bushy-growing dwarf variety, very vigorous and productive, quite stringless, and fine flavour; one of the best. Plants fifteen inches high.

The "Startler" (Golden Pods). Six inches long, perfectly stringless, delightful buttery flavour; plants about twelve to eighteen inches high; abundantly prolific.

Yosemite Mammoth. Strong grower; pods golden colour; ten inches long; tender and very productive.

Mont d'Or or Golden Butter (Tall). This Bean, known as "Wax Pod," grows about six feet; pods of great substance, remarkably tender, and fine flavour. Pods need not be sliced before cooking.

CULTURE. Same as French Bean.

Autumn King or Worldbeater Cabbage.

Anderson's Improved St. John's Day Cabbage.

Cabbage.

9d. per oz.
6d. and **3d.** per packet.

For Special Prices to Market Gardeners and Large Growers see page 26.

Succession. Original Stock—See opposite for description and prices.

Burpee's All Head Early. This fine variety is very short stemmed, a compact grower, has few spreading leaves. The heads are large, flat, and closely packed; the quality is of the best, and the density of its growth renders it less liable to the attacks of insects. Can be grown all the year round. We place it alongside of our celebrated Succession, with merits of its own. It has been highly appreciated by our gardeners.

Anderson's Improved St. John's Day. One of the finest summer Cabbages; will heart during the hottest months and produce large solid heads. It can be sown at any time of the year, although it is better and larger in summer. It turns in quickly, and is all heart; leaves are dark green; short stemmed.

St. John's Day, Early. Comes in very quickly and stands well; one of the best; fair size; hearts well. Has all the good qualities of Improved St. John's Day, only is not so large, but it has the great advantage of being a little earlier.

Autumn King or Worldbeater. Perhaps the finest late Cabbage in cultivation, and is recognised as such by market gardeners. It is quite distinct from all others, as its outer leaves are of a glaucous green colour, and are decidedly crimped. It produces enormous hearts and very few outside leaves, which enables the grower to plant it closer in the rows than other sorts of the same size; it goes all to head, and is fine, close-grained, and not coarse. Excellent for market or private use.

East Ham and West Ham. Excellent market varieties for autumn and winter crop; large, firm, and white hearted.

London Market and Enfield Market. Splendid sorts for general crops, white firm hearts.

Early Dwarf York. Small but very early, good flavour, for private use.

Large York. Medium size and of fine quality, and very early.

Winningstadt. Cone-shaped; good sort to market; very heavy; excellent keeper, resists aphis.

Sugarloaf. Most delicate flavour, excellent for private use.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Great favourite; early, medium size; fine table sort.

Marble Head Mammoth. Magnificent Cabbage, hardy, and of immense size.

Large Schweinfurt. Very large, fine white hearts, excellent quality.

Drumhead. Large late Cabbage, immense size, a fine Winter Cabbage.

Flat Dutch. Winter variety, late, flat and solid.

Large White Brunswick. A splendid large summer variety, which is not so subject to aphis and grubs as the other sorts. A favourite with market gardeners on that account.

Anderson's Defiance Red Pickling Cabbage. A grand variety, large solid heads, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. Colour, intense blood red; excellent strain.

CULTURE. Strong loam produces the finest Cabbage; but all soils, from clay to sand, if deeply worked and manured, will produce good Cabbage. There should be at least three main sowings in the year. In June, store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the bed be on poor unmanured soils, as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine hardy robust plants for putting out for several months. The two other main sowings, in December and March, should be made in richly manured beds, and will generally require mulching and watering. Two successive crops must not be planted in the same ground, or after turnips, or any of the Brassica tribe. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches, and the plants in the rows fifteen inches, apart. The distance apart to be increased according to the size of variety planted. For the March sowing, only English or other imported seed should be used, otherwise the crop will run to seed in July and August.

Savoy Cabbage.

9d. per oz.; **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

Drum Head. **Dwarf Green Curled.**

AN excellent curled Cabbage, does remarkably well in the cooler parts of our State. Has a distinct flavour of its own; is at its best during cold frosty weather.

CULTURE. Same as Cabbage. See above.

Heavyweights!

"I have this week cut a Schweinfurt Cabbage (seed obtained from you) weighing 17 lbs. 7 ozs. without roots. I have some Succession that I am going to weigh as soon as fit to cut: the hearts are now 14 inches broad."—S. FERGUSON, *Yalpunga.—30-7-00.*

Cabbage Plants

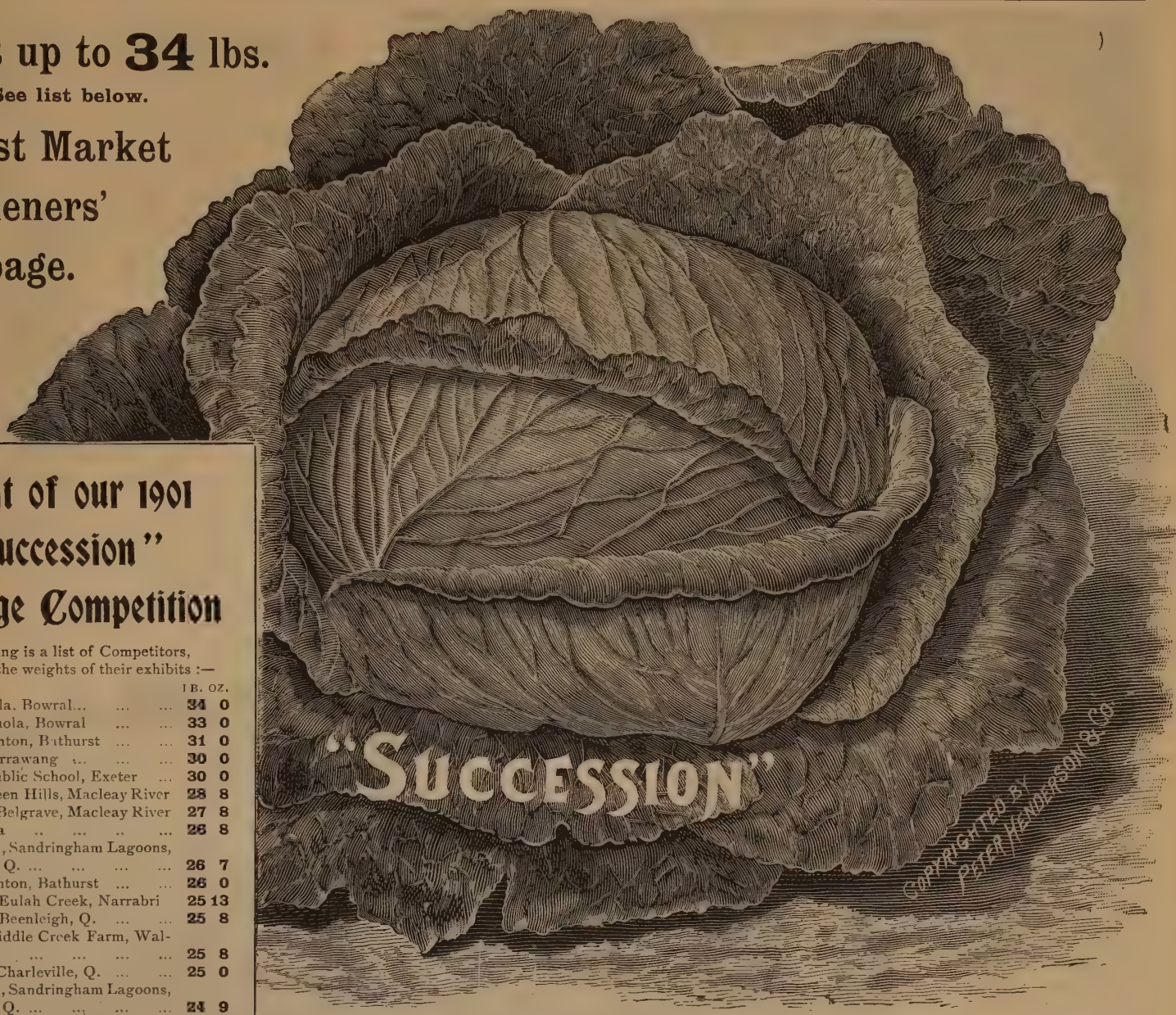
can be supplied from January to December

Particulars on page 25

Weighs up to 34 lbs.

See list below.

The best Market Gardeners' Cabbage.



Result of our 1901 "Succession" Cabbage Competition

The following is a list of Competitors, together with the weights of their exhibits :—

	LB.	OZ.
T. Elliott, Konola, Bowral	34	0
Jas. Elliott, Konola, Bowral	33	0
Geo. Vogt, Eglinton, Bathurst	31	0
Jno. Lackey, Burrawang	30	0
W. Turnbull, Public School, Exeter	30	0
P. Gersbach, Green Hills, Macleay River	28	8
C. J. Gersbach, Belgrave, Macleay River	27	8
J. Fielen, Cooma	26	8
W. T. Millington, Sandringham Lagoons, via Mackay, Q.	26	7
Geo. Vogt, Eglinton, Bathurst	26	0
E. A. Tarrants, Eulah Creek, Narrabri	25	13
F. Bobbermein, Beenleigh, Q.	25	8
T. Hembrow, Middle Creek Farm, Wallumbilla, Q.	25	8
Fletcher Bros., Charleville, Q.	25	0
W. T. Millington, Sandringham Lagoons, via Mackay, Q.	24	9
W. T. Millington, Sandringham Lagoons, via Mackay, Q.	23	8
M. Sharpe, Little Bay, Craigie	23	8
A. Foster, Clarence Town	23	0
P. Gersbach, Green Hills, Macleay River	23	0
R. V. Milligan, Rainsby Homestead, Pentland, Q.	22	8
Frank Cronan, Fig Tree	22	8
Fletcher Bros., Charleville	22	0
D. Higgins, Hillside, Wallangra	22	0
W. M. Sharp, 34 McDougall Street, North Sydney	21	8
W. T. Millington, Sandringham Lagoons, via Mackay, Q.	21	4
Jas. Wilson, Wollongong	21	0
T. Fraser, Forster	20	10
P. Gersbach, Green Hills, Macleay River	19	8
Jno. Buckland, Harwood	19	8
J. G. Besset, Homebush	17	8
P. McArthur, Tallebudgere Bridge, Q.	17	0
M. Sharp, Little Bay, Craigie	17	0
R. J. Rickerby, Bellingen, Bellingen River	16	0
H. J. Halliday, Rollands Plains	15	8
A. Campbell, Melrose, Murwillumbah	15	0
P. Quinn, Mount Pleasant, Kiama	12	12
T. Sproule, Jerrara, Kiama	11	1

37 Cabbages weighing **846** lbs., an average of nearly **23** lbs. each, from all parts of New South Wales and Queensland.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE

15/- per lb.; 4/- per ¼-lb.; 1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

This standard variety still maintains its position as **the best** market gardeners' cabbage that is grown in the State. The demand is ever on the increase, but we have made arrangements for an ample supply during the coming season.

For autumn and spring sowing it is excellent, but may now be said to be an **all-the-year-round variety.** It is short-stemmed, has enormous flat heads packed very closely, of fine texture and quality, and even large specimens are not coarse in flavour. It is esteemed not only for its size and quality, but because it is such a grand keeper. It stands the summer heat excellently, and travels well.

The following are a few of the very many flattering opinions expressed by growers as to its merits:

"I sent a cutter load of cabbage to Noumea last week, from your seeds, one of which (Succession) weighed 28½ lbs.; several were over 26 lbs."—CAPTAIN R. PENTECOST, *Isles Loyaltys. 11-12-01.*

"The Succession Cabbage seed I received from you has turned out better than ever I expected. I had a large bed that was the admiration of everyone that saw them, white solid heads, many of them weighing on an average 14 lbs. I have purchased my seeds from you for the last twenty-three years, and have never known them to fail once."—JNO. BLUNDELL, *Uriarra.—25-7-01.*

"I have always had great satisfaction with your seeds, having this past season grown your Succession Cabbage, the hearts, stripped of leaves, weighing 20 lbs."—J. FIELDEN, *Cooma.—17-6-01.*

"Your seeds I had last year gave me every satisfaction. I have given your address to many people living here. I have been more than satisfied with your celebrated Succession Cabbage, with Veitch's Autumn Giant Cauliflower, and your Duke of Albany Peas. Any orders I can get for you I shall be only too happy to send."—E. A. HARTNEY, *Tasmania.—6-8-01.*

Anderson's White Queen Cauliflower.

Cauliflowers.

1s. 6d. to **3s. 6d.** per oz.; **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. First-class variety, producing magnificent, very large, snow-white firm heads; plants are of vigorous growth, requiring plenty of room. Hundreds of tons of this splendid variety are annually sold in the Sydney market. It is not early, however. Best months to sow are December, January and February.

Anderson's White Queen. Very early, very dwarf, produces large, firm closely-set heads, beautifully white and tender, luxuriant foliage, excellent flavour. One of the finest grown, which we strongly recommend. **3s. 6d.** oz.

Early London. A first-class early variety. Fine white heads, not liable to button; for private gardens one of the best; a very old favourite.

Large Asiatic. A large variety, of fine quality, for private use and for market, of excellent colour and very hardy.

Walcheren. Good reliable sort, and a favourite with some growers; medium, early.

CULTURE. Sow in rich, light soil in December and January, slightly shading with boughs and watering. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, or to become stunted. During dull or showery weather plant out in rows three feet by two, in liberally manured land; water the plants for a few days unless the weather is showery. If Cauliflower plants once get a severe check they will never produce fine heads. Cauliflowers should never follow a Cabbage crop, nor be grown two seasons following on the same land.

The "White Queen"

"The 'White Queen' Cauliflower I know a little about, and I am satisfied it is the best I ever grew. Good seeds are cheap at treble the price asked for them, while inferior seeds, 'mongrel' breeds, are too dear to plant at a gift; this has been my experience as a market gardener." —P. J. M. BROWNE, *Salt Ash.* —*16-12-01.*

"Permit me to thank you for the manner in which you made up the parcel of seed and plants, thus saving postage on seed; they came to hand in first-class order. I am pleased to say your 'White Queen' Cauliflower I grew from seed obtained from you (I think it was in December, 1900) have turned out a great success. I had one turn the scale at 10 lbs., and one great point was the purity of the seed."—CHAS. GILES, *Mount Druitt.*—*13-6-01.*

Veitch's Autumn Giant Cauliflower.

To Large Growers

We make special quotations to Market Gardeners for Vegetable Seeds by the pound. . . . Prices quoted on page 26 include carriage by parcels post or rail, the only exceptions being Peas and Beans

THE MERITS OF OUR VEGETABLE SEEDS.

"I have much pleasure in acknowledging the merits of your vegetable seeds; those I obtained from you last year gave me great satisfaction. The Succession Cabbage—a 3d. packet grew over 300 fine large solid hearts, not one missing to heart, and the same with your Improved St. John's Day and large York—from 9d. worth of seeds of the three varieties I obtained over 1,000 large solid white hearts. The Long Vegetable Marrows were something wonderful; from one vine alone I gathered 72 vegetables. From 5 vines Cuban Queen Water Melons I got over 50 very large Melons, and the Pumpkins, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Beans and Peas, and Turnips did well too, and the Parsley is something beautiful. The Eschalots and Garlic gave a good crop, as did the Tree Onions; from 6 lbs. seed I obtained about 5 cwt. Onions, and the 3 lbs. Potato Onions I got about 40 lbs., although they were sown too late (two months), and a very hot dry season we had, too—no rain from September until a few days ago, excepting two or three very light showers. Therefore I am sure you deserve some little praise for your seed. I have been getting most of my seed from you for many years, and will continue to do so, as when I get seed elsewhere I am never satisfied."—MRS. CONNOP, *Gurrundah.*—*13-6-01.*

Improved Scarlet Intermediate Carrot.

Carrot.

9d. per oz.
6d. and **3d.** per packet.

Improved Scarlet Intermediate. Of fine size and shape, with short top; early and excellent.

St. Valery. An excellent scarlet Carrot, of good length; longer and thinner than Intermediate—gardeners' favourite.

Scarlet Long Horn. Medium length, very early, good colour and flavour.

Early Short Horn. Good colour and quality; very early, and a favourite.

Long Blood Red. A splendid quality Carrot, skin purple-red, flesh deep orange-red, short green top; excellent variety.

LONG RED SURREY. Very long, grows to perfection on deep rich land.

LARGE RED ALTRINGHAM. Long red, coarse for domestic use, but an excellent field Carrot for horse feed.

CULTURE. Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in September, in drills, eighteen inches apart, and when fit thin out to five or six inches. Sand and sandy loam produce the best Carrots, but they will grow in any common garden soil if not stony. Carrots like a rich soil, but will fork if grown on freshly manured land; they should, therefore, follow Cauliflower, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February; the Carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc. Plants need not be thinned to more than three to four inches apart.

Cape Gooseberry.

6d. and **3d.** per packet.

Cape Gooseberry. Can be used for dessert; makes a delicious jelly.

CULTURE. Its proper place is the kitchen garden. Sow in September, and prick out in one row along a warm sheltered border in rich soil, two feet apart. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy bushy growth.

Giant Cape Gooseberry. (Japanese Winter Cherry—Physalis Francheti). A variety of CAPE GOOSEBERRY from Japan, of erect habit, from 1½ to 2 feet high. The fruit is edible and makes a choice preserve. It is first green, changing to yellow, orange, and bright crimson, and it will ripen after it is cut.

CULTURE. Any soil will suit it. Makes long runners underground after the first season, but they are easily destroyed.

COLLECTIONS
..OF..
VEGETABLE
SEEDS
See page 6.

Long Blood Red Carrot.

"It may be of interest to you to know that I took first prize for your Market Model Onions at Wollongong Show, 1901."—JAS. MARTIN, *Woonona.—29-4-01.*

Celery—of sorts.

Celery.

1s. per oz.
6d. and **3d.** per packet.

WHITE VARIETIES.

White Plume. First-class variety; very tender. The stalks and the inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process.

White Solid Paschal. This fine Celery has remarkable breadth of stalk; fine flavour, fleshy and very tender; a self-blanching variety.

Winter Queen. The ribs are solid, crisp, and of nutty flavour; and when blanched are a fine cream white colour.

Cole's Crystal White. Large and fine quality; crisp and well flavoured

Wright's Selected Giant White. A leading variety; excellent quality; tender and crisp, blanches well.

Turner's Incomparable White. Old favourite; very fine quality, always reliable; fine flavour; tender when blanched.

RED VARIETIES.

Rose Ribbed. A self-blanching variety of beautiful rich golden colour with rose shaded ribs; splendid quality.

Pink Plume. Beautiful pink variety of the White Plume. Stalks tender, but of a pale pink colour and delicate flavour; self-blanching.

Cole's Red Solid. Fine; pink colour; large solid stems; tender and crisp.

Laing's Mammoth Red. Large strong stalks of good quality; blanches well; crisp and tender.

CULTURE. Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. So as to furnish plants for putting out for several months, a later sowing (say in December or January) may be made; in this case sow the seed in shallow boxes and place in a situation where they can be shaded if necessary, until the seed has germinated. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such as a Cauliflower bed. The soil should be of a friable nature and well pulverised. Open the trenches eighteen inches wide and of a like depth; stack the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back into the trenches as the plants progress. In the bottom of trenches place about six inches of stable manure partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting. Then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant along the centre of the trench, about nine inches apart. Weed often, and draw in soil as the plants advance, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried; continue to do so until the plants are full grown and the trench is nearly filled up. Keep plants going with water, when in a young state, if necessary, and use liquid manure; with this treatment the Celery stalks will be well blanched and tender.

CELERY PLANTS. Celery Plants can generally be supplied from January to July. See Page 25 for price.

TAKEN 13 PRIZES.

"I have much pleasure in informing you that I have taken 13 prizes in all this year from your reliable seeds—6 at Biggenden, and 7 at Maryborough."
—G. WORTH, *Degilbo, Q.—5-8-01.*

Triumph Sweet Corn.

Sweet or Table Corn.

9d. per pint (post free **1s.**); **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

This delicious vegetable, so largely grown in America, is not sufficiently appreciated here. The cobs should be cooked when they are quite soft and tender like green peas.

Anderson's Table Queen. A superb variety, producing large cobs and white grains of extra quality; deliciously sweet.

Other fine varieties { **Early Cory.** **Early Mammoth.** **Crosby's Early.** **Triumph.**

CULTURE. Plant in September and October, in rows three or four feet apart, and one foot in the rows. Sweet Corn will succeed in any moderately rich garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

HOW TO COOK SWEET CORN.

BOILED IN THE COB.

Corn should be used as quickly as possible after it is gathered, and this should be when the cobs are soft. Before cooking remove the husks and every thread of silk, throw the corn into a pot of fresh boiled water, boil five minutes. Serve immediately, wrapped in a cloth on a dish, or like Asparagus.

ROASTED . . .

Husk the corn and remove the silk. Brush each cob with melted butter, and dust with salt and pepper, line a baking dish with paper, place the cobs in it, and put in a very quick oven 10 or 15 minutes to brown. Serve on a table napkin.

Pop Corn. **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

This is a favourite sweet in America. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop," shaking the vessel meantime. This is produced by the explosion of the gas in the grain, generated by the heat. The "Pop Corn" is then taken out and slightly dusted with flour sugar, when they form a delicious sweet.

CULTURE. The same as Sweet Corn.

ALL OUR PACKET SEEDS ARE POST OR CARRIAGE FREE EVERYWHERE.

Cucumber. **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

Anderson's Best of All. Magnificent white spined Cucumber, two feet long, close grained, rich flavour, few seeds. **1s.** per packet.

Commercial. Early, hardy, very productive; dark green fruit, fine flavour; 6 to 8 inches long; market gardeners' favourite; does not run much to vine.

Rollison's Telegraph. Beautiful long, green variety, splendid fruit, excellent quality, dark green skin.

Anderson's Market King. Fine strain of long prickly Cucumber, even in size, and beautiful dark green colour.

Choice Long Green. Excellent variety; fruit 18 inches long, of fine flavour.

Short Green Prickly. A favourite with some growers; very hardy, good sort for small gardens.

Long Green Prickly. Fine size, deep green colour, crisp, and delicious; a favourite.

Chatsworth White Spine. Fruit dark green, 2 feet long, beautiful shape, solid white flesh, few seeds.

Crystal White. White skin, firm flesh, good keeper, early.

Fordhook Pickling. Considered by some growers the best pickling Cucumber; a strong vine, and fruits produced in enormous quantities. Thin skin and fine quality flesh; few seeds.

Thorburn's Everbearing. Also an excellent pickling variety, with short vine and very early fruiting qualities; continues to produce till late in the autumn.

Green Gherkin. Very small fruit, used only for pickling.

Apple-shaped Cucumber. Singular variety, round in shape, fine white tender flesh; a profuse bearer.

Japanese Climbing (Green). Very early, prolific, rapid climber; splendid, well adapted for pickling or slicing.

Japanese Climbing (White). Similar in all respects to the green, excepting colour of fruit, which is pure white.

CULTURE. Make a first sowing in the open ground about the middle of August, successional sowings can be made in September and October, but at Bathurst or Goulburn, and the colder districts, for six weeks later. The soil must be well and deeply worked, and made very rich to produce fine Cucumbers; three plants to each hill will be enough, and these should be about six feet apart; the ground should be mulched with manure, and the plants watered if necessary. In all cases the points of the shoots should be pinched out when the plants are in flower, to cause the fruit to set. To obtain very early Cucumbers, plants must be raised in artificial heat. The usual plan is to place a glazed frame on a hotbed of stable manure, in June and July. Over the hotbed a foot or so of light rich soil is placed in which the seed is sown. When in the rough leaf, plants should be moved into large-sized pots and grown until September, when they may be planted in the open borders, and covered by a hand-glass at night to keep off frost, and by day in rough weather, until well established, and the weather is favourable.

Cress. **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

Triple Curled. The old English favourite, largely grown with Mustard; making excellent salad.

Water Cress. Sow in moist land, or on a creek bank. **1s. 6d.** per oz.

American or Land Cress. Used as a Water Cress during winter. **1s.** per oz.

CULTURE. Sow **Curled Cress** every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of Mustard seed. In summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes; must have plenty of moisture. **Water Cress** can be raised from seed sown in a situation where it can be flooded or freely watered. If planted on the banks of gently flowing shallow streams, or ponds, it will soon spread and afford a continuous supply.

Commercial Cucumber.

Batavian Endive.

Kohl-Rabi.

Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

1s. per oz.; **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

A delicious vegetable, but must be tasted in good condition to be appreciated.

Large Green. **Large Purple.**

CULTURE. Sow in beds like cabbage, from December to March, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit this vegetable.

Always Found Pleasure.

"I have always found great pleasure in growing your seed as they give satisfaction, and only last week I recommended you to a neighbour. All flowers, trees, and seeds I have had from you are true to name and can be seen by any person."
W. H. FLETCHER, *Wh. Swamp, 15-9-00*

Endive.

Winter substitute for Lettuce.

1s. per oz.; **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

This salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce.

Batavian. **Green Curled.**

CULTURE. Sow in February and March, and plant out when fit, in rows two feet apart and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced, tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Rich soil is indispensable.

Egg Plant.

6d. and **3d.** per packet.

Improved New York Purple.
Long White China.
Improved White. Large egg-shaped fruit.

CULTURE. Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

New York Purple Egg Plant.

Culinary Herb Seeds

6d. and **3d.** per packet.

Anise
Balm
Basil (Sweet)
Basil (Bush)
Borage
Caraway
Chervil
Coriander
Dandelion
Dill
Fennel
Hyssop
Lavender
Marigold
Marjoram (Pot)
Marjoram (Sweet)
Purslane
Rosemary
Rue
Sage
Savory (Winter)
Savory (Summer)
Sorrel
Thyme

CULTURE. No garden is complete without a bed of Herbs. The culture is exceedingly simple. Sow seed in autumn and spring; and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some place . . where attention and water can be given them, and where they can be gradually hardened off and planted out as soon as they are strong enough.

Lavender.

Thyme.

Sweet Marjoram.

Sage.

Plants of **Sage, Thyme, Mint** and **Sweet Marjoram** can be supplied at **6s.** per dozen.

Every Satisfaction!

"I have a private garden and have used your Vegetable Seeds for the past two years, and they have given every satisfaction; your Duke of York and Large Red Smooth Tomatoes were a great success, being free from disease and grub. I have tried many kinds of Cabbage but your Succession outclassed all others; I have also used your Melon, . . Pumpkin, Turnip, Carrot, Lettuce, Peas, Beans, and they are all that you represent them to be."
E. WILLIAMS, *Shirley, 20-7-00*

We deliver all Retail Garden Seed Orders FREE by post or rail at prices named except where otherwise noted

Ornamental Gourds.

6d. and **3d.** per packet.

OUR SEEDS ALWAYS THE BEST.

THIS curious family, the fruit of which is most fantastic in shape, should be more largely grown. The foliage is handsome, and the plants are of rapid growth; highly ornamental climbers, and the Dish Cloth Gourd bears a fruit which is most useful.

Mixed Gourds. All the best sorts, including ORANGE, PEAR, PORTMANTEAU, and CLUB.

Nest Egg Gourd. A very pretty climbing plant for trellis or verandah, bearing very profusely, fruit the size, shape and colour of the ordinary hen's egg. Can also be used as Vegetable Marrow. A very ornamental plant.

Dish Cloth Gourd (Loofa, or Vegetable Sponge). This Gourd has lovely dark green foliage, with large yellow blossoms; the fruit is about two feet in length, and the woody fibre lining of the inside of the fruit when ripe, and properly dried, is the Dish Cloth. They are also most useful in the bath as a flesh rubber, and far superior to any other flesh glove.

For Vegetable Seeds in Collections See page 6

Nest Egg Gourd.

Leek.

9d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. packet.

Anderson's Perfection. Very handsome Leek, blanches beautifully; most desirable.

London Flag. A favourite Leek and largely grown; much cultivated by growers for market.

Musselburgh. A very large variety; when transplanted grows to an immense size.

CULTURE. This well-known vegetable suits our climate admirably. No culinary vegetable is of easier culture, if only the proper seasons for sowing and planting be observed. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart and eight inches in the rows, if the soil is rich and a large Leek desired. When the plants are six inches high they are fit for planting out.

Deacon Lettuce.

London Flag Leek.

Lettuce.

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Neapolitan } The most popular varieties of Cabbage Lettuce among Sydney market gardeners, producing
Drumhead } white solid hearts during winter and spring; crisp and of fine flavour.

Anderson's Long Standing. A Victorian raised variety of fine quality. Its great merit is that it will stand longer before going to seed than any variety we know, and keeps its "cutting" or useful stage for a considerable time. It is firm and crisp, and of good size. *In packets only.*

Yellow Seeded Butter. This is one of the best summer Lettuces. It has immense solid heads of a bright yellow colour, handsome appearance, crisp, and well flavoured.

Hanson. A remarkable solid-hearting variety, which is not liable to run to seed; the outside leaves are a lively green, but the hearts when cut are white and remarkably crisp and tender.

Deacon. A variety of the famous Butter Lettuces, and one of the best; large heads; leaves pale green without, with beautiful rich cream yellow within; delicious buttery flavour, making a fine, fresh, crisp salad. Stands heat of summer without becoming bitter or running to seed.

Californian Butter. The outside leaves are of a fresh green colour, slightly marked with brown spots, but the inside leaves are of the same rich cream yellow so peculiar to this family. Stands heat well.

Tender and True. A splendid early crisp variety, fine curled leaves, pale green; flavour excellent.

Ohio. Early and hardy, beautifully crisp, hearts freely when young, finely curled leaves, medium size.

Boston Curled. Quite a picture in the vegetable garden. Extra curled leaves, resembles Endive, of a globular shape and large size, crisp, of good flavour.

Tom Thumb. A small compact variety, of good quality, and does not go to seed quickly.

Grand Rapids. A strong grower, and keeps tender and crisp. An excellent sort, and both leaves and ribs are very brittle; an excellent all-round Lettuce.

Iceberg. A quick grower, with hard handsome heads, of exquisite flavour. A variety that we can highly recommend. A decided advance on the old sorts.

Mignonette. Beautiful russet-coloured variety, of unique appearance, small, but very solid and compact, very hardy; an A1 variety.

New York. Of unusual size and solidity, with but little tendency to run to seed, often growing to 18 inches in diameter, and weighing 3 lbs.; perfectly solid, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour.

Mammoth Salamander. This Lettuce has wonderful heat-resisting qualities, and will yield fine solid heads of large size when other varieties are only a bundle of loose leaves. During our hot summers we all know how much a fresh salad is appreciated, and the Mammoth Salamander provides such a delicacy.

UPRIGHT or COS VARIETIES.

Paris Green Cos. **Paris White Cos.**

Favourite sorts, suitable for cold or warm districts, and will grow anywhere provided the soil is rich and moist. The leaves grow erect and produce long-shaped loose hearts; the leaves are usually tied together to keep them crisp.

CULTURE. With rich light soil, and a supply of water, these salad plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The Cos, and other non-solid sorts, will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds grown. In planting out Lettuce they should be lifted without breaking the roots; and planted during dull and showery weather.

Asparagus Lettuce.

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Of upright growth, with strong ribs through the centre of the leaves, crisp and tender; they make a delicious vegetable cooked and served like Asparagus. The young plants can be used as salad, and when past their prime the leaves can be cooked like Spinach.

Anderson's Long Standing Lettuce.

POSTAGE
STAMP
HERE.

Messrs. Anderson & Co.

Seed and Plant Merchants,

399 George Street,

Sydney.

Anderson & Co.

Seedsmen and Plant Merchants

SYDNEY

Please do not write here.

ORDER SHEET, 1902

Please send us the names and addresses of any of your neighbours using Seeds, to whom we can send a copy of this Catalogue.

PLEASE FORWARD the following Order, and despatch Goods

per ..... (State if by Rail, Steamer or Parcel Post) to ..... (State Name of Station, Port or Post Town.)

c/o ..... (Name of Agent, if any.) and address to me in full as under

I enclose £ ..... in payment.

Signature .....

Address in full (with Post Town) .....

Date ..... 1902.

VEGETABLE SEED ORDER.

Quantity.	Variety.	£	s.	d.	Quantity.	Variety.	£	s.	d.

Please write Flower Seed Order and requirements in Sundries on other side.

FLOWER SEED ORDER.

When ordering Flower Seeds it is only necessary to give the numbers opposite the variety appearing in this Catalogue.

Number of Packets.	Number in Catalogue.	s.	d.	Number of Packets.	Number in Catalogue.	s.	d.	Number of Packets.	Number in Catalogue.	s.	d.	Number of Packets.	Number in Catalogue.	s.	d.

FRUIT TREE AND PLANT ORDER.

When ordering Fruit Trees the numbers appearing opposite each variety will be sufficient.

SEASON 1902.

NOVELTIES IN FLOWER SEEDS

NOTE.

As the demand for the most recent novelties compels us to send them out concurrently with the introducers, we have no opportunity of testing, before sale, the quality or excellence of the new varieties offered, and are obliged to send them out with the introducers' description; but as we do business only with houses who have a high European reputation, our customers have a guarantee that the novelties offered are as described.

Anemone. "St. Brigid."

6d. per packet.

We have much pleasure in offering seed of this charming section of Anemone or "Wind Flower." It is commonly known as the **"Irish Poppy-flowered Anemone,"** and has large single and semi-double flowers, 3 to 5 inches across, of an endless variety of colour. The best time to sow seed is early autumn, and they will flower the following spring.

Bulbs of this strain can be supplied from February to June, at **2s.** *per dozen, see Bulb Catalogue.*

Our Coloured Plate.

We desire to draw special attention to our lovely Coloured Plate of Poppies facing page 32, and to our offer of a packet each of the 10 beautiful varieties, post free for 2s. 6d. . . . These lovely flowers are very easily grown and are very showy.

Celosia Spicata.

Celosia Spicata.

1s. per packet

A charming variety of the Celosia tribe. Grows in an erect pyramidal form, throwing up a main stem about 2½ feet high, with 20 or 30 side shoots having fresh green linear leaves; each stem is crowned by a flower spike 2½ to 4 inches long, of a fresh bright rose tint, the lower portion gradually changing to silvery white. The flowers retain their beauty even in unfavourable weather, and are splendid for bouquets. Sow in spring.

Clianthus Puniceus Albus.

1s. per packet.

A white variety of the well-known C. Puniceus or Glory Pea of New Zealand; much prized on account of its highly decorative character. Sow seed from September to December.

Dianthus Chinensis Violaceus.

9d. per packet.

This variety of the Indian Pink family is of elegant growth, bushy, and covered with slightly fringed brilliant violet flowers. This colour will be a great acquisition to those already representative of this class, and should therefore command a ready sale, as Dianthus are so easily grown, and it will add greatly to the beautiful display of colour in Pinks. Sow in autumn and spring.

Dianthus Chinensis Violaceus.

NOVELTIES IN FLOWER SEEDS

"Shasta" Daisies.

(Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Hybridum).

1s. per packet.

By the offering of this remarkable novelty we introduce one of Mr. Luther Burbank's creations, which from the raiser's description should prove a truly fascinating addition to this exceedingly attractive and utilitarian class of plants. Their first qualification is hardiness, as they can be grown out of doors almost anywhere. They are perennial, and bloom more abundantly each season. They are not particular as to soil and remain in flower for several months. The blooms are large and graceful, measuring about four inches across, with three or more rows of purest glistening whiteness on single strong stiff wiry stems nearly two feet in length. Mr. Burbank says of the "Shasta" Daisies: "more admiration has been bestowed upon them by visitors than upon any other flowering plant growing in my grounds, for to-day no other flower can compare in extent of usefulness." Sow in spring.

Dolichos.

Both these varieties of Dolichos originated in Japan.

"DAYLIGHT." **6d. per packet.**

This grand climber is most desirable both for its beautiful flowers and its dense growth of foliage. The vines are very vigorous and of quick growth, well set with large and luxuriant dark green leaves. The vines quickly grow to a height of eight to ten feet, and blossom profusely from base to summit, the large spikes of pure white flowers standing out boldly from the rich green foliage. As the flowers drop from the long spikes they are succeeded by broad velvety showy white pods, which retain their purity and freshness of colour a long time before drying up. Sow in autumn and spring.

"DARKNESS." **6d. per packet.**

This variety forms a fine contrast to "Daylight" when both are planted together. The growth, however, is not so rampant, and it begins to bloom rather earlier. The vines attain a height of six to eight feet when trained on poles or a trellis. The stems and under surface of leaves are a dark purplish red; the flower spikes are large and long, and are thickly set with flowers of a deep reddish violet or lavender purple. Sow in autumn and spring.

OUR COLOURED PAGES . . . .

contain only the latest and best introductions in Flowers, Vegetables, Plants, and Fruits. We invite special attention to and a careful perusal of these pages.

THE LATEST FLORAL WONDER
"SHASTA" DAISIES. See above.

FLOWER SEED NOVELTIES, 1902

Dwarf Shirley Poppy.

Star Phlox. SILVER LEAVED.

Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata Species.

1s. per packet.

This charming novelty should interest all lovers of annuals. The plants branch freely, and attain the height of about one foot. The petals of the flowers are mostly toothed, but some are fringed, and are of rose and carmine shades, forming a delightful contrast to the beautifully variegated foliage. Sow in autumn and spring.

Poppy. Dwarf Shirley.

SALMON SHADES.

9d. per packet.

This dwarf Poppy is of a similar nature to the variety which we offered in 1901; the difference being that in 1901 the seed was mixed, consisting of various shades of colour. The variety now listed contains seed of the salmon shaded varieties only, the colours represented being of charming and entirely novel tints. Sow in spring.

Ranunculus.

Asiaticus Superbissimus.

3d. per packet.

In addition to our large supplies of tubers of this attractive garden plant, which will be found enumerated in our "Select List of Flowering Bulbs," we now offer seed, which will produce flowers of a great variety of colour the first season of planting, if sown in early autumn.

Silver Leaved Star Phlox.

ON THESE COLOURED PAGES we offer . . .

SOMETHING NEW

When making up your order please go over them again and send for some of the 1902 Novelties.

"Thanks for your beautiful Catalogue, which you send so regular every year. We always pick our seeds out of same, and get them from your agent at Glen Innes."— H. HARTMANN, *Dundee.—31-7-01.*

May 1st.

A Reminder! To those who receive this Catalogue in time for

BULB PLANTING

The season ends in JUNE. If you have not already secured a supply send for our —Illustrated Bulb Catalogue— at once and make a selection.

These are some of our Collections. Post Free anywhere.

DAFFODILS and other NARCISSI.	HYACINTHS.	GLADIOLI.	LILIUMS.	ASSORTED COLLECTIONS.
100 Bulbs for 20/-	6 Bulbs for 3/6	12 Bulbs for 10/-	10 Varieties for 7/-	67 Bulbs for 5/-
5 each of 20 varieties	12 Bulbs for 7/-	25 Bulbs for 20/-		102 Bulbs for 10/-
	50 and 100 at special prices.	50 Bulbs for 35/-		170 Bulbs for 20/-
		100 Bulbs for 60/-		

Recent Introductions in Flower Seeds.

Cyclamen Persicum, Papilio.

AMARANTHUS. 6d. per packet.

Bicolor Sulpherine. Sulpherine is a welcome addition to the list of these fine ornamental foliage plants. The foliage is dark green marked with pale yellow, while the crowns of the shoots are a brilliant sulphur colour; a most graceful variety, of great beauty.

ASTER.

Christmas Tree. The charm of this new variety is the peculiarity of its growth; in form it resembles a branching tree, the flower shoots growing almost horizontally from the main stem and increasing in length as they reach the base of the plant. The large flowers are produced on the points of the shoots, and smaller ones on the whole length of them. The height of the plant is about 20 inches, and the base diameter measurement is about 24 inches. The plants present a wealth of bloom, which has suggested the name of Christmas Tree Aster. **1s. per packet.**

King Humbert. Plants not over 12 inches high; enormous white flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, with charming long petals. **1s. per packet.**

Ostrich Feather. The plants grow 15 to 18 inches high, and are of a strong, luxurious, branching habit, the flowers measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter, borne on long stems. The petals are long, wavy, and so twisted as to give an extreme Comet effect. This strain of Aster is of real value both for garden decoration and for cutting. **6d. per packet.**

COSMOS. 6d. per packet.

Klondyke. A yellow Cosmos of great beauty.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM

(THE BUTTERFLY CYCLAMEN).

Papilio. The Butterfly Cyclamen is the most striking novelty of recent years among florists' flowers. The raiser states that he wished "to replace the rather narrow shape and somewhat stiff bearing of the flower by a more graceful habit," and he has succeeded in enriching the genus Cyclamen by large flowering varieties, which not only differ radically in form from those hitherto existing, but also show a series of new colours of surprising beauty. **2s. per packet.**

GAILLARDIA. 6d. per packet.

Grandiflora Foliis Aureo Variegata. This variety has foliage marbled and blotched with golden yellow, which contrasts beautifully with the magnificent flowers.

GLOXINIA. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Giant Flowered. The plants should be grown singly in pots to attain their full development. The flowers, borne erect, measuring 4 inches in diameter, are always well formed, being bell-shaped, and displaying to best advantage the rich shadings and tigered markings of the throats.

Aster, Ostrich Feather.

Recent Introductions in Flower Seeds.

Helianthus Cucumerifolius Erato.

Helianthus Cucumerifolius Plenissimus.

Romneya.

THE CALIFORNIAN TREE POPPY.

6d. per packet.

Coulteri. A hardy perennial, producing pure white flowers, measuring 4 to 5 inches across. Exceptionally fine for cutting. Sow in spring. Seed is very slow to germinate, taking sometimes 2 to 3 months.

HELIANTHUS.

6d. per packet, each variety.

Erato and Plenissimus.

Selected from the charming Stella strain so universally admired, and are quite distinct, and come generally true to their description. Erato, with the curiously-twisted petals, is a most decorative variety.

MYOSOTIS.

(Alpestris Stricta Grandiflora).

6d. per packet.

Royal Blue. The flowers are larger than the original type, much deeper blue, and as a bedding plant, most attractive in the garden.

NASTURTIUM.

GIANT FLOWERED.

6d. per packet.

Sunlight. This beautiful Nasturtium has handsome light green foliage, lit up by myriads of clear, rich, golden yellow flowers, borne so profusely as to almost conceal the foliage. The petals are large and round, measuring more than 1¼ inches across, and are daintily crinkled, which gives a very pretty effect. The two upper petals have a few delicate brown lines at their base, and the three lower ones are more distinctly bearded or fringed at the throat than is usual. Flowers measure nearly three inches across.

Moonlight. The counterpart of Sunlight, except in colour, which is an exquisite pale straw shade.

PANSY.

6d. per packet.

Masterpiece. The most attractive shades of colour; the distinctive feature is the curled margins of the petals, which suggest the idea of semi-double flowers. As a bedding Pansy, Masterpiece will be welcomed, and as a show flower it will take a high place, as the plants are vigorous and healthy, and the flowers are large and of fine shape.

Parisian Giant Improved. The flowers are enormous, measuring 4 inches across. The shades of colour are numerous, and the delicate perfume of the flowers may fairly entitle them to be called the Sweet-scented Pansies.

Pansy, Masterpiece.

... See our ... beautiful coloured illustration of Poppies after page 32.

POPPY. 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Shirley. Plants not more than 18 inches high, and are covered with flowers of rose, chamois, scarlet, and salmon; can be grown in groups; very handsome and charming.

Miss Sherwood. (Pæony Flowered). Single flowers of a shining satiny white, the upper half of the corolla being a silky chamois rose; a combination of virginal delicacy and beauty; superb foliage; plants 2½ feet.

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Nasturtium, Sunlight.

Recent Introductions in Flower Seeds

PYRETHRUM.

6d. per packet.

Roseum Hybridum Grandiflorum. Few perennials are more beautiful than well-grown hybrids of Pyrethrum Roseum; their vivid colouring, continuous bloom, and long-stalked, ray-shaped, flowers render them one of the most desirable border plants for cutting. This strain produces fine flowers, from 3 to 4 inches across; shades of light rose and carmine.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

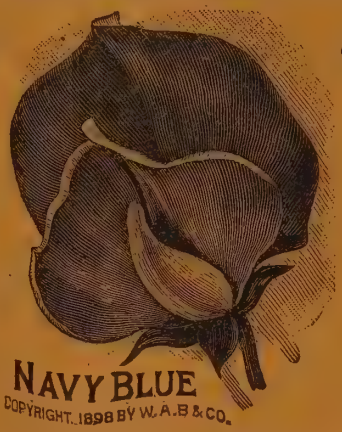
Variabilis Superbissima.

"NEW EMPEROR" SECTION.

The flowers of the New Emperor Section are remarkably large and well expanded, colours are exquisite, and markings most unique. The profusion of bloom is most remarkable, and we are now offering some distinct colours, which come perfectly true from seed.

	per pkt.
Dark Scarlet	**6d.**
Purple-Brown with Gold	**6d.**
Velvety Violet	**6d.**
Chamois	**6d.**
Pale Pink, a lovely shade	**6d.**
Bright Crimson. We can imagine no hing more beautiful in flowers than a bright crimson Salpiglossis; comes quite true from seed	**6d.**

The above **6 splendid varieties** of this strain, in mixture, **6d.** per packet.



SALVIA SPLENDENS GRANDIFLORA.

6d. per packet.

Ingenieur Clavenad. A marked improvement on the well-known Salvia Splendens; flower spikes are much larger, blooms earlier, and is the same fiery scarlet red as the parent variety.

STOCK.

6d. per packet

Empress Elizabeth. This splendid Stock grows about 18 inches high. Both main and side stems are covered with large rose-shaped flowers of the brightest imaginable tint of carmine rose, the same resplendent colour of the dwarf Winter Stock, Sunrise. It comes in early, stands well, and produces 70 per cent. of double flowers.

SWEET PEAS.

Sadie Burpee. A flower of the most attractive colour and delightful perfume; most dainty and beautiful in form, with purest pearly white colouring .. .. .. **6d.** per packet.

Mont Blanc. Another beautiful white variety of the popular Sweet Pea; plants are of compact growth, but not dwarf; the flowers are produced well above the foliage, and are of fine substance, and bloom at least a week earlier than any other tall variety of Sweet Pea. **6d.** per packet.

Navy Blue. The general effect is of a rich, deep, true blue, though on close examination the shade in the standards is a deep lavender purple, suffused throughout with a faint tint of claret or red wine, while the wings are a rich violet purple **6d.** per packet.

Modesty. Exquisite pearl, white veiled pink; a most lovely and distinct variety .. .. **3d.** per packet.

Oriental. Bright pink, suffused with orange and primrose; a charming variety .. .. **3d.** per packet.

Anderson's Rainbow Mixture. This mixture contains all the recent Novelties, and is first-class in every respect **6d.** per pkt.

Pyrethrum Roseum Hybridum Grandiflorum.

BUSH SWEET PEA.

3d. per packet.

Monarch. An average bush grows 16 to 18 in. high, and branched so vigorously that it measured 24 inches across. All the flowers are borne on top of the plant, and the proper way to treat this new type will be to plant the seed in a row to make a neat, even edge, when no supports whatever will be required. Grown as separate individual plants, the slight support of a light stick should be furnished. Flowers of good size and perfect hooded form, of a most beautiful watered purple on white ground, the heavier colouring being on the back of standard.

VERBENA. **6d. per packet.**

Erinoides Alba. Eight inches in height, with very finely cut dark green foliage; they branch freely, produce a profusion of fine pyramidal trusses of dazzling white flowers.

NOVELTIES IN VEGETABLES Season 1902.

Why not ... Grow the Best?

The following are a few of the very best vegetables now grown, and all introduced by us during recent years; they have maintained a leading place, and are profitable varieties to grow for both the market gardener and amateur.

TOMATOES.

"Matchless" and "Duke of York."

6d. and 3d. per packet.

These two fine varieties belong to the highest type of Tomato; they are of hardy constitution, producing fruit of great size and in large bunches of the finest quality.

BEET.

Anderson's Extra Early Turnip Rooted.

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

This variety has all to recommend it; it is very early, has fine solid flesh, is of fair size, and having only a short top can be grown closer than other varieties.

CARROT.

Anderson's "St. Valery."

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Our strain of this fine Carrot is unsurpassed, and is largely grown by market gardeners. It is an extra long variety, tapering, but without the broad shoulder of "Intermediate." Bright scarlet; small core.

CAULIFLOWER.

Anderson's "White Queen."

3s. 6d. oz.; 6d. and 3d. packet.

This is the perfection of Early Cauliflowers; very short stem, enormous pure white heads of the finest quality.

BUTTER BEANS.

Anderson's "Startler."

1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.); 6d. and 3d. per packet.

A superb yellow podded variety, perfectly stringless; an abundant bearer; excellent flavour; cannot be surpassed.

CUCUMBER.

Anderson's "Best of All."

1s. per packet.

This splendid variety has been the admiration of Cucumber growers since its introduction. Its fruit is very long, has delicate flesh with few seeds, is of a hardy constitution and bears profusely.

ONION.

"Mammoth Silver King."

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

A splendid silver skinned mild flavoured Onion, of good size and quality.

An average ear of New Sweet Corn, "Metropolitan" (Photographed green when ready for boiling).

Sweet Corn.

"The Metropolitan."

AN EXTRA EARLY VARIETY.

1s. per packet.

Of this new Table Corn an expert grower reports; "I know of no variety in the whole list that can compare with the 'Metropolitan' for the market gardener or the home garden, for an extra early sort." The ears are long and well filled out to the tip, and have very thick husks; they average about nine inches long, and are exceedingly white in colour during their eatable condition.

Rock or Musk Melon

"Sweet Home."

RIPENS ITS FRUIT EARLY.

1s. per packet.

This new Rock Melon, introduced from the United States, grows to a fine large size, and is beautifully netted and ribbed, as shown in the illustration. Flesh very thick, light green, and sweet and luscious in flavour. It is a very rapid grower and ripens its fruit early.

New Rock or Musk Melon, "Sweet Home."

Tomato, Sparks' "Earliana."

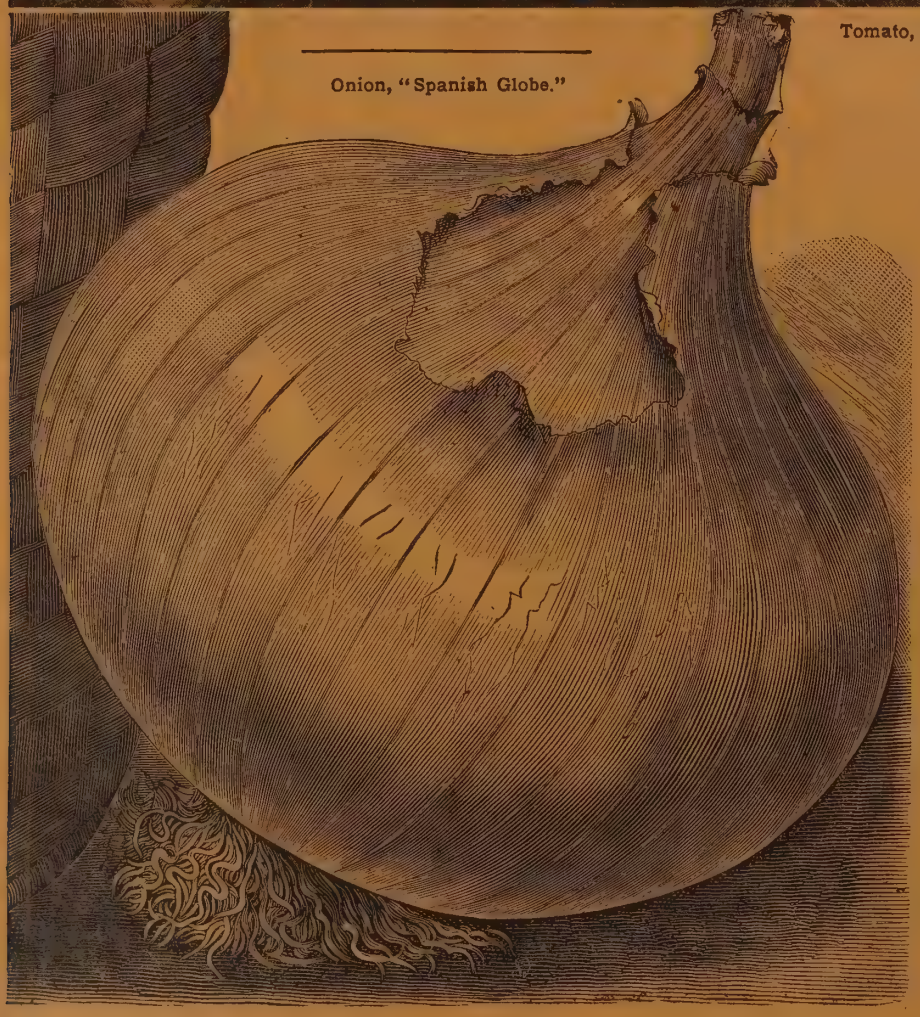
NOVELTIES
.... IN ....
VEGETABLES
— for 1902 —

THE EARLIEST LARGE .... SMOOTH RED TOMATO.

Tomato.
Sparks' "Earliana."

1s. per packet.

This exceedingly early and productive Tomato comes from the home of "new things," viz., the United States, and was originated by one of the leading Tomato specialists in the State of New Jersey. It is not only remarkable for its earliness, but it is also a large and handsomely shaped fruit of bright red colour and very solid.



Onion, "Spanish Globe."

NEW ONION
"Spanish Globe."

6d. per packet.

We listed this fine keeping Onion last season, but it has so many good qualities that we are pleased to give it prominence in our 1902 Catalogue. This is a beautiful Onion, exceedingly mild and sweet, surpassing many of the standard varieties in flavour; it is of a large size, and similar in shape to the Early Yellow Globe, but much paler in the skin.

GARDENING TOOLS.

We have imported a shipment of Gardening Tools of the most approved make.

On page 94 will be found a list with prices attached.

We would draw special attention to the ...

SETS FOR LADIES

which we offer at **6/9, 8/9, 9/6** and **11/6** per set.

Also larger implements for ...

GENTLEMEN AMATEURS

12/- per set.

Novelties
- - IN - -
Plants, etc.
SEASON 1902.

Additional Lists
- - OF - -
Trees, Shrubs, and Plants
are shown on page 76

TWO NEW HYBRID BOUVARDIAS

2s. 6d. each.

The following Bouvardias have been awarded First Class Certificates by the experts forming the floral committee of the Horticultural Society of N.S.W.

Countess Hopetoun. Colour rosy salmon, changing with age to flesh pink; blooms very large and of great substance, are freely produced for a long season, with remarkable lasting qualities in a cut state.

King of Scarlets. The immense blooms of this deep scarlet variety are freely produced on the terminal and lateral branches; vigorous grower.

"The Roses arrived in first-class order and are growing splendidly. I may also state that my friend received the Fruit Trees safely and says they are the best trees he ever saw."—E. V. CAMPBELL, *Inverell.—29-8-01.*

"Received the Roses yesterday in good order, and I am delighted with them."—J. B. ABERNETHY, *Cambewarra.—29-5-01.*

"The Roses are such strong healthy plants that I am sending you an order for more."—MISS WHALAN, *Bathurst.—5-9-01.*

NEW ROSES

2s. 6d. each.

Alexandra. Flowers pale buff with orange-yellow centres, shaded with apricot and bronze; very beautifully shaped, and exceedingly attractive both on the plant and when cut.

Boadicea (Tea Scented). Flowers pale peach colour, delicately tinted with pink and violet, the centre richly shaded with rose; an exceedingly beautiful and chaste blending of colours; large, full, high centred, of fine elongated form, with large, stiff petals; absolutely distinct from any rose at present in cultivation, and by far the finest in its way of colour. Growth vigorous, habit free and effective, flowers very fragrant. A magnificent exhibition flower, and at the same time a most effective garden variety, the constitution of the plant being excellent, and the flowers produced in great profusion both in summer and autumn.

Corallina. Flowers deep rosy crimson shaded with coral red; large petals, specially beautiful in the bud state. This is a strong growing variety, which, combined with its free-blooming qualities, renders it one of the most charming crimson Roses in cultivation for massing and cutting, and par excellence the Rose of its colour, when a fine effect is required; a splendid autumnal bloomer.

Dr. Cazeneuve (Hybrid Tea). Buds almost black, open flowers deep velvety crimson, the colour of Louis Van Houtte; one of the darkest coloured hybrid teas; growth vigorous.

Eugenie Lamesch (Dwarf Polyantha). Buds coppery-red, opening flowers ochre-yellow changing to clear yellow, shaded with rose; of good shape, very fragrant.

Francois Crousse (Tea Scented Climbing). Bright crimson, sometimes fiery red; large, full, and of good shape; hardy for its class, and a good acquisition as a red climbing rose.

Frau Karl Druschki (Hybrid Perpetual). Snowy white, extra fine in bud; a strong growing variety, producing flowers of exceedingly handsome appearance both on plant and when cut.

J. B. M. Camm (Bourbon). Very pale opaque salmon-pink; large, full, and highly centred; growth vigorous.

La Tosca (Hybrid Tea). Vigorous, good habit, strong and erect stalk, large well-shaped solitary flower; soft blush white.

Leonie Lamesch (Dwarf Polyantha). Bright coppery-red, shaded with deep red and yellow, very rich, and a new colour in this section; very sweet.

Liberty (Hybrid Tea). Brilliant crimson, rivalling General Jacqueminot in colour; large and of beautiful elongated form. It is a steady and constant bloomer, and a remarkable keeper when cut, preserving its brilliancy of colour without changing or dropping its petals; a grand forcing rose.

Ma Tulipe (Hybrid Tea). Flowers fine deep crimson, semi-double, with large stiff petals like a Tulip, fine for cutting; growth very vigorous.

Madame Viger (Hybrid Tea). Beautiful pale rose, edges and reverse of petals silvery white tinted with carmine, autumn flowers almost white, long and handsome buds which open well, good for forcing and cutting; growth vigorous. First Prize at Paris Exhibition, 1900.

Mrs. B. R. Cant (Tea Scented). Deep rose on outer petals, and in the autumn frequently a rich red; inner petals soft silvery rose suffused with buff at the base; of good substance, and symmetrical in form; a hardy variety, and a vigorous grower.

Mrs. Reynolds Hole (Tea). Large full flower of deep shaded crimson, singly on long stalk; vigorous, fine brown foliage.

Noella Nabonnand (Tea Scented Climbing). Extra large semi-double, velvety crimson flowers with large petals; very sweet; handsome in bud, more vigorous than Reine Marie Henriette.

Sulphurea. Flowers bright sulphur-yellow, distinct and striking; plant hardy, of good habit, and very free-blooming, with rich bronze foliage, which contrasts handsomely with the colour of the flowers; a fine yellow bedding or massing Rose.

Tennyson (Hybrid Tea). This magnificent seedling from the well-known variety White Lady is believed to be the finest light-coloured Hybrid Tea in cultivation. The flowers are large, very full, and handsome; their colour is pearly white shaded with flesh colour and pale pink; exceedingly attractive, whilst the form is all that can be wished for, being regular and high-centred. It is a most distinct and excellent Rose with great lasting qualities, whilst for garden ornamentation it will be highly esteemed both for the beauty and profusion of its flowers; growth robust.

Novelties in Plants, etc.

SEASON 1902

For 1902 we are also offering a very extensive list of the choicest CARNATIONS on page 79 of this Catalogue.

Carnations.

2s. each; 21s. per dozen.

Amarantus. A very beautiful deep purple, fine well formed flowers, and robust growth.

Atalanta. Dark buff ground, striped bright coral, shaded with rose lake; fine form and a good grower.

Chloris. Yellow ground streaked with scarlet on the edges; exquisitely beautiful flower and vigorous habit.

Duchess of Portland. White, striped with rose; strong grower and handsome flower.

Duchess of York. Superb self colour, light coral changing to pale flesh; delicately scented.

Florrie Hinwood. Clear yellow ground, Picotee, the edge well marked with rose; large and beautifully formed flowers.

Golden Eagle. Rich golden yellow ground, edged and prettily marked bright red; large, perfect form; fancy.

Jim Smyth. Brilliant scarlet, free flowering, non-bursting.

Lorna Doon. Bright scarlet flake; heavy petals, fine form.

Miss Ellen Terry. Extra large, pure white variety, rivals the Malmaison in size.

Mrs. Eric Hambro. Pure white; perfect form.

Sigurd. Clear salmon apricot, an improved Mrs. Reynolds Hole; flowers large and full; very good.

A COMPLIMENT.

"I must compliment you on the way the Carnations were packed, arriving here as fresh looking as if they had only just been taken out, and the packing being nice and damp no one would credit they had been knocked about on a coach for 100 miles after leaving Warren. They have all taken to the soil well."—N. E. LEIGHTON, *Warren*:—*7-6-01.*

Cactus Dahlias.

2s. 6d. each; 25s. per dozen.

Baden Powell. Petals are claw-like, twisted, and most elegant, of an intense cardinal colour, with velvet sheen; stiff foot stalks; the best of the dark varieties.

Bessie Mitchell. The several shades of bright yellowish orange, salmon, and pinkish red being suffused and blended in the most beautiful manner possible, and forming a lovely and attractive variety; petals are long, narrow, and slightly incurving; a really splendid variety; one of the best.

Diamond. Colour unique and difficult to describe: yellow disc shading to a rosy mauve, blended and tipped distinctly with salmon; flowers large, and with very long stems.

Eastern Queen. A fine true Cactus shaped flower, rich magenta maroon; a beautiul colour.

Erasmus. Reddish crimson colour, centre shaded dark maroon; long, crab-claw-like petals; distinct.

George Marlow. Dazzling bright yellow, points shaded amber.

Hogarth. Deep maroon, with crimson shadings.

Lady Pearson. A distinct shade of rosy red.

Lord Roberts. Said to be the grandest white Cactus Dahlia yet raised. The blooms are of good size and beautiful form; splendid long narrow petals; a truly lovely variety.

Major Weston. Bold flower, of a rich deep velvety crimson colour; a decidedly distinct addition.

Mrs. Bevor Barker. Of a bluish magenta colour, petals well pointed, flower stems long.

Mrs. Sanders. Pure deep yellow. It blooms freely and is a splendid addition to the yellow varieties.

Mrs. S. W. Sweet. Medium sized flowers, rich coppery orange, tinted salmon, on long wiry stems well above the foliage.

Norfolk Hero. Dark maroon, with divided tips of petals.

Palaestina. Decided improvement on purple varieties; very free flowering; flower on long and erect stems.

Radiance. Vivid orange scarlet, base of petals passing gradually to a paler shade, almost yellow, giving the flower an appearance of being lighted from inside; most distinct, free flowering, and dwarf.

Rosine. A beautiful rose colour, brilliant and distinct from all others; large magnificent flowers of the best shape, stout erect stems, petals long and incurved like a huge Japanese Chrysanthemum; constant and very fine; much admired.

Sedan. Rich ruby red, paler at tips of florets; quite distinct.

Skylark. Deep crimson plum, shadings of bluish heliotrope; petals are thread-like.

Strathlenkrone. Crimson scarlet, large fine cactus shaped flower.

True Friend. Model shaped flower, dark crimson, narrow petals, free flowering on wiry stems.

Wisdom. A soft shade of rose pink, perfectly distinct, an elegant flower; very early, and continues through the season.

W. J. Frost. Rich crimson, a perfectly formed flower of the best habit.

Our full list on page 81 also consists of SOME VERY FINE VARIETIES of Cactus Dahlias—the fashionable flower.

Novelties in Plants and Shrubs for 1902

Chrysanthemums.

2s. each; 20s. per doz., post free, 21s.

Alfriston (Reflexed). A deep maroon red, reverse of petals gold. A handsome variety on account of the inner petals showing the gold, whilst the outer petals exhibit the deep rich maroon red.

Blenheim (Reflexed). Bright rosy purple, reverse of petals silver; large flower.

Camden. An excellent variety, being an easy grower and a very large flower. Colour rich carmine rose, the reverse of petals silvery; medium height.

Frank Hannaford (Japanese Incurved). Old golden buff, a massive bloom, with rather narrow incurving florets; every flower comes good.

Guy Hamilton. Very large, pure white, same type as Mrs. C. Bown; one of the largest and best whites, and a good decorative variety.

Lady Hopetoun (Reflexed). A lovely shade of heliotrope pink, reverse of petals silvery. As the flower expands the petals recurve right to the centre, thus showing its beautiful colour; a large, refined flower, of good depth, dwarf habit.

Lord Hopetoun (Reflexed). A very handsome flower of the most beautiful rich crimson, with golden reverse. When fully expanded the centre petals exhibit the gold, whilst the outer petals recurve, thus showing the lovely shade of rich crimson.

Mrs. Arthur Tuckett (Japanese Incurved). A splendid variety, of good form, and very large; colour a deep crimson, the reverse of petals gold.

Mrs. W. T. McNiece (Reflexed). A good variety, colour dark Indian red, the reverse of petals straw shade; inner petals are whorled and incurved, whilst the outer petals recurve, thus showing both shades of colour.

Mrs. George Fairbairn (Reflexed). Yellow, suffused with chocolate brown, medium sized petals, full centre; a good variety.

Mrs. W. Mease. A beautiful sulphur sport off Madame Carnot; it resembles it in every way except its colour.

Mrs. Nellie Pockett. Creamy white, long drooping florets curled at the tips, perfectly full, a graceful looking flower, good for cut blooms or specimens; dwarf, early and mid-season.

Millicent Richardson. Purple claret, silvery reverse; large, full flower, good for decoration.

Mabel Morgan. Buttery yellow. One of the most lovely flowers ever raised.

Sir H. H. Kitchener. A very rich, bright terra cotta, without a trace of brown; golden reverse; the outer florets are long and slightly drooping, while the inner ones incurve regularly to the centre, forming an enormous flower of grand proportions without an atom of coarseness; a really first-class flower.

Sir George White. Golden terra cotta, large and very full.

The Wonderful. Old gold, inside of petals soft maroon; a true type of the incurved Japanese.

W. R. Church. Deep rosy crimson, with bronze reverse; large, massive flowers; good for any purpose.

Solanum Wendlandii.

2s. each.

One of the most superb summer flowering vines it is possible to conceive; it blooms continuously, not stray blossoms, but great masses of flowers, each one nearly 3 inches across, as many as 100 being in a cluster. The colour is an attractive shade of lavender blue.

Gerbera Jamesoni.

The Cape Marguerite or Scarlet Daisy of South Africa.

2s. each; post free, 2s. 6d.

Plants will be ready early in October.

Of the many beautiful introductions from the Cape the Gerbera is certainly one of the most exquisite. It is cultivated without any difficulty, and is herbaceous in its character. The illustration which we present gives but a poor idea of the elegance of this novelty, and it only remains to be seen to form a just appreciation of this plant. The flowers are a scarlet crimson, or perhaps a brilliant flame colour would better describe them, 3½ to 5 inches in diameter, and are borne well above the foliage on splendid footstalks from 24 to 36 inches in length, and the plant continues to bloom for seven months in the year, from November till May. It is admirably suited to the climate of New South Wales, but thrives and flowers best in warm situations. The flowers when cut in the heat of the day will last for three weeks. We have much pleasure in again offering this grand novelty; we sold a large number last year, and several customers have flowered the plant with great delight.

Gerbera Jamesoni (Cape Marguerite or Scarlet Daisy of South Africa)

CHIONANTHUS.

Virginica - - - - - **2s. each**

(The American Fringe Tree). White.

DEUTZIA.

Discolor Grandiflora - **2s. each**

Gracilis Campanulata - **2s. each**

Venusta - - - - - **2s. each**

All improved varieties of this well-known free flowering plant.

HEDYSŒRUM.

Multijugum - - - - **2s. each**

LONICERA.

Folius Alba Variegata - **2s. each**

Verner - - - - - **2s. each**

Please Note.

Strong healthy young plants of this charming hardy ...

Daisy

will be ready for distribution in October ... All orders received during the season will be executed as soon as it is possible to send them out

2/- each, post free 2/6

NEW FRUITS for 1902

Apples.

APPLE OF COMMERCE. A magnificent variety, highly coloured, and late keeping. It is of great beauty, two shades of red, with heavy blue bloom; large size and roundish. If picked in June will remain perfectly hard and sound up to September and October, and is of delicious Ribstone flavour; appears to be blight proof. **2s. 6d. each.**

ARKANSAS BLACK. Very large, deep crimson, nearly round; a good keeper, and a valuable variety for hot, dry, Riverina-like country; popular in America, and said to be blight proof. **2s. each.**

BELLE DE PONTOISE. Fruit very large, said to be one foot in circumference; colour bright red on sunny side mottled with brown dots; flesh firm, juicy, and briskly flavoured. A prolific bearer and very late keeper. **2s. each.**

BLACK BEN DAVIS. An improvement on that popular American variety Ben Davis, being of better quality, a more certain cropper, and will keep for months after being gathered. Is quite eclipsing Old Ben Davis in American export varieties. **2s. each.**

DELICIOUS. A very showy Apple, and one that has been largely planted in America; hardy grower and a heavy cropper. Fruit from medium to large, highly coloured, and of exquisite flavour. A very late keeper, and so far quite blight proof. **2s. 6d. each.**

McMAHON'S WHITE. A new variety from America, and claimed to be one of the best American Apples yet introduced. It has fruited in New South Wales, and is large and well-shaped. Flesh white, of excellent quality; tree vigorous in growth, quite blight proof, and a constant cropper. Promises to be a first-class market variety. **2s. each.**

RUBY GEM. A beautiful Apple of moderate size; brilliant red all over. Flesh snow white, tender, crisp and juicy; strong grower and early cropper; said to be blight proof. Ripens with Jonathan, and is well worth a trial. **2s. each.**

WALLACE HOWARD. Very large, conical; deep orange red with a few crimson stripes; flesh sugary; very highly flavoured; first-class; fit to market April and May. **2s. each.**

Cherries. 2s. each.

BELLE DE MONTREUIL. Fruit very large, round, marbled with red; flesh firm, deep red, sugary, and highly perfumed. An early variety, coming in after Early Purple Gean.

BIGARREAU GAUCHER. Fruit large, nearly round; skin dark brown; flesh reddish, firm and juicy. A good table variety, and should succeed Early Purple Gean.

Nectarines. 2s. each.

CARDINAL. Has fruited in this State. It is most brilliantly coloured, bears heavily, is above medium size, and is fit for the market 10 to 12 days before Early Rivers, and about 10 days after Irrewarra when good Nectarines are not to be had.

GOLDMINE. A very large, late variety; size enormous, up to 9¾ by 7¾; skin almost covered with a bright bronzy red; flesh cream colour, juicy, and melting with a delicious Stanwick flavour. A perfect freestone, ripening end of February.

NEW BOY. Fruit very large, dark brownish red on a pale ground; ripens late in season, is most prolific, and considered one that will take a prominent place in the market.

Plums. 2s. each.

GIANT. This new Prune is of very large size, but this is not its only good quality; it is equally as heavy a bearer as the Prune d'Agen, like that variety bearing in ropes all along the limbs, which are much stouter than those of d'Agen. Fruit uniform in size, no culls, with a honey-yellow flesh, of surpassing flavour. Seems likely to suit this climate; considered the best carrying Prune in existence.

HERON. One of the latest productions of Thomas Rivers and Sons, the raisers of Grand Duke, Monarch, and others of acknowledged fame. This variety we have received direct from the raiser, and have every confidence in it, being something special. Not yet fruited in New South Wales.

SPLENDOR. Strongly resembles d'Agen in every way but three times its size, and will do well wherever that variety succeeds, which from our experience is all over Australia. Ripens a week or ten days before d'Agen.

Japanese Plums.

AMERICA. (Hybrid Plum). The result of a cross between Robinson and Botan. Growth resembles the American plums, and is less robust than the Japanese, yet is a good grower and is exceedingly prolific. Fruit is of large size; colour, glossy coral red; flesh yellow, moderately firm, and delicious. **2s. each.**

APPLE (Hybrid Plum). Having a strong resemblance to Simonii. It bore fruit during the past summer, and was of large size and striking appearance. The tree is a fine strong grower, with good foliage. Fruit ripens soon after Burbank, and keeps for several weeks in good condition. **2s. each.**

CHALCO. The fruit, which ripens just before Burbank, is large, flat like a tomato, deep reddish purple, with very sweet, somewhat firm, exceedingly fragrant yellow flesh, pit or stone small; the fruits are almost stemless, and the crops so prolific that they surround the older branches. A superior shipping Plum, as the fruits can be gathered when quite green and kept for a month. **2s. each.**

HALE (True). A very handsome, large round-cordate Plum, usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or in well coloured specimens, deep cherry red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), not stringy, with a very delicious slightly acid peachy flavour, skin somewhat sour; cling; very late. **2s. each.**

OCTOBER PURPLE. A cross between Kelsey and Satsuma, a marvel to bear, the older branches being literally hidden by the blackish crimson fruit. Will be very valuable for our warm districts, but we advise caution in colder localities as its season is so remarkably late. **2s. each.**

SHIRO. The fruit, which is produced in the utmost profusion, is medium to large, very uniform in size, clear light yellow, with an almost imperceptible thin white bloom, and so transparent that the pit can be seen through the flesh, which is firm yet juicy, rich, pleasant, subacid, clingstone; ripens two weeks before the Burbank, and is nearly, or perhaps quite as productive. The fruit keeps well. **2s. 6d. each.**

SULTAN. This huge, oval, deep purplish crimson fruit is generally thought by those who have tested it to be the very best or one of the best plums produced. The flesh is remarkably firm and solid, fragrant, subacid or sweet, dark crimson, beautifully clouded and shaded with light pink, salmon and light yellow; showing in the fruit a curious combination of ancestral dynamics. Remarkable for the great proportion of flesh compared with the diminutive seed. Tree grows very rapidly, but is compact and with wood and leaves as much like the Napoleon cherry as like a plum. **2s. 6d.** each.

Peaches. 2s. each.

CHAMPION. A large early variety of high flavour; the best for shipping in early fruits; very firm for a freestone. Colour creamy white with a bright red cheek.

CROSBY. Trees dwarf, sturdy habit, fine colour, flesh yellow, flavour superb; has been kept for two weeks after travelling a long distance by rail.

INDIAN BLOOD. A great novelty, being a mid-season peach; skin vinous red colour, veined dark red; flesh dark red, very juicy and luscious.

LA FRANCE. Beautiful, very large, skin dark crimson red, flesh white, fine, melting, juicy, of exquisite perfume; tree vigorous and prolific, ripens medium early.

LOUIS GROGNET. A very vigorous grower, and extra prolific bearer; fruit very large and beautiful, with a very fine white flesh, sugary and juicy, and delicious flavour; a freestone, ripening just after Hales' Early.

McDEVITT'S LATE CLING. The finest Peach of its class. Its size is enormous, good, even shape, and in colour a deep rich yellow almost entirely covered with dark purple, almost black. It is in perfection about third week in February.

OSCEOLA. A very large golden yellow or orange yellow Peach; veined red on one side; flesh golden yellow, sugary, buttery, very juicy, and one of the best dessert peaches with the taste of an apricot; medium to late season.

SEA EAGLE IMPROVED. All are well acquainted with the good all-round qualities of the standard variety, and any improvement must be hailed with delight.

SHANGHAI FREESTONE. This magnificent Peach in colour is a beautiful creamy white with a vivid scarlet cheek, and is most handsome. In size very large, and is a perfect freestone; ripens with Elberta.

TRIUMPH. This variety we have received as the earliest yellow-fleshed Peach in cultivation. It has proved up to expectation, and is a valuable acquisition to the peaches of this State.

Quinces.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH. Enormous fruit with smooth skin and even outline, mild, pleasant flavour, and is unsurpassed for cooking. Grand show variety. **2s. each.**

PINEAPPLE. Raised by Luther Burbank, and distributed by him in 1899, the result of a long effort by hybridization to secure a Quince that would cook like an apple. The name comes from its flavour, which is strongly suggestive of pineapple. **3s. each.**

Grapes.

Grafted on Phylloxera Proof Stocks, **2s. each.**
On own Roots, **1s. each.**

CENTENNIAL. A Victorian raised Grape, doing well in this State. Berries extra large, somewhat like Golden Champion.

EMPEROR. A variety doing well in early interior situations in California. Bunches large, long, conical, and loose; berries oval, dull purple, and very firm. We think should be a good Grape for interior of this State.

LATE MALVASIA. Claimed to be the latest white Grape known in these States. One grower speaks of having perfect bunches in his vineyard in May and early June. Berries large and well set, of a fair flavour. A valuable variety for those wishing to extend their grape season.

MRS. PEARSON'S GOLDEN QUEEN. Large, golden yellow berry of sweet luscious flavour. Bunches large and even; a strong grower, and is doing well in dry hot localities.

MUDGEE BLACK SHERRY. This is the handsome Black Grape seen in Sydney market about Easter time, being largely grown in Mudgee district. Grafted on Riparia Gloire de Montpellier, it is a marvel of fruitfulness; 2 year grafts bearing up to 20 and 30 lbs. to the vine, occasionally a single bunch weighing 7 lbs.

RED HANNEPORT. A variety from South Africa which promises to take a leading place in these States. A remarkably heavy cropper, withstanding dry hot seasons; bunches evenly filled; berries deep reddish purple.

THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS. This is an improved variety of Sultana, the Grape used for Sultana Raisins. In size and appearance it much resembles that species but berries are more even in size and bunches much larger.

Kleckley Sweets Water Melon.

The Cuban Queen.

"My reason for asking for two separate parcels of Cuban Queen is that one is for a neighbour, who was so struck with the quality of the fruit I grew from your seed last season that he asked me to procure some seed for him. Last week I bought some seeds from your Toowoomba house for the same reason."—J. J. WALTERS, *Brisbane, Q.*—*2-9-01.*

Doing Splendidly.

"The seeds I got from you a fortnight ago are doing splendidly."—A. C. HOLT, *Rooty Hill.*—*27-9-01.*

Sweet Siberian Water Melon.

Cuban Queen Water Melon.

Water Melons.

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. packet.

Cuban Queen. A very large bright crimson-fleshed Melon, of superb quality and delicious flavour. It crops enormously.

Mammoth Ironclad. Beautiful Melon, oblong, with mottled green skin, an average weight of 50 lbs.; crisp, delicious, sugary flesh.

McIver Sugar. Fruit is uniformly large, often two feet in length; skin shows bands of white, shading into green. Quality is very superior; flesh is pale pink, crisp, juicy, and luscious; highly recommended.

The Dixie. Very early variety; thin skin, flesh bright red, skin dark green, beautifully striped, fruit oblong.

Cole's Early. Of great quality, and ranks beside the famous McIver Sugar Melon. Cole's Early is a selection from Cuban Queen; is very early, has bright red flesh, delicate flavour and very prolific.

Kolb's Gem. Light green skin, nearly round in shape; 30 to 50 lbs. in weight; flesh bright red; rich and sweet.

Kleckley Sweets. The rich bright scarlet flesh is crisp, sugary and melting, and free from stringiness; it ripens close to the skin. Fruit 18 to 20 inches long, with dark green skin; one of the finest.

Ice Cream. White seeded, excellent, with a delicious flavour.

American Champion. Melon of great merit, thin rind, delicious flavour, same type of Melon as Cuban Queen.

Black Eyed Susan. This splendid variety takes its name from the fact that each seed has a black eye. It is oblong in shape, with a light green stripe on the dark green rind; bright red flesh; delicious flavour.

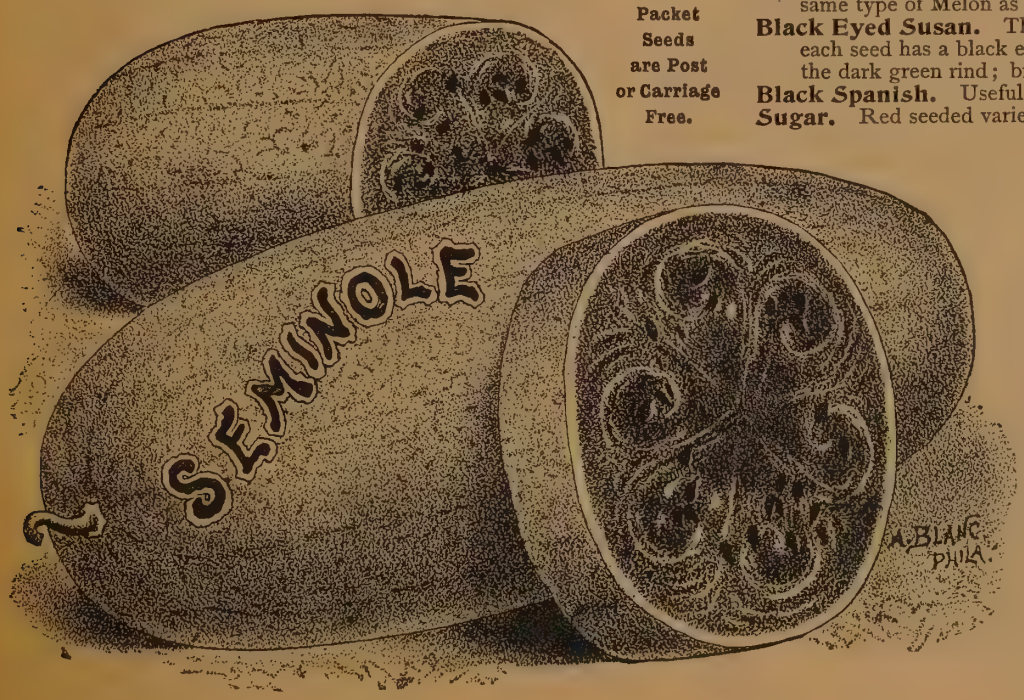
Black Spanish. Useful variety for main crop, very juicy, good size and flavour.

Sugar. Red seeded variety, very luscious; a very favourite Melon.

Seminole. A large oblong Melon, very productive and of excellent quality.

Sweet Siberian. A Water Melon of great merit, suitable for the colder climates of the Commonwealth. Very distinct, of oval shape and medium size. Colour of flesh, rich orange buff.

All our Packet Seeds are Post or Carriage Free.



CULTURE. Sandy loam is the most suitable for this delicious fruit, but in fair seasons it will do well in any good garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hill. The best time for sowing is September and October.

Preserving Melons.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Citron. A round variety with red seeds. It is excellent for jam making.

Long Green. Excellent for jam or pie making, but cannot be used without cooking.

CULTURE. Sandy loam is the most suitable, but in fair seasons they do well in any good garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hill. The best time for sowing is September and October.

Anne Arundel Rock Melon.

Rock or Musk Melons.

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Perfected Delmonico. Deep rich orange coloured flesh, of fine grain, excellent quality; globular shape; skin greyish green tint, thickly netted, bright yellow when ripe.

The Banquet. Red fleshed, beautifully netted, medium size, handsome appearance; flesh being deep and granulated.

Emerald Gem. Delicious, early and prolific; a smooth ribbed skin, emerald green colour; flesh, salmon colour.

Melrose. One of the most beautiful Melons yet introduced; flesh, pale green, shading to salmon towards the seed cavity, outside rind is dark green; oval shape; especially valuable for market gardeners.

Early Hackensack. Early, delicious, thickly netted green skin, and green flesh deeply ribbed and flattened; 4 to 10 lbs.

Golden Perfection. A green flesh variety, of excellent flavour; fine quality.

Netted Gem. Light green flesh, melting and sweet; a hardy variety, and a good cropper; very early.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe. A fine large Melon, and an old favourite; excellent flavour; very productive.

Skillman's Netted. Early sort, roundish oval; flesh deep green, sweet, and richly perfumed.

Pineapple. Highly flavoured, medium size, green flesh, and an abundant bearer.

Large Persian. Standard sort, of superior quality, and of large size.

Nutmeg. A medium sized Melon, delicious flavour; a great favourite.

Baltimore. Fine variety, excellent flavour, green flesh; large size.

Bay View. One of the finest Cantaloupe Melons; rich in flavour, and productive.

Improved Jenny Lind. A great improvement on the old and highly esteemed Jenny Lind; the fruit is larger and keeps better, while the fruit retains all the fine flavour and high qualities of the parent stock.

Anne Arundel. A superb Melon, of great size and quality; flesh solid, and of a beautiful green colour and delicious flavour. The netting is perfect, and notwithstanding its size, this variety comes to maturity soon after the first earlies.

CULTURE. The culture of the Rock Melon is somewhat like that of the Cucumber. Sow out of doors in September and October. The hills need not be so wide apart as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water during dry weather to bring on the young plants and bearing vines. When the fruit begins to show signs of ripening, a frame of calico, or canvas covering, should be provided to prevent any external moisture injuring the fruit, otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery, and worthless. As with Water Melons, do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole; but do not thin them until they begin to run.

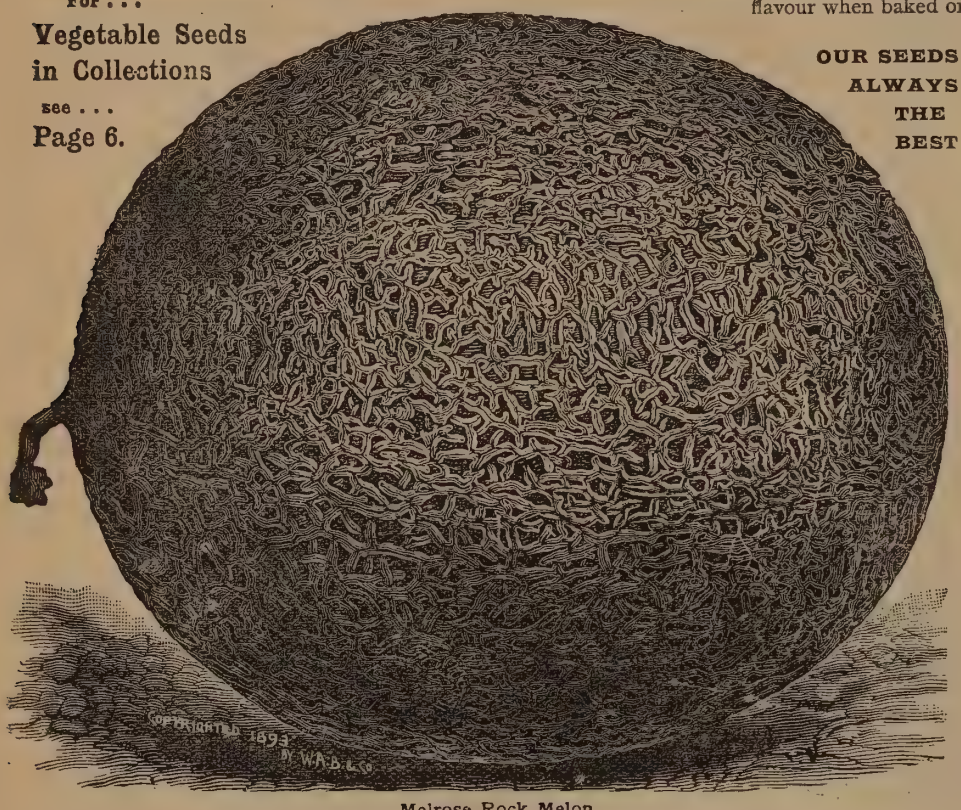
Mango Melon or Vegetable Peach.

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

A very productive little Melon; fruit about the size of an orange, and of delicate flavour when baked or boiled like a Vegetable Marrow.

For . . .
Vegetable Seeds in Collections
see . . .
Page 6.

OUR SEEDS ALWAYS THE BEST



Melrose Rock Melon.

Netted Gem Rock Melon.

Finest White Mustard.

2s. per lb.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE. As a salad, Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with Curled Cress. But as fresh Mustard seed is used as a condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with Cress all the year round; for a seed crop, in February.

Mushroom Spawn.

Virgin French. We have imported some of the finest French Spawn; it is perfectly fresh and new, and is offered in small bricks. **4d. per brick (post free, 6d.)**

English. Procured from the most reliable source. **6d. per brick (post free, 1s. 2d.)**

HOW TO GROW MUSHROOMS IN THE OPEN AIR. The following are instructions for successful out-door culture given to us by a client, who has, for several years past, been growing fine Mushrooms for the Sydney market:—"Obtain good strong stable manure from well fed healthy horses (**this is most important**) with plenty of straw through it to make a bed of size required; stack the manure in a heap and allow it to stand for a few days until it begins to ferment, then thoroughly turn and mix it again into another heap, and it will soon after that be in a high state of fermentation, and in a few days be ready for another turning; it will then have reached the highest temperature and begin to subside, and when that takes place mix the heap with one part of rough, light loam to two parts of manure, and with that compost form the beds wherein the Spawn is to be planted; make them about 4 feet wide, 1½ feet high; on this, when the temperature is not more than 50 degrees, plant out the Mushroom Spawn pieces of about the size of walnuts, 4 inches apart, and 2 inches deep; then cover the surface of the bed with 2 inches of fine loam, beating it down with the back of the spade so as to make it firm. The beds should then be covered all over to a depth of from 5 to 6 inches with light clean straw, which will give sufficient shade and keep the Mushrooms clean; no other shade or protection is necessary. The beds should be in a sheltered position in the garden, a north-easterly aspect preferred so as to avoid the westerly winds; the shelter of a building, close fence or hedge will be all that is required. Mushrooms will make their appearance in about six weeks after planting, and they should be constantly gathered as they appear for about a month; then the beds may be rested by keeping them quite dry for a similar period, starting them again into growth at the expiration of that time by giving them a good watering with warm water at a temperature of 48 to 50 degrees. If this alternate system is adopted, the beds will continue to produce Mushrooms for one or two years without the addition of fresh Spawn."

Anderson's Market Model Onion.

Eschalot Seeds.

6d. per packet.

Red Jersey.

We are now able to offer Eschalot seed The Red Jersey has proved a great success; sown in the spring will produce a fine crop of large sized roots in a few months. When you require Eschalots sow the seed and you will get roots just as quickly, and at half the cost.

For Eschalot Bulbs see page 25.

Anderson's Mammoth Silver King Onion.

Mushroom Spawn, Virgin French.

Onion.

9d. per oz.;
6d. and **3d.** per packet.

Anderson's Market Model. Of remarkable size and quality, colour brown. The bulbs are perfect in form, and very mild flavoured; large and early, and its keeping qualities are unequalled.

Brown Spanish. A splendid variety, large and firm, like Anderson's Market Model; largely grown for market.

Brown Globe. Like above, with all its good qualities; in shape more globular; a fine keeper, very solid.

James' Keeping. One of the best; keeps well; brown skin; resembles above.

Giant Rocca. A fine Onion, of Italian origin, mild flavour.

Extra Early Yellow Globe. Very early, remarkable keeper.

Spanish Globe. We have much pleasure in recommending to our customers this beautiful Onion. It is exceedingly mild and sweet, and surpasses many of the standard varieties in flavour. Shape similar to the Early Yellow Globe, but with a very pale skin. In packets only, at **6d.** and **3d.** each.

Anderson's Mammoth Silver King. Similar in shape to the Market Model, but larger in size, the diameter averaging about 6 inches. Skin a beautiful silver white, flesh mild and pleasant.

Silver Queen. A good early white-skinned, long-keeping Onion, rather flat in shape; an excellent variety.

Anderson's White Pickling Onion, "Champion." Small, mild flavour, very early; exceedingly suitable for pickling. Great improvement on the old silver skin variety.

Silver Skin. Pickling, excellent, clean silver skin; sow thick.

The Queen. Silver-skinned pickling variety, fine flavour; very early.

Extra Early Flat Red. Very early, mild flavour; keeps well.

Potato Onion Seed. **6d.** per pkt.; **1s.** per oz. **For Sets see page 25.**

White Multiplier Onion. Seed sown in spring produces splendid bunches of medium sized Onions in clusters of 10 to 12. The skin is silver white, the quality excellent. It can be grown exactly like the Brown Potato Onion, and is easily produced from seed. *Seed not always obtainable.*

CULTURE. For ordinary garden culture, and to produce large bulbs, sow in rich, well-prepared soil in the months of March or April; transplanting during the following July and August into drills two feet apart and ten inches in the drill. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground the ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left underground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect bad-keeping bulbs.

FOR FIELD CULTURE. The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the State is during July and August. In the coastal districts, however, and in the warmer parts of the State it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in. The seed may be sown either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seeds as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding, it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using either hand or horse hoe. The barley is of course removed as soon as the rows can be distinguished. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation. Sow the seed in drills fifteen inches apart; 4 lbs. per acre is sufficient, but if sown by the hand in an open drill, 8 lbs. of seed is required; and when grown for pickling purposes 15 lbs. of seed to the acre should be sown in drills, and 20 lbs. per acre broadcast.

Okra. 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Improved Dwarf **Long Green.**

CULTURE. This vegetable is not much known here, but in India and America it is in general use for thickening soups and stews. Sow in September, October and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit. The plants should be two feet apart. The pods are used while green and tender. They may also be utilized as pickles.

Parsnip. 6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. pkt.

Hollow Crown. **Large Guernsey.**

CULTURE. Parsnip prefers rather stronger soil than the Carrot, but is otherwise grown exactly like it; however, the land must be well and deeply worked. Freshly manured land is not suitable, as it will cause the roots to fork. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Parsnip seed, not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants.

Parsley. 6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

Extra Triple Curled. Fine garnishing, one of the best; beautifully mossy.

Champion Moss. Beautiful moss-like variety; pretty dwarf-growing sort.

Fern Leaved. Ornamental, and of strong flavour.

Verdant Beauty. A variety of special merit; very curly and ornamental.

CULTURE. Sow in March, and again in August or September and October. The soil should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills and lightly covered; the seed takes a long time to vegetate. When the plants are a few inches high they should be thinned to about 18 inches apart. The plants can also be raised in a seed bed and transplanted into rows; two sowings a year should be made, as old plants generally go to seed in the spring.

Pe-Tsai Chinese Cabbage.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE. Chinese Cabbage, with large loose leaves, will succeed in dry seasons where other varieties of Cabbage do not. Sow during the autumn and spring. The leaves are used like Spinach Beet, which it somewhat resembles.

GOOD RESULTS!

"Your splendid Catalogue to hand. I always get good results from your seeds supplied to Mr. White and also what I get for my own private use . . ." JNO. LOADER, *Gardener to J. C. White, Edinglassie.—18-6-00.*

"The trees and seeds came duly to hand beautifully packed and fresh. Many thanks.—F. DEARDEN, *Glen Arden.—8-8-00.*

Hollow Crown Parsnip.

Celestial Pepper.

Triple Curled Parsley.

All our .. Packet Seeds Post Free

Bird's Eye Pepper.

Elephant's Trunk Pepper.

Pepper . . or . . Capsicum.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Celestial. Very ornamental; the fruit creamy white colour, changing to vivid scarlet; beautiful decorative plants.

Elephant's Trunk. The fruit of this variety is very large and of eccentric shape, being as much as ten to twelve inches long and three to four inches wide. A useful and ornamental variety.

Bird's Eye. Highly prized for hot pickles, and the peppers when ripe can be kept for a long time if the plant is hung up where they can be kept dry.

Coral Gem Bouquet. Worthy of a place in the flower garden; plants covered with very small peppers; invaluable to those who prefer to have peppers which are intensely hot.

Mikado. Of an erect growth, plants covered with peppers, the crown of which represents the Maltese Cross. Very ornamental, small fruits; bright scarlet.

Long Red Cayenne. **Cherry.**
Long Yellow Cayenne. **Small Chili.**
Sweet Spanish. **Golden Dawn.**

CULTURE. Sow in pots or boxes in a frame or bush-house in July and August, or in beds in the open border in September or October, and plant out when the plants are three inches high—two to three feet apart—water and shade until they are established plants. The soil can hardly be too rich; but Chillies will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

Peas.

1s. quart (post free **1s. 6d.**) **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

Special Quotations to Market Gardeners and Large Growers for all varieties, see page 26.

ROUND VARIETIES.

EARLY.

Carter's First Crop. 3 feet. Early round white Pea; one of the best of its class.

Sangster's No. 1. 3 feet. First early Pea.

Tom Thumb. 1 foot. Dwarf early Pea; does not require staking; bears very large pods.

Blue Peter. 1½ feet. Excellent early Dwarf.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod. 2 feet. A large round white Pea, immense pods.

Beck's Prizetaker. 4 feet. A good early Pea, yielding heavy crops, requires staking.

MEDIUM.

Bedman's Blue Imperial. 2 feet. Is largely grown by market gardeners in England; heavy bearer.

Pride of the Market. Superior round Marrow, grand show variety, very prolific.

Improved Telegraph. A great bearer, of excellent quality, and a valuable Pea for market or private use; splendid exhibition Pea; height, 4 feet.

The Queen Pea.

WRINKLED MARROWS.

Yorkshire Hero. 2½ to 3 feet. The most highly esteemed Wrinkled Pea grown. A wonderful cropper, with abundant well-filled pods; delicious flavour and vigorous growth.

Heroine. A long-podded Wrinkled Marrow, medium early, 2½ feet, covered with long heavy pointed pods, containing 8 or 9 peas; delicious flavour.

Veitch's Perfection. 2½ to 3 feet. A somewhat more delicate flavoured Pea than the Yorkshire Hero, and a little taller; not quite so hardy, however.

Stratagem. 2½ to 3 feet. This fine Dwarfed Wrinkled Marrow has given most excellent results; crops wonderfully; pods large and fine. A deliciously flavoured Pea.

Telephone. This tall Wrinkled Marrow is a superb Pea with wonderful pods of 10 to 12 peas, of fine flavour; grows 4½ feet high, and a very strong grower.

The Daisy. Height, 12 to 18 inches. This Dwarf Wrinkled variety, covered with pods 5 inches in length, is one of the best of the latest introductions in this class of Pea.

Duke of Albany. Height, 3½ to 4 feet; a Pea of unusual merit. Thrives well early or late, and withstands the frost remarkably well, even in the coldest climate.

McLean's Little Gem. 1½ feet. An excellent Pea, and one of the very best Dwarfs; an abundant bearer, pods well filled, excellent flavour.

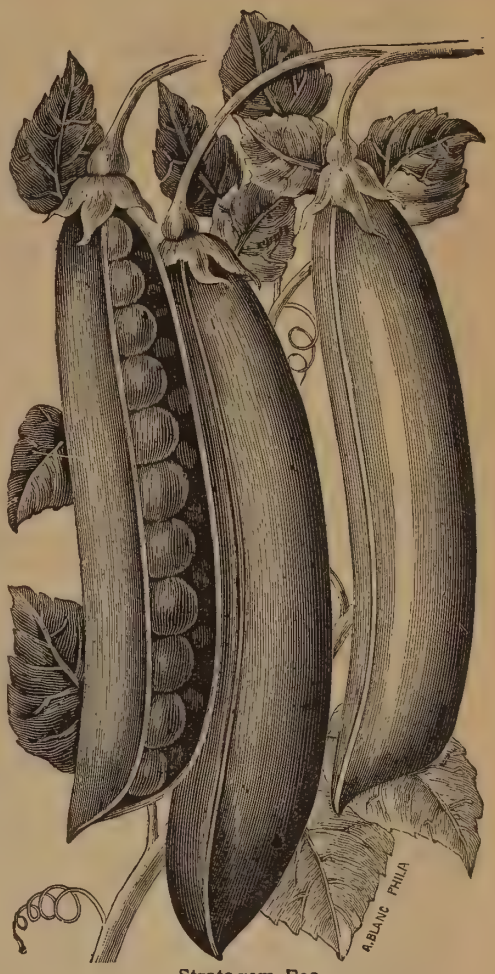
American Wonder. 1 foot. A very early and very Dwarf Pea, and a wonderful bearer; pods well filled, of deep green colour, and of superb flavour.

The Queen. A variety of sturdy branching habit, about 2½ feet in height, with large pods, 10 to 12 peas in each, most delicious flavour, a profuse bearer.

Wm. Hurst. 1½ feet. One of the very best Dwarf Marrow Peas grown; large pods.

Anderson's Southern Queen. Magnificent variety, immense pods, finest quality; the haulm is robust, and the plants resist drought and mildew well. When cooked the peas are a fine deep green colour. Straight pods, sometimes containing 12 peas.

CULTURE. The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May, June and July, but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive planting during winter and spring. In fair seasons, by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept for nine months in warm localities. Peas like a strong loamy soil; if somewhat sandy the better. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming, either from artificial or natural sources.



Stratagem Pea.

"I have always been highly pleased with your seeds, and particularly ask you to send me the very choicest this year."—GEO. WESCOMBE, *Mt. Morgan. 20-12-01.*

"I would like to mention that we have found all the seeds in last collection we got from you growing splendidly, and true to name."—JAMES O'DELL, *Kingstown.—28-10-01.*

Sugar Peas

EDIBLE PODDED.

Tall, Grey Seeded. The pods of this fine variety are cooked whole while young, and are most delightful. It may also be used in the same manner as the other varieties of garden Peas. **2s.** per quart (**2s. 6d.** post free); **6d.** per packet.

Dwarf. A dwarf growing variety of the well-known edible podded or Sugar Pea, does not require staking; can be used also as the ordinary garden Pea. **6d.** per packet.

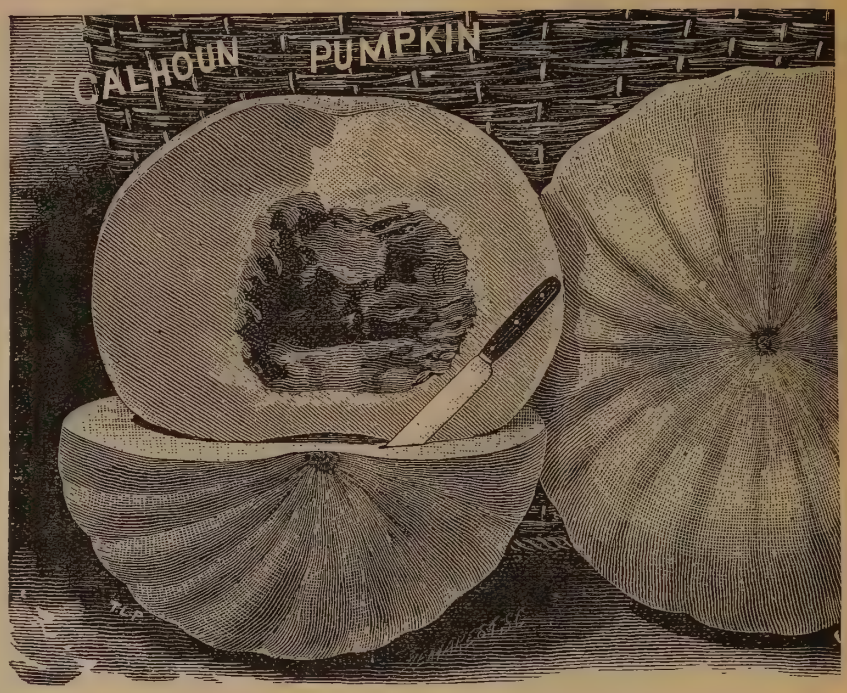
CULTURE. Same as the ordinary varieties

For Vegetable Seeds in Collections see page 6.

Pumpkin.

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

There is no more difficult class of plants to keep pure then our vine plants, such as Pumpkins, Marrows, Squashes, Melons, etc., and it is only by careful selection and great care and trouble that the different varieties are kept pure and true to their type; otherwise treated they will be inoculated by the bees and other insects, and their character so changed that the original type could no longer be recognised. We have been endeavouring for years to obtain perfectly pure stains, and we are pleased to be able to offer the following varieties, which we believe to be quite true to name and description, and of excellent quality. This seed must not be classed with ordinary stock, which has been crossed and will probably produce fruit of all sizes and shapes. What we offer we believe to be pure, and consequently invaluable. The Ironbark is not a large Pumpkin, but is of a pale green colour, thick flesh, very hard rind, and first-class sort.



PUMPKINS, FOR TABLE USE.

Crown. Choice stock, medium size, thick flesh, fine quality; good keeper and dry.

Large Button. Fine dry sort, good variety, fine keeper.

Ironbark, True. Not large, but of fine quality; thick flesh, good flavour; excellent keeper.

Calhoun. Resembling the Gramma in some measure.

Japanese. Flesh a rich salmon colour, unusually fine grained; and when cooked or stewed is very dry.

Jonathan. This is a fine quality Pumpkin, large bottle-shaped fruit with crooked neck; very prolific, keeps well.

Turk's Cap. A fine table variety and a good keeper.

Victory. This splendid Field Pumpkin has been introduced from South Africa. The grower claims for it—that it is a great bearer, that fruits are of a enormous size, and that the flesh is thicker and richer in fattening properties than any other sort. The gentleman who introduced it states that it is used to feed cattle, pigs and horses, also as a table vegetable, and is sun-dried for use during the winter.

CULTURE. For garden culture, heavily manure the land all over and dig in deeply; give an extra dressing to the holes or hills where the seed is to be sown, and fork well in. The holes should be six to eight feet apart, and only two plants should be allowed to remain in each hill, although ten to twelve seeds should be sown in each hill so as to guard against total loss by insects or accidents. A good mulch of manure, say three inches greatly increases the yield. Sow in August and September.

All our .. Packet Seeds are ... Post Free Everywhere.

Rhubarb.

1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet

Giant. **Mitchell's Albert.**
Myatt's Linnæus.

Crimson Winter. This seed can now be supplied from which a large proportion will come true.

For Roots of all, see page 25.

CULTURE. Sow under shelter of a few dry leafless boughs and a manure mulch in August or September, and the young plants should be kept growing with frequent waterings if the weather is very dry. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until autumn, when they may be transferred to the permanent beds. These should be made on the best soil, trenched and manured with half decomposed stable manure, 2 feet deep. The plants should be placed 3 by 4 feet apart and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. The stools should not be allowed to seed; whenever seed stalks appear they should be cut off.

Chartier Radish.

Radish.

6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. packet.

Long Scarlet. A splendid strain, bright coloured, crisp and tender; favourite market variety.

Red Turnip. An old favourite, brilliant crimson skin, white flesh, tender, crisp.

White Turnip. Resembling the Red Turnip in habit of growth and high quality; skin and flesh pure white.

Chartier. A very fine variety, of bright crimson colour gradually shading off to white; crisp and keeps well.

Celestial or White Chinese. Flesh firm, solid, white; skin creamy white.

Long Cardinal. Particularly early; smooth and tapering; crimson, slightly tipped white; flesh crisp and tender.

French Breakfast.
Black Spanish.
Scarlet Olive-Shaped.

CULTURE. Sow in light, rich sandy soil every fortnight, for succession; use a shaded border during the summer months, and a mulching of manure on the surface. Sow in drills or broadcast.

Rosella.

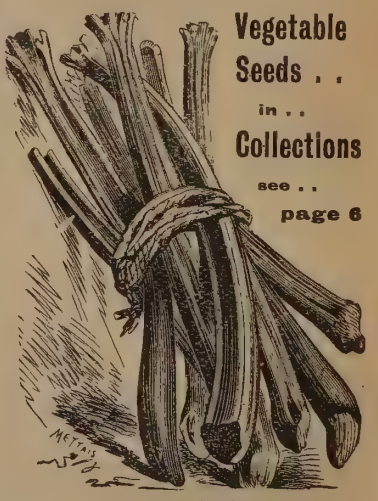
6d. and 3d. per packet.

It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome plant (*Hibiscus subdorifa*) that the celebrated Queensland Rosella jam is made, said to be superior to the Black Currant.

CULTURE. This plant requires a warm climate, and should be suitable for warm, sheltered situations near Sydney and on our coast. To get the plants early so that they may have a long summer and flower freely, it should here be raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows four or five feet apart.

Salsify.

Vegetable Seeds .. in .. Collections see .. page 6



Rhubarb.

Salsify. (Vegetable Oyster.)

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet

CULTURE. This delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. The roots are used like Carrots or Parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster."

Seakale.

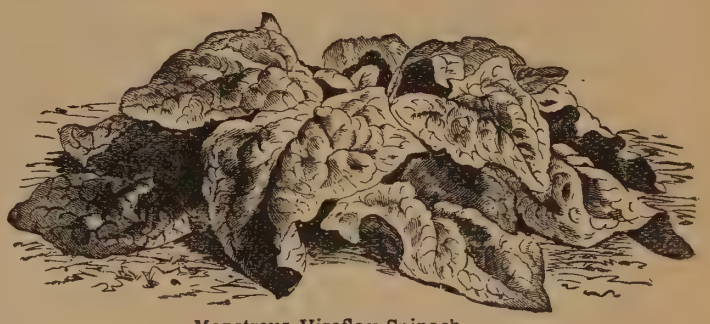
Improved Seakale.

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE. Raise in seed beds, and when one year old transfer plants to permanent beds (which should be trenched and manured to a depth of two feet) from two to two and a half feet apart each way. Forced Seakale is a greater delicacy than Asparagus, and all that is necessary to produce it is as follows:—Early in June place a 10 inch common drain pipe, chimney pot (no matter if cracked or damaged), box, or barrel over each plant, and stack a good heap of fresh stable manure around them to the height of three feet; cover the top of the pipes or boxes with a board or slate so as to keep the plants in the dark; the heat produced by the manure outside will cause the plants to grow, and owing to the darkness the shoots will be blanched pure white; the growth may be cut for four or five weeks, when it is not more than 5 to 6 inches long, then the pots should be removed and the plants allowed to make their natural growth.

Exceeded Expectations!

"I received the last package of seeds in good order, and the productions far exceeded my expectations; the Radishes especially were of immense size, the flavour being perfect . . ."
A. W. WHITE, *Parkes.—22-11-00.*



Monstrous Viroflay Spinach.

Spinach.

6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Round and Prickly. Two well-known varieties.
Monstrous Viroflay. A very large fine sort.

CULTURE. Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, but where moisture is obtainable it may be grown six months in the year.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.

We make special quotations for Vegetable Seeds by the pound, and our prices quoted on page 26 include carriage by parcels post or rail, the only exceptions being Peas and Beans

White Custard Squash.

Squash.

6d. & 3d. packet.

Early White Custard. Wonderful bearers, delicate flavour, compact growth.
Early Golden Bush. Delicate flavour, wonderful bearers, compact growth.
Improved Hubbard. One of the most reliable.
Fordhook. Flesh exceedingly dry and sweet, will keep if well ripened; outside rind bright yellow; flesh, straw colour, delightful flavour.
Delicata. One of the earliest of the running varieties, and very prolific; fruit small and solid, dry and rich; highly recommended for private use.

Marblehead. **White Pineapple.**
Crookneck. **Perfect Gem.**
Boston Marrow.

Perfect Gem Squash.

CULTURE. Sow in August, September, October and November successively. Prepare the beds as for Pumpkins, including the manure and top dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet and the rows about four feet apart, for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distances as Pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom still adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained before being placed on the table.

Improved Hubbard Squash.

Turnip.

6d. per oz. 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's White Model. An improved White Stone; very fine, clear white skin, grand quality.
White Stone. Pure white flesh, oval shaped; excellent for market.
White Nepaul. Early short-topped; delicate, tender, snow white, flat shape.
Early Red American Stone. Much like the above, but with a purple top.
Green-top Stone. A most esteemed variety.
Red-top Munich. Extra early, fine flavour.
Long White. Suitable for hot districts.
Orange Jelly. A superior globular yellow-fleshed turnip; flavour is rich and excellent.
Scarlet Kashmyr. Very uncommon, earliest of all; skin scarlet, flesh clear white; flavour excellent.
Garden Swede (Laing's). A favourite Turnip; suitable for autumn sowing.

CULTURE. A good light soil suits Turnips best, but with fairly rich soil of any kind, and favourable weather, very fine crops are obtainable. Sow in February and March, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Turnips may also be sown in November, and even earlier; but if dry weather sets in, only poor crops, both of quality and quantity, can be expected.

White Nepaul Turnip.

TURNIP

Our Seeds are always the best

Tomato. 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Combination Tomato.

Combination. Strong grower and wonderfully productive; fruits are uniformly of large size and quite deep through, smooth, solid, and free from cracks; very meaty, with small seed cells and few seeds; deep glossy scarlet, good keeper.
Mikado. A red Tomato, of immense size, single fruits sometimes weighing 1 lb. to 1½ lbs., solid; the fruit is of a purplish red colour, produced in clusters.
Ponderosa. A splendid large red variety, of immense size, solid and fine flavoured fruits, smooth; a great bearer.
Optimus. Superior red Tomato, uniform size, large and handsome; fruit in clusters, smooth, solid, and fine grained, splendid.
Duke of York. Rich scarlet, smooth, round in shape, flesh very firm, fine flavour; ripens uniformly, fruit in clusters of sometimes eight and ten.
Matchless. Very large and of the brightest cardinal red colour, flesh nearly solid, entirely without core, and not liable to crack.
Large Red Smooth. An abundant bearer, large, smooth, solid, firm fruit, superior quality and fine colour; highly esteemed for market purposes.
Trophy. A grand old favourite, a fine hardy sort, fruit smooth, solid and with few seeds; one of the best.
Early Red Ruby. Heavy bearer, very early; good form, colour and solidity; the plant grows very openly.
Dwarf Champion. A beautiful red Tomato, medium size, solid, prolific, excellent; a self-supporting variety, on strong upright stems.
Dwarf Champion, Golden. In dwarf, compact habit of growth and crumpled foliage the plant is an exact counterpart of the well-known dwarf Champion, but the large, handsome fruits are of a beautiful lemon-yellow colour, very solid and of unusual fine flavour, and more productive.
Crimson Cushion. Large fruiting; flesh very solid and of superb flavour; a very early and prolific variety.
New Peach. The skin of this very pretty Tomato is of a deep orange rose colour, with a bloom like the Peach; rich flavour.
King Humbert. A nice red Tomato, resembling a huge oblong plum.
Golden Trophy. Golden colour; medium sized; delicate flavour.
Fordhook Fancy or Potato-Leafed Bush Tomato. Erect growth, after the habit of the Dwarf Champion; bears enormous crops of handsome ruby-red fruit of delicious flavour, large smooth and solid, produced in clusters.
Beauty (Livingstone). Medium size; purplish crimson; smooth fruit, good cropper, very solid, continuing to yield late in the season.
Perfection (Livingstone). Excellent market sort; skin thin and tough, clear bright scarlet; almost round, solid; good flavour.

We also supply the following well-known sorts:
Yellow Cherry. **Yellow Plum.**
Scarlet Pear Shaped. **Red Cherry.**

CULTURE. Sow under glass in July, and in open during September, October and November, and plant out as soon as ready, into good, strong, rich soil. Plenty of room and manure is all that is necessary to produce this favourite fruit vegetable in abundance. We consider by far the best way to grow them is to plant in rows four feet apart each way, and grow them on poles or a trellis five feet high, regularly pinching back all the laterals to the second joint, until the plants have reached the top of the stakes; then top the main stem and continue to pinch back the laterals, and so remove all useless growth, until the trellis or stakes are covered with fruit from top to bottom. Mulch the plants well, and use Tobacco Water to keep down Tomato Caterpillar.

OUR SEEDS.. ALWAYS THE BEST

Ponderosa Tomato.

Vegetable Marrow.

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Select Long Early White. Abundant bearer, large fruit; excellent, Requires plenty of room; delicate flavour.
Long Fruited Bush (White). Excellent, prolific, very early; requires less space (3 feet apart each way) as plants do not run.
Long Fruited Bush (Green). Of equal merit to the white-fruiting variety.
Moore's Vegetable Cream. A selected variety, very productive; fruit of medium size, but produced in large numbers.
Custard Shaped. Fine flavour, and a most desirable variety for private use.
Rice Marrow. Delicious when cooked, separating like grains of rice.

CULTURE. Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash; for cultural directions of which see page 23.

Culinary Plants and Roots.

Asparagus Plants.

Can be supplied during June, July and August.

Colossal . . . . **7s. 6d.** per 100
Perfection . . . . **7s. 6d.** ,, 100
Erfurt Giant . . . **7s. 6d.** ,, 100
Camden Park Strain . **7s. 6d.** ,, 100

CULTURE. We can offer splendid extra strong roots of the above varieties during June, July and August, that will be fit to cut for table 15 months after planting. To obtain fine Asparagus is merely a matter of plenty of manure and thorough preparation of the ground. Plants should be put out in beds not more than four feet wide, so as to allow the cutting of the Asparagus to be done without treading the surface; the rows should be twelve to eighteen inches apart, and the plants ten to twelve inches from each other. The soil should be trenched three feet deep, and if the sub-soil be stiff or inferior it should be broken up in the bottom of the trench and allowed to remain there, and heavily manured, being covered with the original top soil, which should also be very liberally enriched, before planting, with old stable manure, bone dust, and a good dressing of coarse salt. When the plants are in position a top dressing of three or four inches of stable manure should be placed all over the beds, and as the plants progress care must be taken to keep them free from weeds. In the autumn the plants will probably produce seed, but it should be removed before it drops, otherwise it will give much trouble, as it germinates freely, and none but the old plants should be allowed to occupy the bed. When the stems turn yellow in the autumn, they must be cut down close to the ground, the surface cleaned and weeded and all seedling plants removed, and the beds thoroughly manured and top-dressed as before—a still more liberal quantity of coarse salt being given. Before spreading the top dressing, fork in the manure between the rows of the plants, being careful not to injure the crowns. In the spring of the second season, fifteen months after planting, the Asparagus will be fit to cut for table. As the young shoots appear about two inches above the surface they should be cut about five inches long by cutting them from the crown with a sharp knife under the surface; this must be done regularly during the season of four weeks, and all shoots should be removed as they appear during that time, and they should never be allowed to be more than a few inches long before they are cut. When the season is over allow the plants to make their natural growth; keep the beds clean, manure heavily every season, and they will then last for years.

Artichokes.

Can be supplied from May to July.

Globe, green and purple, plants **6s.** per doz.
Jerusalem, tubers . . . . **3d.** per lb.
,, **New White,** tubers **3d.** per lb.

Horseradish.

Can be supplied any time during the year.

Roots or Crowns . . . . . **3s.** per doz.

Seakale.

Can be supplied any time during the winter months.

Plants, two years old . . . . **6s.** per doz.

PLANTS

Of the following may be sent by post at an additional cost of **8d.** to **11d.** per **100,** according to size of plant.

Broccoli.

Can be supplied from January to May.

PRICE . . . . . **1s. 6d.** per 100

Brussels Sprouts.

Can be supplied from January to May.

PRICE . . . . . **1s. 6d.** per 100

Cabbage.

Can be supplied from January to December.

St. John's Day . . . . **1s.** per 100
Succession . . . . . **1s.** ,, 100

For St. John's Day and Succession special prices can be quoted per 1,000 or 10,000 lots.

East Ham . . . . . **1s.** ,, 100
London Market . . . . **1s.** ,, 100
Early York and other sorts . . . . **1s.** ,, 100

Drumhead Savoys . . **1s. 6d.** ,, 100

A splendid Cabbage for cold districts; can be supplied January to May.

Cauliflower.

Can be supplied from January to June.

Veitch's Autumn Giant . **1s. 6d.** per 100
Early London . . . **1s. 6d.** ,, 100
Asiatic . . . . . **1s. 6d.** ,, 100

Celery.

From January to July is the best time to plant.

Red and White . . . . . **2s.** per 100

Lettuce.

Can be supplied any time during the year.

PRICE . . . . . **1s. 6d.** per 100

Tomato.

Can be supplied July till December.

Strong and well grown from the open ground.

8d. per dozen, **4s.** per 100; additional cost by post of **2d.** per dozen; **8d.** per 100.

In September and October special quotations per **1,000** lots

Early Red Ruby.
Duke of York.
Fordhook Fancy.
Trophy.
Ponderosa.
Crimson Cushion.
Dwarf Champion.
Mikado.
Optimus.
Golden Trophy.

and other varieties.

Rhubarb Roots.

Can be supplied from May to end of December.

Market Varieties . **6d.** each **4s.** per doz.
The Giant . . . **9d.** ,, **7s. 6d.** ,, doz.
Hogan's Shillelagh **1s.** ,, **9s.** ,, doz.

A new variety, of excellent quality and immense size; the stalks are very long and flat, the flavour is delightful.

Crimson Winter . **9d.** each **7s. 6d.** per doz.

This fine sort is at its best when all other varieties are dormant; it can be used nearly all the year round where the frosts are not severe. It produces thin crimson stalks of excellent flavour. It never dies down or rests like other varieties, and should be in every garden.

Eschalots.

Eschalots.

6d. per lb., post free, **1s. 2d.**; special price for large lots.

Are used like Spring Onions in salad, and sometimes for flavouring. The cloves must be divided and planted separately. Fresh manure should be avoided.

Potato Onions.

4d. per lb., post free, **1s.**; special price for large lots.

Plant during autumn; they yield good crops when Onions cannot be raised from seed, and come in at a time when Onions are scarce; the bulbs are produced like Potatoes.

Tree or Top Onion.

9d. per lb., post free, **1s. 5d.**; special price for large lots.

Plant the sets or tops during the autumn and winter months; these will produce large bulbs at the base the first season. The large bulbs when planted produce the tops, which make excellent salad flavouring and pickle well.

Garlic.

6d. lb., post free, **1s. 2d.**; special prices for large parcels.

This bulb, which belongs to the Onion family, is used for flavouring soups, stews, etc.

Herbs.

Strong Plants of the following can be supplied all the year round.

Sage . . . . . **6d.** each; **4s.** doz.
Thyme . . . . **6d.** each; **4s.** doz.
Marjoram . . . . **6d.** each; **4s.** doz.
Mint Roots . . **3d.** and **6d.** per bundle

Clean Bird Seeds

Our stocks of Bird Seeds have been carefully selected and specially machine cleaned.

Canary, plain **3d.** lb., **1s.** 5 lbs., **18s.** per cwt.
Hemp . . . **4d.** per lb., **28s.** ,,
Rape . . . . **3d.** ,, **24s.** ,,
Maw . . . . **1s.** ,, ——
Millet, White French **6d.** ,, ——
,, Common White **4d.** ,, ——
,, Red . . **4d.** ,, ——
Flax or Linseed **3d.** ,, **20s.** per cwt.

We have quoted the average prices per cwt., etc., but as Bird Seeds fluctuate very much in price, we are not bound by them in any way.

Anderson & Co.'s Celebrated

Song Bird Mixture.

6d. per 2-lb. bag.

OUR Song Bird Mixture, for Canaries and other small birds, has been made up by a bird fancier of experience, and the seeds are all machine dressed.

Parrot Food. 3d. per lb.

THIS is a mixture specially proportioned for Parrots and other large birds, and contains a good variety of the best and most nourishing seeds.

Birds-Eye Chillies.

1s. 3d. per lb.

Beans and Peas for Cooking.

	QUART.	BUSHEL.
Blue Peas	**8d.**	**10s.**
White Haricot Beans . .	**9d.**	**15s.**
Grey, or German Lentils . .		**6d.** lb.
Egyptian, or Red Lentils . .		**5d.** lb.

Special Quotations to the Trade and to Storekeepers.

Prices to Market Gardeners

. . and other . .

Large Growers

. . who . .

Grow for Profit

As we supply **two-thirds** of the seeds which produce the large quantities **of vegetables required for the Sydney market,** we are in a **position to offer** a list of varieties **most in demand.** We have **gained this experience** from market gardeners, who **soon discover what sorts yield the best results and give largest returns. All the seeds** we offer are of **strong growth** and of the **best strains.** Prices quoted **include postage,** except in the case of Peas and Beans.

FLUCTUATION OF PRICES.—These prices are subject to fluctuation of values, caused by unexpected scarcity of supplies of any of the lines, and although we are not bound by the quotations, we will do our best to adhere to them right through the season.

To Market Gardeners and others who are buyers of LARGE QUANTITIES of Peas, Beans, or other seeds, we shall be pleased to give Special Prices on application.

NOTE.—Orders for half-pounds are supplied at the pound rates; for less quantities a slightly increased rate is charged.

BEET.

Anderson's Ex. Early Turnip Rooted	3 0	per lb.
Eclipse, Turnip Rooted	3 0	,,
Anderson's Long Blood Red	3 0	,,

BROCCOLI.

Adam's Early White	1 0	per oz.
Elletson's Mammoth	1 0	,,
Late White	1 0	,,

CARROT.

Intermediate, No. 2	3 6	per lb.
Long Red, No. 1	3 0	,,
Early Short Horn, No. 3	3 0	,,
St. Valery, Fine Long Red Variety	3 0	,,

CABBAGE.

St. John's Day, 3 months	5 0	per lb.
,, 4 months, Anderson's Improved	6 0	,,
,, 4 months, Colonial or Melbourne	6 0	,,
Marblehead Mammoth	8 0	,,
Succession (very fine)	15 0	,,
Burpee's All Head Early (very fine)	15 0	,,
Large Brunswick (true)	8 0	,,
Large Schweinfurt	6 0	,,
Flat Dutch	5 0	,,
East Ham	5 0	,,
London Market	5 0	,,
Drumhead	5 0	,,
Red Pickling Cabbage	8 0	,,
Pe Tsai (Chinese Cabbage)	6 0	,,

SAVOY CABBAGE.

Drumhead	6 0	per lb.
Green Curled	6 0	,,

CAULIFLOWER.

Veitch's Autumn Giant, 6 months	10 0	per lb.
Early London, 3 months	10 0	,,
Large Asiatic, 4 months	10 0	,,
White Queen (Splendid Dwarf Early Var.)	3 6	per oz.

CELERY.

Crystal White	6 0	per lb.
White Paschal	6 0	,,
White Plume	6 0	,,
Red Solid	6 0	,,

CRESS.

Triple Curled, for Salads	2 6	per lb.
Water	1 0	per oz.

CUCUMBER.

Long Green	8 0	per lb.
,, ,, Prickly	8 0	,,
,, ,, Prickly, Choice	12 0	,,
Short Green	10 0	,,
Crystal White	10 0	,,
Anderson's Market King (very fine)	1 6	per oz.

HERBS.

Sage	0 9	per oz.
Thyme	0 9	,,
Marjoram, Sweet	0 9	,,

and others.

KOHL RABI.

Green	6 0	per lb.
Purple	6 0	,,

LEEK.

Anderson's Perfection (Colonial grown)	8 0	per lb.
London Flag (Imported)	6 0	,,

LETTUCE.

New Butter	6 0	per lb.
Drumhead Cabbage	5 0	,,
Neapolitan ,,	5 0	,,
Ohio ,,	6 0	,,
White Cos	6 0	,,
Green Cos	6 0	,,

WATER MELON.

Cuban Queen	5 0	per lb.
Mammoth Ironclad, White Seed	5 0	,,
Kolb's Gem	5 0	,,
Dixie	5 0	,,
Ice Cream, White Seed	5 0	,,
McIver	5 0	,,
Sugar, Red Seed	6 0	,,

ROCK or MUSK MELON.

Large Persian	6 0	per lb.
,, Yellow Cantaloupe	6 0	,,
Skillman's Netted	6 0	,,
Nutmeg	6 0	,,
Perfected Delmonico	6 0	,,
Early Hackensack	6 0	,,
Emerald Gem	6 0	,,
Jenny Lind	6 0	,,
Netted Gem	6 0	,,

PRESERVING MELON.

Green Seed	5 0	per lb.
Red Seed, Citron	6 0	,,

MUSTARD.

Finest White	2 6	per lb.

ONION.

Anderson's Market Model	6 0	per lb.
Brown Spanish	5 0	,,
Brown Globe	5 0	,,
Extra Early Flat Red	7 0	,,
,, ,, Yellow Globe	7 0	,,
Silver Queen	8 0	,,
Anderson's Silver King	8 0	,,
Silver Skin Pickling	8 0	,,

PARSLEY.

Triple Curled	3 6	per lb.
Moss Curled	4 0	,,
Verdant Beauty	4 0	,,

PARSNIP.

Hollow Crown	2 6	per lb.

PEPPER or CAPSICUM.

Long Red	1 0	per oz.
,, Yellow	1 0	,,
And other sorts	1 0	,,

PUMPKIN.

Crown	5 0	per lb.
Button	5 0	,,
Ironbark	6 0	,,
Gramma or Rio	6 0	,,

RADISH.

Long Scarlet	2 0	per lb.
Red Turnip	2 0	,,
White Turnip	2 0	,,
Mixed Turnip	2 0	,,
French Breakfast	2 6	,,

RHUBARB.

Giant	8 0	per lb.
And others	8 0	,,

SPINACH.

Round	2 6	per lb.
Prickly	2 6	,,
Monstrous Viroflay	2 6	,,

SQUASH.

White Custard	0 9	per oz.
Golden Bush	0 9	,,
Hubbard	0 9	,,
Boston Marrow	0 9	,,
Marblehead	0 9	,,

TOMATO.

Large Red Smooth	0 9	per oz.
Trophy	0 9	,,
Mikado	1 0	,,
Duke of York	1 6	,,
Optimus	1 6	,,
Matchless	2 0	,,
Early Red Ruby	1 6	,,
Dwarf Champion	1 0	,,
Ponderosa	2 6	,,
Golden Trophy	2 0	,,
Perfection	0 9	,,
Beauty	0 9	,,

TURNIP.

White Nepaul or Strap Leaved	2 6	per lb.
,, Stone	2 6	,,
Red Top American Stone	2 6	,,
Long White or Chinese	3 0	,,
Laing's Garden Swede	3 0	,,
Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede	2 6	,,
Skirving's Purple Top Swede	2 6	,,

VEGETABLE MARROW.

Long White Select	6 0	per lb.
Custard Shaped	6 0	,,
Bush, Long Fruited	6 0	,,

Peas and Beans are not delivered free, and carriage must be added to prices quoted.

PEAS.

Yorkshire Hero (Selected Stock)	8 6	per bus.
American Wonder	15 0	,,
McLean's Little Gem	15 0	,,
Stratagem	12 6	,,
Veitch's Perfection, True	12 6	,,

BROAD BEANS.

Broad Windsor	14 0	per bus.
Giant Long Pod	14 0	,,

FRENCH DWARF BEANS.

Canadian Wonder	14 0 to 20 0	per bus.
Governor Denison	14 0 to 20 0	,,
Negro Long Pod	14 0 to 20 0	,,
Pale Dun	14 0 to 20 0	,,
Burpee's Stringless Greenpod	2 0	per qrt.

BUTTER or STRINGLESS BEANS.

Anderson's Startler	1 6	per qrt.
Yosemite Mammoth	1 6	,,
Mont D'Or, Tall	25 0	per bus.

RUNNER BEANS.

White Dutch, Runner	20 0	per bus.
Scarlet Runner	30 0	,,
Zebra, Runner	30 0	,,
Snake or Chinese	3 6	per lb.

LIMA BEANS.

Burpee's Dwarf	2 0	per qrt.
Henderson's Dwarf	2 0	,,
King of the Garden, Tall	2 0	,,

NOTE.

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Classification of Flower Seeds - - - - - 29
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"Surround your homes with flowers and you will always have ministering angels near you."

To the amateur who has taken up gardening as a hobby it must be surprising to discover what a wealth of colour and variety of bloom can be produced from a few packets of flower seeds, and what a gorgeous display can be kept up almost during the entire year. Annuals grow very rapidly, and some of them are in full bloom a few weeks after sowing, and these beautiful plants produce their flowers in such abundance, that it is not surprising that they are short-lived, but they are easily grown and easily replaced, and by frequent sowings we can have young plants constantly coming forward to keep the garden continuously bright.

A FLOWER GARDEN FROM SEEDS.

The Calendar on pages 28 and 29 will tell the amateur when to sow the various seeds, and full descriptions of the plants will be found in the pages under Flower Seeds, and the following brief cultural hints will help him to success.

The Soil and its preparation.

It is absolutely necessary that the soil in which flower seeds are to be sown should be thoroughly well dug over to a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and that the top soil be worked into a fine tilth if the best results are aimed at, and before sowing a good dressing of old stable manure or other suitable fertilizer should be dug in, and if the land is of a clayey nature, the addition of sand, loam, charcoal or wood ashes or decayed vegetable matter, worked into the top soil, will very much improve it; and again, if it is poor white sand, a dressing of peat, loam, or even clayey soil broken up very fine will help to give it body, and greatly increase the vigorous growth of the plants.

Keep the soil well stirred, so as to allow the air to penetrate freely and sweeten it, and during the summer months especially, the surface should never be allowed to become hard.

Feed your Plants well.

Do not forget that all plants grown from seed can be greatly improved by liberal treatment. Old stable or cow manure can be used to advantage, but artificial fertilizers, such as blood and bone manure, superphosphates, and the many "special" garden manures we offer, if used in smaller quantities, will give wonderful results; not only will they increase the vigour of the plants to which they are applied, but they will improve the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Charcoal or wood ashes, decayed vegetable matter to be found under old trees, are both invaluable as fertilizers in the flower garden.

The Seasons.

Favourable or unfavourable seasons will greatly prolong or curtail the usual sowing periods; thus a good fall of rain in September would allow the gardener to make a late sowing of many annual plants, with every prospect of success, which he would not attempt under less favourable circumstances. Again, early frosts would check autumn sowings considerably.

Sow often for continuous Bloom.

By making frequent successional sowings at intervals, you can have in perfection the bloom of any annual during the entire length of its flowering season, and it can be arranged that the early sowing will have flowered and died off just as the second sowing is coming into bloom; in that way we secure a succession of flowers throughout the season.

Sowing Flower Seeds.

Nearly all flower seeds are very small, some of them being like fine sand, and they must therefore be sown very near the surface, with only a slight sprinkling of soil over them, and no seeds should be covered to a depth of more than two or three times their diameter. Do not sow thick, otherwise you will have to thin out the seedlings or have them drawn. When the soil has been prepared as advised, level it with the rake and pat it down with the spade to make it firm, and sow the seed over the surface in rows or patches as desired, but not too thick. Cover very lightly, and sprinkle a little fine well-rotted manure over the soil, water carefully, and the operation is completed.

Arrangement of Colours.

Beautiful effects can be produced in the flower garden by the blending or contrasting of the various colours, and we offer special facilities for so doing, as we supply the leading annuals in separate colours in collections. Of Phlox Drummondii, for instance, we offer 12 distinct colours; these can be sown separately and planted out into a bed according to the taste of the gardener. He will choose his favourite colours for a first place, and the less important ones will be planted sparingly to give variety, and perhaps the whole bed will be margined with pure white; in this way one can carry out any favourite arrangement or design of colours.

Transplanting.

Do not plant too close; take into consideration the size of the full-grown plants when you are planting out. Seedlings should be lifted from the seed-bed with a trowel, so as to secure a ball of earth around the roots, but when they are growing thick in clumps they must be separated, and the best rooted seedlings, with plenty of small fibrous roots, should be selected. The ground having been dug over and manured, mark off the positions which the plants are to occupy, open a space with a trowel sufficiently large to accommodate the plants which have been lifted with a ball, and carefully place them into it, filling in the soil around them and making firm. The seedlings with bare roots can be planted by making a hole with a pointed stick large enough to allow the roots to drop down and hang perpendicularly; the soil should then be filled in and made firm. Zinnias and Stocks can be planted in such a way as to allow for thinning, as they always produce a percentage of single flowers which are useless, and as they flower when the plants are small, the single ones can be detected and pulled up, leaving the double flowered plants plenty of room.

Mulching and Watering.

A top dressing of old stable manure placed around the plants will prolong their blooming season, and render watering more effective. During the heat of summer water freely and thoroughly. One good soaking weekly is worth a dozen sprinklings, which often do more harm than good.

Thinning out.

As flower seeds are generally sown far too thickly, it is often necessary to thin out the plants; this should be done as soon as they are fit to handle—when in the second or third leaf; transplant surplus if necessary, but do not allow the plants which remain to stand too close.

Keep the Garden bright with Flowers.

As soon as annual plants are past their best pull them up; they never recover after they have bloomed freely and gone off; remove all dead flowers, leaves and seed pods, and you will prolong the blooming season of the plants and give a freshness to their appearance.

A Shade or Shelter Frame.

A few boards or battens to form the sides and ends, and some canvas or calico to make the covering, are all that is required to provide a frame such as we have referred to so frequently in our calendar.

It can be made of any required size, and should occupy a sheltered position, but where the plants will get the benefit of the morning sun. The timber forming it need not be more than 6 inches above the surface, but the top of the battens should be perfectly level. The canvas or calico forming the covering should be tacked on to a frame of hardwood, which will fit over the bed enclosed, and should be so fixed that it will not be liable to be blown off in windy weather.

A Shade or Shelter Frame (continued).

The soil in the frame should be rich, well worked, and have plenty of old stable manure incorporated with it. The seeds should be sown on the surface, in rows 3 to 4 inches apart, and divided by battens so as to avoid mixing; a light mulching of manure, rubbed fine, will complete the operation of sowing and help germination.

The cover to the shade frame may be fixed close to the surface of the soil until the seeds germinate, but as soon as the seedlings are above ground it should be fixed so as to be at least 12 inches above the level of the soil, but it should always be removed in the evening and during dull cool weather, to prevent the plants becoming drawn; it can be so arranged that the sides are always open. Seeds sown in such a frame will make rapid progress even in the hottest weather, as the moisture, which can be given to them at any time, and the sun's heat will make fine strong plants, to be lifted and put out where they are to bloom. The plants should be taken up with a trowel with a ball of earth, so as not to check their growth when transplanted. If they are becoming large, and the weather is unfavourable for transplanting into the open ground, they will be improved if they are transplanted singly into some other portion of the bed, there to remain until a favourable opportunity occurs to put them out. Such plants as Asters, Pansies, Salpiglossis, Antirrhinums, Phlox Drummondii, or, in fact, any annuals or biennials which can be transplanted, treated in this way will give splendid results. Such a frame as we have described will always be useful in a garden, and it can be made any size.

The special advantage of a canvas frame is that seeds can be sown in it during the hottest and driest weather, and a fine stock of young plants can be secured which can be transplanted into the garden as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs. The seed can always be sown at the proper season, no matter what the weather may be, and it is particularly advantageous during dry seasons to have young plants to put out as soon as rain comes, instead of having to sow the seed; this would save several weeks, and prolong the blooming season.

Calendar for the Flower Garden

The Calendar must be accepted only as a basis to work from, as favourable or unfavourable seasons will prolong or curtail the sowing periods, but when allowance has been made for these contingencies our Calendar may be accepted as a guide.

It has been compiled for the coastal districts of New South Wales having a climate similar to that of Sydney, and due allowance will have to be made for the variations of temperature of the colder districts, when taking the Calendar as a guide.

The Australian Seasons are as follows, and our sowing periods are classified accordingly:
SPRING: August, September, October; SUMMER: November, December, January;
AUTUMN: February, March, April; WINTER: May, June, July.

JANUARY (Summer), see List 4.

This is generally a very hot and dry month, and unless rain falls little can be done in the way of sowing flower seeds out of doors, unless shading and a copious and regular supply of water are supplied, and a mulching of fine, well rotted manure is placed over the surface of the ground after sowing. Under these conditions all the seeds mentioned in List 4 should produce a fine autumn display. Amaranthus, Sunflower, Zinnia, Portulacca, Marguerite Carnation, are the most important, and will do well if sown now, under the shade and shelter frame, to be transplanted later.

Make the first sowing of Pansies in rich soil, and as soon as the plants are fit to handle, transplant them into another position in the shelter frame, in rows two inches apart, so that they may make strong well-rooted plants, which can be lifted with a ball, and planted out into the bed or border when ready. Some gardeners prefer to sow Pansies in shallow boxes under the shelter of a fence, or bush-house, but we have found that we can obtain better results from the canvas shade frame.

FEBRUARY (Autumn), see Lists 1 and 3.

This is the first month of autumn, and rains often fall at this season, and although the weather during the day is usually hot, the nights are cooler, and any favourable conditions of temperature should be taken advantage of for making a full sowing of seeds of plants marked as seasonable.

The canvas shade frame should be taken advantage of if dry weather prevents sowing out of doors. Plants raised from seed now will make much more rapid progress than they will do a few weeks later, when the nights are cold. Another good sowing of Pansy should be made under canvas frame in case of accident to previous sowing. Any strong seedlings in stock should be planted out to fill up vacant places in the garden, and if the sun's heat is strong, shade the young plants with light boughs until they are established. Such plants will provide flowers for the winter months when they will be so much appreciated.

MARCH (Autumn), see Lists 1 and 3.

The nights are now becoming colder, although the days may be warm, and a full sowing of all annuals and biennials named in the lists for autumn sowing should be made at once, as seeds germinate much more quickly when the soil is warm from the sun's heat.

Many of the seeds named can be sown out of doors, but any tender annuals and biennials which do not object to transplanting are better sown under the canvas shade frame even now, as they are so much better under control. Stocks are most beautiful plants, which should not be neglected. The Intermediate and Ever-blooming sections should be sown under cover now; they like rich soil. Sow Godetia, a fine showy annual. Pansies can still be sown to advantage. If early sown Pansy plants are ready; plant them out into the border at once, so as to secure early bloom, and continue to fill up blanks from reserve plants.

This is a good month to commence the planting of Flowering Bulbs. Our illustrated Bulb List is published separately from this catalogue—post free on application—procure a copy.

APRIL (Autumn), see Lists 1 and 3.

This is the last month of autumn, and sowing of suitable annuals and biennials should not be delayed; old English favourites should not be neglected; Primrose, Forget-me-not, Foxglove, Stocks, Wallflower, and Pansy will all do well if sown this month. All the Annuals mentioned in Nos. 1 and 3 Lists can be sown out of doors, but many of the Perennials and Biennials marked P. and B. will do better in the shade frame, to be transplanted into the border when ready.

The canvas shelter frame is not only useful for shading purposes, but is a protection against frosts; remove the cover entirely during the day when the weather is fine, replacing it any night. Continue to plant out seedlings and keep the soil well open with the hoe.

MAY (Winter), see List 5.

Cold nights are to be expected this month, which will check the growth of plants, but many flower seeds may still be sown to keep up a succession of bloom. (See List No. 5.) Early frosts would injure more tender varieties of biennials and perennials, but if these are sown under the protection of the canvas frame no danger may be feared. The hardier plants named for winter planting can, however, be sown out of doors; Mignonette and Sweet Peas will do well. These charming English flowers are appreciated by everyone, and should always have a place in the garden. Stock, Daisy, Violet, Primrose, Pansy (raised in the frame) should be planted out, also all other Perennials from reserve stock.

JUNE (Winter), see List 5.

This being mid-winter, there is little warmth in the soil, and only the hardiest varieties of flower seeds can be sown. (See List No. 5.)

The garden should be thoroughly done up during the present month, all vacant land should be dug over, manured, and made ready for the coming season, as the busy months of July and August, when so much has to be done in sowing and planting, will keep the gardener fully occupied.

All seedlings of hardy spring flowering plants remaining in reserve, such as Daisies, Violets, Primroses, Polyanthus, Wallflower, Forget-me-not, etc., should now be planted out.

JULY (Winter), see List 5.

The weather during this month is usually warm in the daytime, with cool nights, and there is little growth, but preparatory work should be pushed forward; and if the season is a mild one, continue to plant out from the reserve bed, and sow all annuals mentioned in List 5.

One of the most charming annuals, and now a general favourite, is Salpiglossis; its flowers are superb and of every shade of colour, and it cannot be surpassed for table decoration. The Grandiflora varieties are wonderful in size, shape, and colour. To have these charming plants in bloom early, they may be sown now under canvas, but next month is perhaps better.

AUGUST (Spring), see Lists 1 and 2.

Now Spring has arrived, all plant life will have become active, and growth will be much more rapid than it has been during the previous months. No time should now be lost in making a full sowing of all the hardy annuals mentioned in No. 1 and 2 Lists, in the open border, and the more tender varieties in the shelter frame; transplant from reserve all seedlings required to fill up beds; the gardener should always take into account the size of the plants when full grown, and the colour of the flowers, so as to produce a pleasing contrast of harmonious colours.

Sow a full supply of Poppy, Salpiglossis, Phlox Drummondii; two of the most charming varieties of the Poppy are the "Tulip" and the "Shirley."

SEPTEMBER (Spring), see Lists 1 and 2.

Like all other plants, weeds will be growing very rapidly during this month, and they should be removed while they are small and easily got rid of; the surface of the soil should be frequently gone over, so as to conserve the moisture which may be in it, and obtain the full benefit of any rains which may fall. Continue to sow all seeds named in Lists 1 and 2, and thin out any seedlings which may have been sown too thick in the border.

Remove any plants now past their best, and replace them with seedlings from reserves, as the garden must now be filled up, as summer is near at hand, and to provide a brilliant display during the coming months.

Now is the time to mulch the surface of the soil with manure, which will greatly prolong the blooming season of annuals, as it will keep the soil cool and retain the moisture.

OCTOBER (Spring), see Lists 1 and 2.

The summer heat will soon be upon us, but if favoured with thunderstorms we can still sow a great many hardy annuals with good prospects of success. The following are a few of the most valuable, as they are gay throughout the summer and should not be neglected:—Portulacca, Zinnia, Sunflower, Clianthus Dampierii, Coloured-leaved Amaranthus (Salicifolius is a gorgeous species, 4 to 5 ft. high); all these charming plants are admirably suited to our climate, and are very easily grown; for the several varieties to select from the Catalogue must be consulted. A garden can be kept gay during the hottest months if plenty of water and a little care is given to these beautiful plants. Water must be sparingly applied, however, to the Clianthus.

NOVEMBER (Summer), List 4.

We have now reached a season of the year when little can be done in the garden in the way of sowing, although the annuals mentioned in List No. 4 are in excellent time, and must not be neglected. Most of these plants can be transplanted, and from the reserve bed a full supply of them can be put out if available. They will be the feature of the garden during the dry summer months.

Salpiglossis will now be in full bloom, and will continue to flower for months, and we are sure they will bear out all that we have said about them; they should be in every garden.

DECEMBER (Summer), see List 4.

Generally a very hot and dry month, during which little can be done in the way of sowing except under careful treatment, when all the plants named in No. 4 List can still be sown for autumn display.

Water freely and well if necessary, so as to keep the plants growing, but be careful not to allow the soil to cake; keep it loose with the hoe, but, better still, have it well mulched; this will save labour and water.

Classification of Flower Seeds.

"A" after the name indicates Annual Plants, which flower, seed and die within one year.

"B" after the names indicates Biennial Plants, which flower during the season after sowing, then seed and die.

"P" after the name indicates Perennial Plants, which can be raised from seed, and generally flower the same season they are sown, and continue to flower from year to year, and can be propagated from cuttings, also from division of their roots (stools).

Allowance must, however, be made for slight variations produced by the climate. "Autumn" or "spring" placed after a name in the list indicates **the best** season for sowing, but a second sowing can be made as mentioned in the Calendar under favourable conditions.

List No. 1.

Flower Seeds which can be sown during— **AUTUMN** (Feb., Mar., Apl.), **SPRING** (Aug., Sept., Oct.)

Abronia, A.
Acroclinium, A.
Alonsoa, A.
Alyssum, A.
Anagallis, A.
Antirrhinum, B.
Aquilegia, P.
Aubrietia, P.
Brachycome, A.
Calandrinia, A.
Calliopsis, A.
Candytuft, A.
Carnation, P. (autumn)
Carnation, Marguerite, B.
Clarkia, A.
Clianthus Dampierii (spring)
Clintonia, A.
Cobæa, P.
Convolvulus, A.
Cornflower, A.
Cosmidium, A.
Cosmos, A.
Delphinium, P.
Dianthus, A.
Digitalis, B.
Dolichos, P.
Eschscholtzia, A.
Everlasting Pea, P.
Forget-me-not, P.
Gaillardia, A.
Godetia, A. (autumn)
Helichrysum, A.
Heliotrope, P.
Hollyhock, B. (autumn)
Ipomopsis, A.
Jacobæa, A. (autumn)
Larkspur, A.
Linaria, A.
Lobelia
Lophospermum, B.
Lupinus, A.
Lychnis, A.
Mandevillea, P.
Marigold, A.
Martynia, B.
Marvel of Peru, A.
Matricaria
Mignonette, A.
Nasturtium, A.
Nemophila, A.
Nigella, A.
Pansy, B. (autumn)
Petunia, P. (spring)
Phlox Drummondii, A.
Phlox Perennial
Picotee, P. (autumn)
Salpiglossis, A.
Scabiosa, A.
Schizanthus, A.
Silene, A.
Solanum, A.
Stocks, A. (autumn)
Sweet Pea, A.
Tacsonia, P.
Verbena, P.
Virginian Stock, A.
Whitlavia, A.

List No. 2.

Flower Seeds which can be sown during— **SPRING** (Aug., Sept., Oct.), as well as all Seeds in No. 1 list.

Acroclinium, A.
Adonis, A.
Amaranthus, A.
Ammobium, A.
Arabis, A.
Aster, A.
Browallia, A.
Clianthus Dampierii
Collomia, A.
Dahlia, P.
Hibiscus, A.
Humulus, B.
Linum, A.
Lophospermum, A.
Maurandya, A.
Mina Lobata, A.
Mimulus, P.
Nertera, B.
Nicotiana, B.
Nycterinia, A.
Oxyura, A.
Perilla, B.
Poppy, A.
Portulacca, A.
Pyrethrum, P.
Salvia, P.
Sunflower, A.
Verbascum, B.
Zinnia, A.

List No. 3.

AUTUMN (Feb., Mar., April); they can also be sown in the Spring under very favourable circumstances.

Anemone, P.
Auricula, P.
Campanula, P.
Chrysanthemum, Annual
Cowslip, P.
Daisy, P.
Pentstemon, P.
Polyanthus, P. Also all the seeds mentioned in List No. 1.
Wallflower, P.
Violet, P.

List No. 4.

For late **SPRING** and **SUMMER** sowing— (September, October, November and December).

Amaranthus, A.
Balsam, A.
Calliopsis, A.
Celosia, A.
Clianthus Dampierii, A.
Coreopsis Lanceolata, P.
Cosmos, A.
Marigold, A.
Mesembryanthemum, A.
Portulacca, A.
Pyrethrum, B.
Ricinus, B.
Scabiosa, A.
Sunflower, A.
Zinnia, A.

List No. 5.

For early **WINTER** sowing (May and June), under favorable conditions.

Acroclinium, A.
Antirrhinum, A.
Aquilegia, P.
Calliopsis, A.
Campanula, P.
Candytuft, A.
Centaurea, A.
Convolvulus, A.
Coreopsis Lanceolata, P.
Cosmos, A.
Daisy, P.
Delphinium, P.
Dianthus, A.
Eschscholtzia, A.
Forget-me-not, B.
Godetia, A.
Larkspur, A.
Linaria, A.
Linum, A.
Lupinus, A.
Lychnis, A.
Marguerite Carnation, B.
Mignonette, A.
Nasturtium, A.
Nemophila, A.
Pansy, B.
Phlox Drummondii, A.
Polyanthus, P.
Primrose, P.
Rhodanthe, A.
Stocks, A.
Sweet Peas, A.
Virginian Stocks, A.

Flower Seed Collections

OF

SIX AND MORE DISTINCT COLOURS

THE great advantage of these collections of distinct colours over packets containing seeds of the mixed colours, is that in planting out, the colours can be so arranged that they will blend together, or that they will not contrast too strongly; again, any favourite colour can be planted more largely than the others. In massing in large beds most beautiful results can be obtained by the proper arrangement of colours. For information as to sowing season, see Calendar on pages 28 and 29.

Pictorial Collections

WE have added to our already much appreciated list of collections the following, which will enable our clients to secure, very cheaply, a collection of different classes of seeds. These are of the same high quality as usually sent out by us, and should prove a valuable acquisition to the list.

The other collections we offer contain so many **distinct colours** of one **variety** mentioned, but these new collections of Asters and Pansies contain a packet of mixed seeds of each of the classes or varieties: thus they contain **all the colours** and **all the different strains.**

Aster.

6 Varieties	1 6	10 Varieties	2 6
8 Varieties	2 0	12 Varieties	3 0

Including Victoria, Pæony, Comet, Crown, and Dwarf Bouquet, etc., etc.

Pansy.

6 Varieties	1 6	10 Varieties	2 6
8 Varieties	2 0	12 Varieties	3 0

Including Faust, Lord Beaconsfield, Odier's Trimardeau, and Large Flowering. etc., etc.

Sweet Pea.

8 Varieties	1 3	16 Varieties	2 3
12 Varieties	1 9		

Including Scarlet, White, Blue, Purple, Painted Lady, Primrose, Orange Prince, etc., etc.

Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

This old English favourite is a charming border plant, and blooms for a long time; the varieties comprise striped, spotted and self-coloured spikes.

12 Distinct Colours, Tall	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Dwarf	1 6

Aster.

Nothing can be more beautiful than a bed of well-grown Asters, and from the superb collections we now offer a most dazzling effect can be produced; they grow from 12 to 24 inches, according to the variety and vigour of the plants; bloom freely, are excellent for cut flowers.

6 Distinct Colours, Dwarf Pæony Perfection	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Dwarf Pæony Perfection	1 6
6 Distinct Colours, Victoria	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Victoria	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Victoria	2 0
6 Distinct Colours, Washington	1 3

Balsam.

These beautiful tender annuals are suitable for pots or garden culture; they produce splendid spikes of double flowers of every shade of colour. They must have good rich soil and plenty of water.

6 Distinct Colours, Camellia-flowered	1 3
6 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1 0
8 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1 3
12 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1 9

Carnation and Picotee.

These charming plants are everybody's flowers; their brilliant colours and excellent fragrance render them great favourites. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest strains, and should produce a large percentage of double flowers.

12 Distinct Colours, finest	3 0

Cockscomb.

This favourite hardy annual should have a place in every garden; the dwarf sorts bear cockscomb-like crimson flowers, which are particularly attractive, while the tall plume-like varieties are graceful and beautiful.

6 Distinct Colours	1 3
8 Distinct Colours	1 6
12 Distinct Colours	2 0

Coleus.

The foliage of the Coleus is unsurpassed for beauty of colour, and the varieties are superb. They make lovely pot plants, and are very easily grown as bush-house plants, and in sheltered positions some varieties do well if planted out. Extremely useful for decorative purposes.

6 Finest Distinct Sorts	2 0

Dianthus Heddewegii & Chinensis.

These are deserving of general cultivation, as they present charming diversity and brilliancy of colouring. By removing the seed pods the plants may be kept in a perfect blaze all the summer.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3
10 Distinct Colours	1 6

Helichrysum.

These everlasting flowers, when made up with some ornamental grasses, are truly charming. Should be cut before the blooms are fully expanded, and tied up in branches and hung in a cool place to dry, with the flowers downwards. Dried in this way, they will keep their colour for a year.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3
10 Distinct Colours	1 6
12 Distinct Colours	1 9

Hollyhock.

For the cooler districts of our colony we strongly recommend this most effective plant; it produces spikes six feet high, which are covered with large double rose-like flowers. Requires good rich soil, well worked.

6 Distinct Colours	1 3
12 Distinct Colours	2 3

Larkspur.

One of the hardiest garden plants, with charming spikes of a variety of colours, some of which are very uncommon.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
12 Distinct Colours	1 6

Pansy or Heartsease.

One of the most popular of florists' flowers, to which we have given much attention; the collections we now offer are of a charming variety and fine strains.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
12 Distinct Colours	2 0
18 Distinct Colours	3 0

Petunia, Double.

Some of the finest varieties will be found in these collections. Petunias are very showy and popular plants; effective when grown in pots, also in summer flower-beds.

6 Distinct Colours, fringed	3 0

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

One of the most beautiful annuals, of dwarf habit, exquisite bright colours, from pure white to brilliant scarlet with white eye, purple rose, and dark crimson; very free flowering and quite hardy; a bed of these lovely plants can be kept in flower for six months.

6 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	1 0
8 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	1 3
12 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	2 0

Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta.

A perfectly dwarf bush variety, producing a profusion of exquisite flowers, which eventually cover the entire plant.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
12 Distinct Colours	2 0

Poppy, Carnation-flowered.

Poppies are extremely useful for borders; they are very free flowering, and continue to bloom for months. Should be sown in the autumn or early spring.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0

Portulacca Grandiflora, Double.

This annual is particularly adapted to our climate, and will live through our hottest summer, and bloom profusely; it is very dwarf, and is excellent for bordering.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3

Salpiglossis.

A beautiful annual, producing single flowers of the most lovely shades of colour, and marked and blended in a charming manner. The flowers are produced on long graceful stems, and keep fresh a long time in water when cut. One of the finest annuals grown.

6 Splendid Distinct Colours, Tall	1 0
8 Splendid Distinct Colours, Tall	1 3
10 Splendid Distinct Colours, Tall	1 6
6 Splendid Distinct Colours, Dwarf	1 0
8 Splendid Distinct Colours, Dwarf	1 3

Stock, Ten-week.

These beautiful and fragrant flowers are deservedly popular, as their splendid spikes are most attractive; they require rich soil and moisture, and prefer strong land, however, as they must be grown quickly.

6 Distinct Colours, Dwarf German	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Dwarf German	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Dwarf German	2 0
6 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	2 0

Stock, Brompton.

These are biennial varieties of this favourite flower; they are very hardy and of robust growth, and have long flower spikes. If sown in the autumn they will bloom the following spring.

6 Distinct Colours	1 3

Wallflower, Sweet-scented.

An old favourite. We offer the double German varieties; a great variety of colours, from blood red to pale orange.

6 Distinct Colours, Double German	1 6
10 Distinct Colours, Double German	2 6

Zinnia Elegans Grandiflora.

A very fine strain of these charming hardy plants; particularly fine large flowers, of the most brilliant colours. Plants of robust growth, quite an improvement on the old variety. Should be sown in spring and summer.

6 Distinct Colours, Double	1 0
8 Distinct Colours, Double	1 3

Zinnia Elegans Pumila fl. pl.

This strain grows about 2 feet high, and produces flowers in great variety of colour, giving a most dazzling effect when massed.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3

Our Seeds always the best.

Popular Collections of Flower Seeds

POST FREE EVERYWHERE.

Annuals & Biennials

"GEM" Collection of 14 Beauties.

- Post free, 2s. -

Amaranthus. Tricolour foliage plants. Sow September to November.
Calliopsis Drummondii. Beautiful yellow colour; profuse bloomer.
Cornflower. Blue and other colours; a favourite flower.
Pansy or Heartsease. Wonderful colours and shades; flowers during spring and early summer.
Sunflower, Miniature. Very free flowering.
Stocks (Ten-week). Large-flowered; charming perfume. Sow in autumn and early spring.
Zinnia Grandiflora. Gorgeous colours; a splendid annual; flowers during summer. Sow August to November.
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora. Grand annual; flowers all summer.
Balsam. Choice mixed; brilliant colours of every shade.
Cosmos. Most lovely, profuse blooming flowers.
Dianthus Heddewegii. Lovely little annual; blooms all summer.
Mignonette (Crimson Giant). Grand spikes; everybody's plant.
Poppy. Single or double; gorgeous colours.
Salpiglossis. One of the loveliest showy annuals.

PANSIES

"Sunshine" Collection.

8 varieties, 1 Packet of each, **3s.** post free.

Universal favourites, easily cultivated, very free bloomers. The seed should be sown in boxes or frames, in autumn or spring, and transplanted; they love rich sandy soil.

Anderson's Large French Stained. The very finest strain grown; colours beautiful, including the grand new shade of mahogany crimson; fine form and substance ... ... **6d.** per packet
Odier's Choicest Strain. Grand show variety, finely marked; good substance, like the French varieties. **6d.** per packet
First-class Assorted. Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours ... ... **3d.** per packet
Trimardeau. Beautiful race of Pansies. Very vigorous; compact habit; flowers rich and varied; large size ... ... **6d.** per packet
Lord Beaconsfield, Giant. Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals; handsome, distinct. **6d.** pkt.
Victoria. Beautiful strain; deep maroon crimson, with light coloured margin... ... ... **6d.** per packet
Non Plus Ultra. An attractive and superb strain, with all shades of rich colour ... ... **6d.** per packet
Peacock. Upper petals marked with central spot of pale violet blue, shaded, the lateral petals of a deep claret. These conspicuous blue spots on the darker ground colour are very striking ... **6d.** per packet

"ABC" Packets

"A" Packet, 12 Varieties 2s.

Choice Hardy Annuals,
for Autumn or Spring,

Or any twelve 3d. packets customers may choose; all hardy annuals; may be sown and flowered in open border.

"B" Packet, 24 varieties 4s.

Choice Hardy Annuals,
for Autumn or Spring,

Or any twenty-four 3d. packets customers may choose; all hardy annuals; may be sown in the open border.

"C" Packet, 12 varieties 3s.

Choice . . .
Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals

Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 4s. in value at catalogue rates.

"D" Packet, 12 varieties 5s.

Choice Biennials and Perennials

Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. Should be sown in pots and boxes and transplanted.

"E" Packet, 6 varieties 5s.

Tender Biennials and Perennials
EXTRA CHOICE

Primulas, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Begonia, Cyclamen, Gloxinia, etc., or any six packets our customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. For pot culture. Should be raised in seed pans and flowered in pots in a frame or bush-house.

Creepers and Climbers which can be grown from Seed

Centrosema Grandiflora. Perennial climber of great beauty, producing beautiful pea-shaped flowers. Seed should be soaked in tepid water for a few hours before sowing ... ... **6d.** per packet
Cobæa Scandens. One of the most useful of ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped purple flowers, is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage. Should be sown in rich soil during autumn or spring, or else raised in pots or boxes and planted out. **6d.** pkt.
Convolvulus Major (Morning Glory). A quick-growing annual climber, with beautiful single flowers in shades of purple and blue, which open in the morning and close at night—hence its name ... **3d.** per packet
Dolichos Lignosus. A very hardy perennial creeper; is very ornamental and a vigorous grower; should be well pruned every season. Flowers very freely, and makes a beautiful dense screen ... **3d.** per packet
Ipomea. A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, handsome convolvulus-like flowers, and all are beautiful. Quamoclit is quite distinct, elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, small scarlet flowers.
Hederacea Superba ... ... **3d.** per packet
Limbatta Elegantissima ... ... **3d.** per packet
Quamoclit. Scarlet, small handsome foliage. **3d.** per packet
Ipomea Learii. Hardy perennial creeper; a very free grower; should be trimmed back to the old wood every season. Magnificent flowers, of superb violet-purplish colour and convolvulus shape... **1s.** packet
Lophospermum Scandens. A charming perennial climber; purplish-violet bell-shaped flowers of great beauty; the foliage is handsome ... **6d.** per packet
Mandevillea Suaveolens. A beautiful pure white-flowered perennial creeper; the foliage is small and delicate; the habit of the plant is rather straggling, but the fine white flowers are produced in abundance, and are admirable for bouquets ... **6d.** per packet
Maurandya Barclayana. A lovely little climber, with delicate foliage and a profusion of deep purple flowers; it grows closely to a wire or other trellis, and will attain a height of six feet ... **6d.** per packet
Medeola Asparagoides. Foliage plants of great beauty, producing a moss-like covering to a trellis, but does not grow tall; it is rather tender, however, and its flowers are insignificant. Grown in a bush house, it is very beautiful... ... ... **6d.** per packet
Mina Lobata. A pretty half-hardy annual climber, somewhat resembling the Ipomeas. Its beautiful creamy-white flowers are bright orange when half-blown, and when in bud a vivid red, giving the plant a singular appearance. Grows 20 feet high, and produces flowers all the way up; requires a sheltered position ... ... **6d.** per packet
Nasturtium, Tall. Hardy free-growing annual climber with beautiful succulent foliage, studded with flowers in shades of yellow, orange and crimson. The seeds are used green for pickles ... ... **3d.** per packet
Passiflora Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). This delightful fruit is easily grown from seed, and, as a climbing plant to cover trellis or verandah, it cannot be surpassed. Foliage is a bright lively green, and it bears fruit twice a year in great abundance. **3d.** pkt.
Tacsonia Van Volxemi. Handsome evergreen climber, with bright scarlet flowers; a tender perennial; grows 10 feet ... ... **1s.** per packet
Thunbergia Alata. A tender annual creeper, not generally known, but very beautiful; the flowers are in lovely shades of golden and orange colour, with dark eye ... ... **6d.** per packet
Tropæolum Canariensis (Canary Creeper). Tender annual climber of great beauty; the foliage is small and fimbriated, and the flowers golden yellow, and somewhat resemble the form of an insect. Should be raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in the spring. Should have a sheltered position ... **6d.** per packet

Ornamental Grasses

3d. per packet.

Agrostis Nebulosa. Very ornamental; graceful habit; suitable for bouquets and mixing with flowers in vases.
Avena Sterilis (Animated Oats). Singular, curious, and of very pleasing habit.
Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass). One of the best known of these grasses; easily cultivated.
Eragrostis Elegans (Love Grass). Strong growing, with broad foliage, stems covered with down.
Erianthus Ravennæ. A very handsome and stately hardy grass, bearing beautiful silvery plumes; the flower stems sometimes attain a height of six feet.
Eulalia Japonica. Very ornamental hardy grass, well suited for growing in large pots or tubs; it is also an excellent border plant in any good ordinary soil.
Hordeum Jubatum (Squirrel Tail). Distinct long feathery spikes.
Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass). One of the handsomest of British grasses, which thrives well in almost any situation.
Pennisetum Rupellianum. A most elegant variety; long slender stems.
Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass). This pretty grass presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant in bouquets.
Tricholaena Rosea (Red Top Grass). Strong grower, very ornamental.
Zea Japonica Variegata (Striped Japanese Maize). 6ft.
One Packet each of the above twelve varieties ... **2s.**
Packets of the above **Ornamental Grasses,** in Mixture ... ... **6d.** each

Collections of Ornamental Grasses.

These varieties, from their graceful habit and easy culture, deserve to be very largely grown, whilst their value for use in bouquets cannot be over-estimated.

Six Beautiful Varieties, named sorts ... **1s. 3d.**
Eight ,, ,, ,, ... **1s. 6d.**

Seedsmen & Plant Merchants | ANDERSON & CO. | 399 George Street, Sydney.

When ordering Flower Seeds by Numbers please give Date of Catalogue from which the order is selected.

GENERAL LIST

FLOWER SEEDS

1901

Abronia. 3d. per pkt.

1 **Umbellata.** Rosy lilac, fragrant.
2 **Villosa.** Dark red.
Trailing plants, suitable for rockery; waxy, Verbena-like flowers, scented; hardy annual. Sow in spring and autumn. 6 inches.

Acroclinium. 3d. per pkt.

3 **Album, Single.** White.
4 **Roseum, Single.** Rose, dark eye.
5 **Roseum, Double.** Rose.
Most beautiful everlasting, which flowers in great masses of colour; can be dried for winter bouquets; hardy annual. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Adonis. 3d. per pkt.

6 **Vernalis.** Perennial. Yellow.
7 **Æstivalis (Flos Adonis).** Annual. Scarlet.
Free flowering; feathery foliage. Very showy. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Alonsoa (Mask Flower). 3d. per pkt.

8 **Warscewiczii.** Brilliant scarlet.
9 **Albiflora.** White; very constant.
Very showy, half-hardy annual, with bright scarlet and white flowers. Sow autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Alyssum. 3d. per pkt.

10 **Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum).** Hardy annual; small trusses of white flowers in great profusion; cut down after flowering to promote new growth.
11 **Maritimum Compactum (Little Gem).** Very dwarf, erect variety.
12 **Saxatile.** Dwarf, showy, hardy perennial; yellow flowers; leaves hoary margined. Sow autumn or spring.

Alyssum Maritimum.

Amaranthus. 3d. per pkt.

13 **Tricolour (Joseph's Coat).** Leaves red, yellow, and green. 3 feet.
14 **Salicifolius (Fountain Plant).** Crimson plume. 4 to 5 feet.
15 **Henderii.** Leaves carmine, orange yellow, and green. 4 feet.
16 **Melancholicus Ruber.** Blood-red leaves.
17 **Caudatus (Love-lies-bleeding).** Drooping purplish crimson flowers. 3 feet.
18 **Firebrand.** Large leaves, deep blood-red, with bright yellow edges. 6 feet.
Magnificent foliage plants of tropical appearance, with gorgeous leaves of crimson and gold, and green and yellow, which deepen in the autumn. They are beautiful border plants, requiring plenty of room, good soil, and a warm position. Salicifolius is, perhaps, the best—a most lovely variety—but Tricolour is also a gem; both are grown for their beautiful coloured leaves; they are hardy annuals. Sow during September, October, and November.

Ammobium. 3d. per pkt.

19 **Alatum.** Pure white. 18 inches.
Pretty hardy everlasting, small flowers, very easily grown; annual. Sow in spring.

Anagallis (Pimpernel). 3d. per pkt.

20 **Grandiflora.** Choice mixed.
21 **Grandiflora Cœrulea.** Blue, very fine.
A pretty family of dwarf-growing annuals; constant bloomers, and very compact habit. They prefer good rich soil. Sow autumn or spring.

Anchusa. 3d. per pkt.

22 **Capensis.** Bright azure blue.
A free flowering hardy annual; excellent for bouquets. Sow in autumn and spring.

Anemone. 6d. per pkt.

23 **Japonica.** Very pretty; flowers all summer; purplish red. 24 inches.
24 **Coronaria.** Mixed; various colours. 12 inches.
Tuberous-rooted plant, easily produced from seed; magnificent colours; blooms early in spring, when flowers are scarce. It requires good, rich, well-drained light soil; hardy perennial. Sow in early spring.

Tubers can also be supplied from March to June. See Bulb List.

Angelonia. 6d. per pkt.

25 **Grandiflora Alba.**
A handsome, upright growing plant, producing numerous spikes covered with pure white flowers; blooms freely during the autumn; can also be grown as a pot plant. Sow in spring.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). 3d. per pkt.

26 **Anderson & Co.'s Extra Choice.** Unsurpassed for the beauty of the spikes, many of which are distinctly and beautifully striped.
27 **Brilliant.** Scarlet, golden and white.
28 **Delila.** Carmine, white throat.
29 **Galathee.** Very fine crimson.
30 **Picturatum.** Showy, striped, spotted.
31 **Majus.** Tall, mixed; best sorts.
32 **Tom Thumb.** Beautiful miniature plants, 9 inches high; various colours; very attractive.
A beautiful tribe of showy hardy biennials, producing long spikes of flowers in endless variety of colour; self colours, striped and spotted flowers; easily raised from seed. Sow during autumn and spring. Tall varieties, 18 inches to 2 feet; dwarf varieties, 9 inches.

Aquilegia (Columbine). 6d. per packet.

33 **Californica Hybrida.** Large yellow flowers, dark orange spurs; splendid.
34 **Cœrulea.** Very beautiful species.
35 **Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba (White Spurred).** Long spurs of large, clear, snow-white flowers of elegant shape; flowers abundantly.
36 **Skinneri.** Scarlet, tipped yellow.
37 **Nivea.** Creamy white; semi-double.
38 **Mixed.** Finest sorts; various colours.
3d. per pkt.
Very showy, hardy, herbaceous perennials; make handsome border plants; easily grown, requiring a light soil. Sow in autumn and spring. 18 to 24 inches.

Armeria (Thrift). 6d. per pkt.

39 **Cephalotes Alba.**
Fine variety of this old English flower; hardy perennial; flowers are pure white. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Asters. 6d. per pkt.

40 **Crown.** Various colours; white centre.
41 **Snowball.** Imbricated petals, pure white, perfect form.
42 **Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered.** Various colours.
43 **Dwarf Victoria.** One of the best classes; various colours.
44 **Giant Comet.** Superb large flowers, long petals; various colours.
45 **Giant Comet White.** Extra fine.
46 **Globe Flowered.** Various colours; showy.
47 **Dwarf Bouquet.** Various colours; effective.
48 **Perfection.** Large, double, incurved; various colours.
49 **Mignon.** Mixed colours; light blue, lilac, rose.
50 **New Late Blooming.** A branching variety; flowers white, double, 4 inches across; long stems.
51 **Pyramidal Flowering.** Dwarf; various colours.
52 **Quilled German.** Striking colours.
53 **Queen of the Market.** Red, white, and blue.
54 **Triumph Tom Thumb.** Large flowers, deep scarlet; 6 inches.
55 **Triumph Tom Thumb.** Scarlet and white; 6 inches.
56 **Single Marguerite.** Very valuable for cutting; mixed colours.
A charming family of half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of bloom in trusses of six to eight fine heads of beautiful colours, three or four inches across. Light rich soil, with a mulching of manure, suits them best. Can be sown during autumn and spring; should be transplanted. Must have plenty of water during dry weather. Tall varieties, 18 inches to 2 feet.

OUR SEEDS ALWAYS THE BEST.

Single Marguerite Aster.

ANDERSON & CO.'S
POPPIES.
1. The Shirley
2. Alpine varieties
3. Iceland Poppy
4. Danebrog
5. Miss Sherwood
6. umbrosum
7. The Bride.
8. Tulip Poppy
9. Ranunculus flowered
10. pavoninum

WE OFFER OTHER VARIETIES OF POPPIES IN ADDITION TO THOSE BELOW, SEE PAGE 40.

The "Graceful Poppy"

We offer one packet each of the ten varieties illustrated on the other side, forming a charming collection.

Post Free

2s. 6d.

THERE are few flowers more gorgeous in colouring, more graceful in appearance, and withal more easily grown than the Poppy. The improvement made in these beautiful flowers during the last few years has been such as to render them quite distinct from the ordinary garden poppy, and a glance at the lovely collection shown on our coloured plate will give some idea of what an attraction they must be in the garden, and how vivid and showy are the colours.

No. **1.** **The Shirley.** Single and semi-double; charming shades of pink, rose margined and veined.

2. **Alpine.** Mixed colours; these are very dwarf, but they are all very lovely.

3. **Iceland.** A perennial variety; pure white, and yellow; flowers are very beautiful and charming.

4. **Danebrog (The "Danish Flag" Poppy).** Bright scarlet, blotched silvery white.

5. **Miss Sherwood.** Lovely flowers of a shining, satiny white, upper half of corolla being a lovely chamois rose; very fine and delicate.

6. **Umbrosum.** Very striking; deep crimson, black spot at base of petal.

7. **The Bride.** Very large, and pure white.

8. **The Tulip Poppy (Papaver Glaucum).** Dwarf; vivid scarlet, with two rows of petals tulip-like in appearance.

9. **Ranunculus Flowered.** Mixed colours; double; and very beautiful.

10. **Pavonium.** A most striking poppy; deep scarlet, with jet black zone.

ANDERSON & CO.,

SEEDSMEN & PLANT MERCHANTS.

399 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

Arabis (Rock Cress). 3d. per pkt.

57 **Alpina.** White.
Excellent for borders or rock work, blooming very freely; hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 6 inches.

Aubretia. 6d. per pkt.

58 **Leichtlini.** Luminous carmine rose.
Very pretty hardy perennial, suitable for edgings and borders. Sow in the autumn.

Auricula. 6d. per pkt.

59 **Choice Mixed.** Various colours, best sorts. 6 in.
An old English favourite, requiring special culture, and only suitable for the cooler districts. Variety of colour, sometimes green, white-edged; the entire flowers appear as if dusted with powder; hardy perennials; to be sown in fine soil in boxes during the autumn and spring, and transplanted when fit to handle.

Balsam. 3d. per pkt.

60 **Carnation.** Striped and flaked, attractive.
61 **Solferino.** Streaked and spotted, distinct.
62 **Camellia Flowered.** Self colours.
63 **Camellia Flowered, Alba Perfecta.** Flowers white, double; first-class.
64 **Camellia Flowered, Prince Bismark.** Flowers brilliant salmon rose, double, very fine.
65 **Choice Mixed.** All the best varieties.
A favourite annual, producing rose-like blooms of varied colours in great abundance. Suitable for outdoor cultivation, and for pots. Balsams require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow in spring and summer. 18 in.

Begonia. 1s. per pkt.

66 **Tuberous Rooted Single.** Charming colours.
67 **Tuberous Rooted Double.** Beautiful shades.
68 **Tuberosa Vittata.** Flowers marked like a Carnation, with shades of white, yellow, and red.
These charming plants require great care in raising from seed, which is very small, and must be sown in light soil in a frame or green-house, and afterwards grown in pots. Foliage very handsome; graceful drooping flowers, most attractive; tender perennials. These Begonias will not succeed out of doors. Sow the seed in spring. 18 inches.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy). 3d. per pkt.

69 **Iberidifolia.** Bright blue flowers.
70 **Iberidifolia Alba.** Pure white flowers.
Hardy annual; compact; stands dry weather; flowers daisy-like, produced in great profusion; prefers rich light loam. Sow autumn and spring. 9 inches.

Browallia. 3d. per pkt.

71 **Alata Cœrulea.** Large; bright blue.
72 **Alba.** White; very pretty variety.
73 **Roezlii.** Blue or white; yellow tubes.
74 **Speciosa Major.** An improved strain, with large blue flowers. 6d. per pkt.
Pretty hardy annuals, covering themselves with bloom; nice border plants; do best in rich light loam. Sow early in spring. 15 inches.

Calandrinia. 3d. per pkt.

75 **Discolour.** Pretty rose lilac.
76 **Umbellata.** Beautiful magenta crimson.
Dwarf, free-flowering, showy annual; adapts itself to almost any soil; an abundant bloomer. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Calceolaria. 1s. per pkt.

77 **Dalkeith Park Strain.** Spotted and blotched.
78 **Hybrida Striata.** Beautifully striped.
79 **Shrubby.** Self colours, yellow, brown.
80 **Finest Mixed.** Selected strain.
A charming perennial plant for frame, conservatory, or bush-house culture only. Requires rich, light, fibrous soil, and plenty of pot room. To raise the seed successfully, sow on the surface in the lighest soil, and cover with a sheet of glass; and as soon as the very small plants are in second leaf, they must at once be transplanted into small pots, and in a few weeks transferred to blooming pots; give plenty of light and air, but shade from the bright rays of the sun, and be careful to destroy green fly, should it appear. Calceolarias cannot be grown as border plants. Sow in autumn. 12 to 18 inches.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. 3d. per pkt.

81 **Drummondii.** Yellow; crimson centre; fine.
82 **Atropurpurea.** Rich brownish crimson.
83 **Bicolour Hybrida.** Double flowers.
84 **Coronata Maxima.** Golden yellow, very large.
85 **Marmorata.** Marone, crimson splashed.
86 **Lanceolata.** Very useful perennial, suitable for cut flowers. Known as Yellow Cosmos.
This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, a most beautiful plant in the garden, not particular as to soil, a long time in bloom. Plants should be 2 feet apart. Sow autumn and spring. 2 feet.

Canary Creeper (See Tropæolum).

Campanula. 3d. per pkt.

87 **Pyramidalis Alba.** A magnificent white flowering variety, with long spikes of bloom.
88 **Pyramidalis Blue.** Magnificent, with long spikes of bloom.
89 **Carpatica.** Bright blue, small flowers.
90 **Carpatica Alba.** Pure white and dwarf.

Canterbury Bells. 3d. pkt.

91 **Double Blue.** Finest strain.
92 **Double White.** Finest strain.
93 **Double Rose.** Finest strain.
94 **Single Blue.** Finest strain.
95 **Single White.** Finest strain.
96 **Single Rose.** Finest strain.
97 **Calycanthema.** Charming saucer-like outer petal.
98 **Media Striata.** White, streaked violet.
A family of very showy border plants, the colours being very distinct and rich; the single varieties are exceedingly pretty, and the Calycanthema and double varieties are magnificent. Easily raised from seed; sow in frame or box, and plant out in the border later. Free bloomers; hardy perennials. Sow in autumn or spring.

Our Seeds always The Best.

Camellia Flowered Balsam, Alba Perfecta.

Candytuft (Iberis). 3d. per pkt.

99 **White Perennial.** (Iberis Sempervirens.)
100 **Dobbie's White Spiral.** Pure white spike, 4 inches long.
101 **White Rocket.** Magnificent long spikes.
102 **White.** Large, effective, and handsome.
103 **Purple.** Large, fine tresses.
104 **Carmine.** Flowers rich carmine.
105 **Creamy White.** Delicate colour.
106 **Empress.** Trusses of pure white.
107 **Tom Thumb.** Pure white, dwarf.
108 **Dwarf Crimson.** Rich glowing colour.
109 **Little Prince.** Charming dwarf variety; pure white.
110 **Giant Hyacinth Flowered.** Immense spikes of pure white flowers; an improved strain. 15 in.
The whole of this pretty family are well worth a place in the garden, the crimson and white varieties being exceedingly showy; they bloom in great profusion, and are very useful for cut flowers. Sow in autumn and spring, and thin to six inches apart.

Canna (Indian Shot). 6d. pkt.

111 **Indica.** Large, handsome foliage.
112 **Madam Crozy.** Crimson, with gold margin; one of the choicest.
113 **Crozy's New Hybrids.** Mixed; very effective.
114 **Queen Charlotte.** Bright crimson, broad band of gold; beautiful.
115 **Variegated.** A beautiful tricolour-leaved variety, with brilliant flowers.
(The above novelty, as grown by us last season, although truly a variegated leaved variety, certainly did not realize the description of the raiser, but the variegation of the leaves may improve as the plants become older.)
See also List of named varieties in "Plant Section."
Ornamental plants with handsome foliage; brilliant flowers; easily raised from seed in a frame. Magnificent decorative plants; grown in the garden in sheltered situations, or in pots in a bush-house; half-hardy perennials. 3 to 4 feet. Sow in autumn and spring.

For Collections of Flower Seeds
SEE PAGES 30 and 31.

Candytuft, Little Prince.

Carnations. 1s. per pkt.

116 **Bizarre.** Flaked and striped; excellent.
117 **Grenadin.** Brilliant, double scarlet.
118 **Italian.** Choice, various colours.
119 **Double Mixed.** Superb stock, best sorts.
120 **Perpetual Flowering.** Superb, free bloomers, mixed.
121 **Yellow Ground Perpetual.** Race of perpetuals, producing the much-required shades of yellow.
122 **Uriah Pike.** A superb glowing crimson self. 1s. 6d. per pkt.
123 **Margarita (Mixed).** Flowers the first season from seed. The proportion of fine double flowers is very large, of varied and beautiful colour; they bloom continuously, and produce enormous quantities of flowers. Habit robust; very useful for bedding.... ... ... 6d. per pkt.
124 **Riviera Market.** An improved variety of the Margarita strain.
125 **Margarita (White).** A beautiful pure white.
The varieties named are specially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts. To germinate the seed it must be sown in pots in light soil, and placed in a frame or conservatory, and kept carefully watered until the plants are large enough to pick out; can also be successfully raised in a canvas frame; hardy perennials. Sow autumn and spring.

Castilleja. 1s. per pkt.

126 **Indivisa.**
A lovely annual, producing superb flowers of intensely brilliant crimson scarlet. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Variegated Canna.

For Novelties in Flower Seeds see Coloured Sheets.

Centaurea Odorata, Marguerite.

Celosia (Cockscomb). 6d. per pkt.

127 **Dwarf Crimson.** Standard variety.
128 **Carter's Empress.** Crested, bright scarlet.
129 **Crimson Feathered.** Feathery spikes.

Old English favourites. The two first named produce large cockscomb-like heads of brilliant crimson; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes, and should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit; these grow 2 feet. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring.

Centaurea (Cornflower). 3d. per pkt.

130 **Emperor William.** The charming Single Blue Cornflower; the best of the section.
131 **Red.** Single Cornflower.
132 **White.** Single Cornflower.
133 **Nana Compacta, Victoria.** Blue Cornflower; dwarf, excellent.
134 **Suaveolens.** Yellow Cornflower.
135 **Mixed.** Single.
136 **Cyanus fl. pl.** Various shades; produces a large percentage of double flowers.
137 **Nana Com. Hybrida** (New Miniature Cornflower). Finest mixed.

Centaurea Moschata (Sweet Sultan).

138 **Blue.** Double Sweet Sultan 3d. per pkt.
139 **Purple.** Double Sweet Sultan.
140 **White.** Double Sweet Sultan.
141 **Ordorata Marguerite.** White Sweet Sultan. Large sweet-scented flowers.

The Single Blue Cornflower, so common in the English fields, is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation. It blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets in winter and spring. The plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted. This interesting family comprises the well-known Sweet Sultan. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. Sow during autumn and spring.

142 Centaurea Candidissima. 3d. pkt.

Valuable perennial plant for ribbon bordering; very effective when massed with other coloured leaves; round, compact plants, with silvery foliage. 12 inches. Sow in autumn.

"I received seeds and bulbs in good order and am well pleased with them."—U. FEILEN, *Cooma, 4-7-00.*

Centauridium. 3d. per pkt.

143 **Drummondii.** Yellow flowers.

A showy, hardy annual of a dwarf and trailing habit; suitable for edges and rockeries.

Centrosema. 6d. per pkt.

144 **Grandiflora.** Flowers 1½ to 2½ inches across, of a beautiful inverted pea shape, varying in colour from rosy violet to reddish purple, feathered with white through the centre.

An exceedingly beautiful perennial climber; easily grown from seed, which should be soaked for a few hours in tepid water before sowing. Sow in spring.

Cineraria. 1s. per pkt.

145 **Hybrida Grandiflora.** Single flowers, charming colours; superior to the double varieties.
146 **Hybrida Grandiflora Kermesina.** Crimson variety; flowers velvety crimson, semi-double.
147 **Hybrida Grandiflora Double.** A very select strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers.

Most elegant and charming bush-house or green-house plants; should be raised in a frame, in pots and boxes, and transplanted rapidly into small-sized pots, and again into blooming pots as soon as the smaller pots are well filled with roots; use light soil, mixed with old cow manure, a little sand and old vegetable mould made from decayed leaves; transfer to bush-house as soon as established in blooming pots. Sow in the autumn. 18 to 24 inches.

Ornamental Leaved Variety. 3d. per pkt.

148 **Maritima Candidissima.** Large leaves.

This variety, although classed as a Cineraria, is grown as a hardy foliage plant only, its beautiful silvery leaves being very effective in carpet bedding; it is of no value as a flowering plant. 12 inches. Sow in spring.

Clarkia. 3d. per pkt.

149 **Elegans.** Purplish rose colour.
150 **Elegans.** Double.

A showy hardy annual; easily grown; very effective in masses. Sow spring and autumn. 18 inches.

Clianthus. 6d. per pkt.

151 **Dampierii** (Desert Pea).

A native of the driest portions of Western Australia. The flowers are brilliant crimson, about three inches long, and in the centre there is a large clear black marking, rendering it one of the most beautiful and attractive plants in cultivation. This biennial plant is a trailer, and is a little difficult to cultivate, but will repay all trouble. Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam it will bloom well.

152 **Puniceus** (Glory Pea).

A very handsome perennial shrub, resembling the above, but more easily grown and of more erect habit.

Clintonia. 3d. per pkt.

153 **Pulchella.** Rich blue colour, yellow eyes.

Charming little plant for edging, pots or rockeries. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant. Hardy annual. Sow autumn or spring. 6 inches.

Annual Chrysanthemum, Eclipse.

Cineraria Hybrida Grandiflora.

Chrysanthemum.

Annual Marguerite.

3d. per pkt. except otherwise priced.

154 **Double Hybrids.** Beautiful double and semi-double flowers; white, yellow, and crimson; various coloured centres.
155 **Burridgeanum.** White, crimson band, yellow centre.
156 **Carinatum** (Golden Feather). Golden foliage; flowers yellow and crimson.
157 **Carinatum, Purple Crown.** Purple scarlet in colour, with a golden ring; yellow foliage. 8 inches.
158 **Tricolour Dunnettii.** Double, very showy.
159 **Coronarium Sulphureum.** Double; flowers pretty lemon colour.
160 **Eclipse.** Bright golden yellow, scarlet ring.
161 **Maximum** (Moon Penny Daisy). Pure white.
162 **Lord Beaconsfield.** Crimson marone, edged gold.
163 **Segetum** (Corn Marigold). Pretty yellow.
164 **Frutescens** (Paris White Daisy). A lovely flower.
165 **Tricolour Coccineum** (Tom Thumb). Branching; profusion of perfectly scarlet flowers. 6d. per pkt.

These varieties are hardy annuals; strong growers, showy, and are admirably suited for cutting; they keep a long time in water. Marguerites are most popular, and should always have a place, as they are one of our finest garden annuals. Should be sown during autumn or spring. 18 inches to 2 feet.

Chrysanthemum Perennial Varieties.

166 **Pompone.** Small flowers; very pretty. 24 in. 6d. per pkt.
167 **Inodorum.** Double white. ... 6d. per pkt.
168 **Indicum fl. pl.** The familiar Chrysanthemum; various. 24 inches ... ... 6d. per pkt.
169 **New Early Flowering.** Of the Japanese type, a new race, and very abundant bloomer. 6d. per pkt.

This section represents the well-known Japanese Chrysanthemums, so much prized in our gardens.

Cobæa (Climber). 6d. per pkt.

170 **Scandens.**

Most useful ornamental perennial climber; magnificent, large, bell-shaped, purplish-blue flowers; rapid grower, fine foliage; hardy perennial. Should be raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in the autumn or early spring.

Coleus. 1s. per pkt.

171 **Splendid Mixed.**
172 **New Large Leaved.** Finest mixed.

As a pot-grown foliage plant the Coleus cannot be surpassed; it is admirably adapted to our climate; requires careful sowing, as the seed is very fine; must be grown freely in good rich soil, with plenty of moisture, light, and air, when the colours will be magnificent. As a pot plant, and grown in a conservatory or bush-house, it is charming, but in sheltered situations, and in the warmer parts of the colony, it is a magnificent border plant, when it sometimes reaches a height of 4 feet. Sow in September and summer.

Collomia. 3d. per pkt.

173 **Coccinea.** Scarlet and yellow.

Hardy annual; flowers bouvardia-like; of compact habit. Sow in the spring. 12 inches.

Columbine (See Aquilegia).

Convolvulus (Morning Glory).

3d. per pkt.

174 **Minor.** Dwarf; mixed, various.
175 **Major.** Tall; mixed, beautiful climber.
176 **Mauritanicus.** Hardy perennial, beautiful blue.

Charming, free blooming annuals. A bed of the Convolvulus Minor variety is most beautiful when in flower; and for a quick-growing creeper of the annual type none can surpass C. Major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent. Sow in the spring.

Coreopsis (See Calliopsis).

Cornflower (See Centaurea).

Cosmidium. 3d. per pkt.

177 **Burridgeanum.** Crimson and yellow flowers, resembling the Calliopsis.

One of the most showy of the hardy annuals. It is well adapted for massing in beds and shrubbery borders, and for cutting for table decoration. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Cosmos. 3d. per pkt.

178 **Pearl.** A beautiful pure white.
179 **Sulphurea.** Yellow.
180 **Mammoth Fancy.** Magnificent variety of colours.
181 **Dawn.** An early dwarf variety; flowers white, tinted rose.
182 **Choicest Mixed.** Colours various.

A most popular class of hardy annuals, producing single flowers of great beauty; white, mauve, and purple, with fine foliage; most useful for table decoration. Sow autumn and spring. 6 feet.

183 Cowslip (Primula Veris).

6d. per pkt.

This charming old English flower succeeds admirably here in our cooler districts, where it can be grown to perfection. It should be sown in boxes, and transplanted to some sheltered, shady situation to flower. Hardy perennial. Sow in autumn or spring. 9 inches.

Cuphea. 3d. per pkt.

184 **Miniata Compacta.** Flowers various colours.

A pretty annual, most useful for bedding; very dwarf and abundant bloomer.

Cyclamen. 1s. per pkt.

185 **Persicum.** Beautiful variety, various colours.
186 **Albert Victor.** Flowers intense carmine.
187 **Giganteum.** Immense flowers; free bloomer.
188 **Delicatum.** Beautiful snowy-white flowers.

A most beautiful tribe of tuberous greenhouse plants, easily produced from seed if sown in light soil, in pots, and placed in a warm sheltered corner of the bush-house; the plants will not flower until the second season, but will then repay all trouble. Seed should be sown during autumn and spring, in pots. The Cyclamen blooms a long time.

Dahlia. 6d. per pkt.

189 **Large Flowered Double.** Fine select mixed.
190 **Pompone.** Finest mixed select.
191 **Single.** Various; brilliant star-shaped flowers.
192 **Single Perfection.** A new giant flowering strain of great beauty.
193 **Single Tom Thumb.** New, very dwarf; splendid colours.
194 **Single Cactus.** Single flowers, with singularly twisted petals; colours varied and beautiful.
195 **Double Cactus.** Finest mixed.

This favourite is easily raised from seed if sown in a shelter frame, but there is a great probability of plants producing a large percentage of single flowers, even if seed is saved from double flowers; seedlings will flower first season if sown early. The single varieties are elegant and graceful, and most suitable for cutting. The Pompones are very small double varieties. Hardy perennials. Sow autumn or spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Datura (Trumpet Flowers). 6d. pkt.

196 **Ceratocaula.** Large trumpet-shaped pink and white flowers, beautifully sweet-scented; a very useful hardy annual. Sow in spring. 36 inches.
197 **Double Golden.** Compact bush, about 2 feet high, and bearing large, golden, funnel-shaped flowers.

For Flower Seeds in Collections
see Pages 30 and 31.

Daisy (Bellis Perennis). 6d. per pkt.

198 **Longfellow.** Large, beautifully double; dark rose, long stalks.
199 **Giant Snowball.** Grand flower, pure white. 6 in.
200 **Double Mixed.** All the best sorts.
201 **Fistulosus.** Pretty form of Double Daisy; globular, various colours.

These old favourite flowers can be easily grown from seed. They should be sown in a shallow box filled with light soil, and kept well watered; a cool position will suit best. The seedlings must be planted out when large enough to handle. They are hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 6 inches.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur). 6d. pkt.

202 **Cashmerianum.** Fine variety, dark blue.
203 **Formosum.** Graceful; lovely blue flowers.
204 **Nudicaule.** Flowers bright scarlet; dwarf compact.
205 **Chinense.** Fine mixed; a splendid strain.
206 **Hybrids Mixed.** Choice selection of best varieties.

A charming family of perennials, with handsome foliage and fine spikes of flowers. These are very effective in the border; they make handsome plants. Sow during autumn and spring, 2 to 3 feet when in flower.

Cosmos, Mixed.

Desert Pea (See Clianthus).

Digitalis (Foxglove). 3d. per pkt.

207 **Gloxinoides.** Superb variety; all colours.
208 **Ivery's Finest Spotted.** Superior strain.

A well-known and favourite English flower; does very well here, and is of easy cultivation; very striking and showy when in flower, and requires plenty of space; hardy perennial. Sow autumn and spring. 3 feet when in flower.

Remarkably Well!

"I am very pleased to state that the seeds I got from you turned out remarkably well, and I am well satisfied with the results."—W. H. VICQ, *Bookham.—24-1-01.*

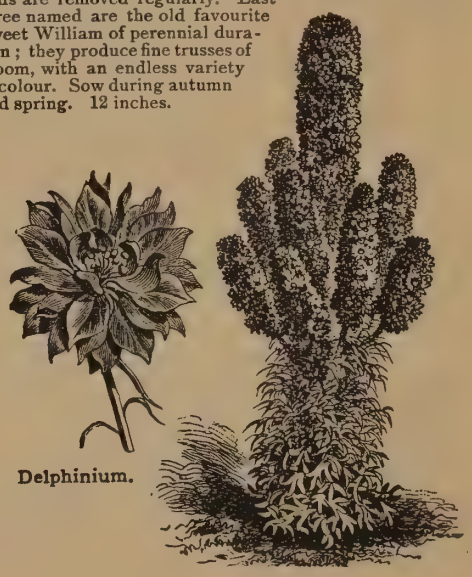
Dianthus, Queen of Holland.

Dianthus (Garden Pink).

3d. per pkt.

209 **Heddewegii.** Single; beautiful varieties.
210 **Heddewegii fl. pl.** Double flowers.
211 **Heddewegii, "Queen of Holland."** Pure white variety, with occasional rose tints in the centre.
212 **Laciniatus.** Large single flowers, fringed.
213 **Laciniatus Striatus.** Double striped.
214 **Eastern Queen.** Showy single flowers.
215 **Atrosanguinea.** Double variety, dark blood-red.
216 **The Bride.** White, purple centre.
217 **Plumarius.** Fringed Pheasant's eye.
218 **Crimson Belle.** Beautiful crimson; single.
219 **Snowflake.** Single laced, pure white.
220 **Double Snowflake.** Beautiful double white, fringed.
221 **Atropurpureus.** Double, various.
222 **,, Albo Marginatus (Mourning Pink).**
223 **Diadematus (Diadem Pink).** Fine double.
224 **Imperialis.** An abundant bloomer.
225 **Salmon Queen.** Dwarf, brilliant salmon colour, changing to salmony rose.
226 **Chinensis (Indian Pink).** Resembles small carnations; showy.
227 **Barbatus (Sweet William).** Hardy perennial. Large trusses, splendid colours.
228 **Barbatus (Auricula-eyed Sweet William).** Distinct variety; very brilliant and beautiful.
229 **Barbatus "Harlequin" (Sweet William).** Large-flowered single variety; dwarf. The flowers are of various shades; very beautiful.

The varieties of this fine family adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. The first varieties are magnificent flowering biennials, with a great variety of colours and shades; the flowers are of immense size, and the plants bloom all the season through if the old flowers and seed pods are removed regularly. Last three named are the old favourite Sweet William of perennial duration; they produce fine trusses of bloom, with an endless variety of colour. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.



Delphinium.

Dolichos. 3d. per pkt.

230 **Lignosus.** Small lilac pea-shaped flowers, borne in clusters.

A quick growing climber, capital for covering an old wall or fence; small bright green foliage, not particular as to situation; hardy perennial. Sow in spring or autumn; evergreen. 20 feet.

231 Eritrichium Nothofulvum.

(Sweet Scented Forget-me-not).

6d. per pkt.

Pure white, and a pleasant perfume.

Flower Seeds in Collections see pages 30 and 31.

Eschscholtzia.

Eschscholtzia. 3d. per pkt.

232 **Californica.** Bright yellow, and charming.
233 **Californica Alba Plena.** Beautiful double white.
234 **Crocea.** Deep yellow, lovely shade.
235 **Mandarin.** Scarlet, rich orange inside.
236 **New Double.** Various colours; hardy.
237 **Maritima.** Flowers bright light yellow and orange; spot at base of each petal; foliage whitish grey.

This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, is of dazzling brightness; wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil; it is perfectly hardy. Sow in autumn and spring. 9 inches.

238 Euphorbia Heterophylla.

(Mexican Fire Plant or Annual Poinsettia).

6d. per pkt.

Bushy plants, 4 to 5 feet high, with glossy green leaves, which form at the end of the branches into large whorls and bracts, among which small green flowers appear in summer, and immediately the bracts colour up to a brilliant orange scarlet.

239 Everlasting Pea. 3d. per pkt.

(Lathyrus Latifolius.)

This perennial is much hardier than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, but is most useful for cutting. Colours, red and white; a hardy perennial. Sow in autumn and spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Forget-me-not (See Myosotis).

Foxglove (See Digitalis).

Freezia. 3d. per pkt.

240 **Hybridum.** Finest mixed.

Although generally grown from bulbs, they are very hardy, and easily raised from seed. Sow in early autumn.

Fuchsia. 1s. per pkt.

241 **Single and Double.**

The seed we offer of this well-known pot plant has been saved from the choicest varieties; hardy perennials. Sow during spring in pots in a frame or bush-house, and transplant the seedlings into small pots; only a percentage of double flowers can be expected. Seed will not germinate in the open ground. 36 inches.

Gaillardia. 3d. per pkt.

242 **Amblyodon.** Fine, deep red, tall.
243 **Josephus.** Scarlet, yellow bands.
244 **Fistulosa.** Pretty double-quilled sort.
245 **Picta.** A single variety; red and yellow.
246 **Lorenziana.** Double, yellow and deep crimson.
247 **Grandiflora.** A splendid tree flowering perennial variety.

Hardy annuals and biennials, producing beautiful single and double flowers; very attractive and showy. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Gentiana (Blue Gentian). 6d. pkt.

248 **Acaulis.** Its pretty little bright blue, trumpet-shaped flowers are exceedingly beautiful.

Pretty hardy perennial; one of the most charming of our alpine plants; suitable for the cool districts only. Sow during autumn and spring. 4 inches.

Geraniums (See Pelargoniums).

Gladiolus. 6d. per pkt.

249 **Extra Choice Mixed.**
250 **Lemoinei Varieties.** We are able to offer seed of this magnificent class of spotted Gladiolus; saved from the very best strains.

This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridised seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; light, sandy, loamy soil is most suitable for raising seedlings. Seed should be sown in spring, in pots or boxes placed in the bush-house, or under the shelter frame; and as soon as they are well up place them out of doors in a sheltered place, and give plenty of water; and the small bulblets should be planted out into rows the second season. Some of them will flower, but the third season they will be at their best; they must have plenty of water during the growing season. Sow in spring. 36 inches.

For GLADIOLUS BULBS see Special List.

Globe Amaranth (See Gomphrena).

Gloxinia. 1s. per pkt.

251 **Grandiflora Crassifolia Erecta.** Distinct and beautiful flowers, erect, spotted, and blotched; immense size, lovely foliage; one of the finest.
252 **Hybrida Grandiflora Defiance.** Of wonderful beauty, flowers glowing crimson scarlet, with fringed margin; of great size and substance.
253 **Grandiflora Corona.** A remarkable strain; flowers spotted and blotched; throat violet red, passing to indigo; white centre, with blue spots. Enormous flowers, of great beauty.

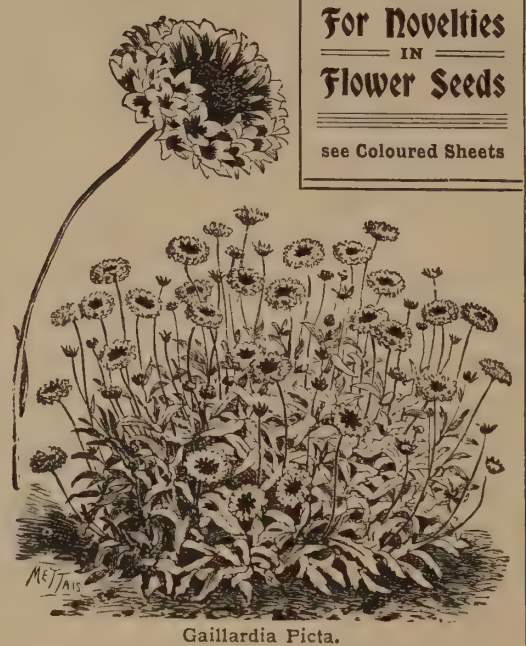
One of the handsomest tender tuberous plants in cultivation; requires pot cultivation and the shelter of a frame, bush-house, or conservatory; the fleshy velvety leaves are extremely beautiful, and the flowers are charming in the extreme; the colours most varied, from deep crimson to pure white, with a scarlet blotch on the throat, and violet red, with indigo spots. The plants bloom a long time; tender perennial. Sow during autumn.

Godetia. 3d. per pkt.

254 **Splendens.** Pretty purple blotch on each petal; double.
255 **Duchess of Albany.** White, crimson blotches.
256 **Princess Henry.** Satiny rose; carmine spot.
257 **Princess of Wales.** Crimson rose, large bunches.
258 **Lady Albemarle.** Bright crimson, large flowers.
259 **Duke of York.** A handsome dwarf variety of vigorous habit. Flowers bright scarlet carmine.

A pretty tribe of really beautiful hardy annuals; will grow in the poorest soil, and produce a grand display of gorgeous flowers, even in a dry season; they are of nice compact habit, and cut flowers keep well in water. Should be sown during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Golden Feather (See Pyrethrum).



For Novelties IN Flower Seeds see Coloured Sheets

Gaillardia Picta.

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth). 3d. per pkt.

260 **Globosa.** Dark purple.
261 **Golden Yellow.** Very bright.
262 **Nana Compacta.** Dwarf variety; purple. 6 in.

One of the best of our hardy annual everlastings, and most useful for winter bouquets; it is of fine erect habit; a constant bloomer, and very attractive. Sow in the spring and early summer. 18 inches.

Heartsease (See Pansy).

Helianthus (Sunflower). 3d. pkt.

263 **Annuus.** Single; primrose coloured.
264 **Argophyllus.** Pretty and ornamental.
265 **Californicus.** Large, double yellow. 8 feet.
266 **Globosus Fistulosus.** Double golden, fine. 6 ft.
267 **Nanus.** Single; dwarf habit; golden yellow. 3 ft.
268 **Nanus.** Double; 3 feet high; fine golden yellow.
269 **Cucumerifolius.** Branching, nice foliage. 4 to 5 feet.
270 **Cucumerifolius "Stella."** Flowers three inches across; pure golden yellow; black disc. Plants 4 to 5 feet, the best of the small flowered varieties.

These well-known hardy annuals are of a majestic appearance, some of the tall-growing varieties attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet, with flowers of enormous size. The small-flowered varieties—Stella and Cucumerifolius—are most decorative and useful for cutting; one of the best summer yellow annuals; never out of place. Sow in the spring and summer.

Helichrysum. 3d. per pkt.

271 **Compositum Purpureum fl. pl.** Double; crimson.
272 **Bracteatum.** Pretty clear yellow.
273 **Roseum.** Double; beautiful delicate rose.
274 **Alba fl. pl.** Double; pure white.
275 **Monstrosum.** Double; mixed.

Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about 2½ ft. high; suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted; they are hardy annuals. Sow during autumn and spring.

Heliopsis. 3d. per pkt.

276 **Pitcheriana.** Deep golden colour; very free flowering.

A hardy perennial of vigorous growth, with flowers about two inches in diameter; height, 2 to 3 feet. Sow in spring or autumn.

Heliotropium (Heliotrope). 6d. pkt.

277 **Choicest Mixed.** All the best dark and light colours.
278 **Queen Margaret.** Of dwarf and compact habit; flowers in clusters of a deep dark blue.

Favourite flower. Should be sown in a frame or bush-house in a box or pot, with a sheet of glass placed over it until the young plants appear; then give plenty of air, and pot off as soon as plants are fit to handle. Suitable for pot or garden culture; delicious perfume, tender perennial. Should be sown during autumn and spring. 2 to 3 feet.

Heuchera. 6d. per pkt.

279 **Sanguinea.** The flowers are borne on graceful spikes, and are of a bright crimson colour. Splendid for cutting.

Beautiful, hardy perennial, of dwarf, compact, branching habit. Sow in autumn or spring.

Hibiscus. 3d. per pkt.

280 **Africanus.** An annual with beautiful cream-coloured flowers; exceedingly pretty.

The perennial varieties of the Hibiscus cannot be procured from seed, but plants can be obtained (see list of plants in this Catalogue). The annual variety here offered should be sown in spring. 18 inches high.

Hollyhock. 6d. per pkt.

281 **Extra Choice.** Superb strain; all the new colours; perfectly double.

This noble plant produces flower spikes six feet high, studded with splendid Camellia-like blooms, some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in autumn and liberally treated with rich soil and moisture; tender perennials.

282 Honesty (Satin Flower, Lunaria biennis) 3d. per pkt.

Handsome free flowering hardy biennial; its silvery seed pods are very pretty, and when cut and dried are much esteemed for winter decoration, mixed with dried and ornamental grasses. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 inches.

Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop). 3d. per pkt.

283 **Common.** Fine green foliage.
284 **Variegated.** Very handsome foliage.

Annual climbers, with beautiful foliage; unaffected by a dry season. Very rapid grower, and perfectly hardy; requires a rich soil.

Sweet Peas

(Lathyrus Odoratus).

We strongly recommend this charming annual, as Sweet Peas can be grown here splendidly if properly treated. They are free blooming and delightfully fragrant, and are, for the most part, climbers, being exceedingly effective when grown on a trellis. It has been the rule to sow in spring, but we have found autumn sown Sweet Peas do exceedingly well, and we advise our customers to try a sowing at that season, as it enables the plants to become strong during the winter and to flower earlier. They are hardy annuals, and the tall varieties grow to a height of from 3 to 4 feet.

Sweet Peas. 3d. per pkt.

285 **America.** Brightest blood-red, striped.
286 **Blanche Purpee.** Pure white; one of the largest.
287 **Butterfly.** White, laced with lavender.
288 **Captivation.** Large shell-formed flower; standard purplish claret, wings purplish lake.
289 **Countess of Aberdeen.** Self-coloured, soft pink.
290 **Countess of Radnor.** Large flowers of pure light lavender.
291 **Dorothy Tennant.** Large flowers of rich, rosy mauve.
292 **Duchess of York.** Standard rose, wings primrose and white.
293 **Earliest of All.** A very early pink and white variety, of great beauty and of dwarf habit. The colours are fresh and charming.
294 **Emily Eckford.** Superb flower; standard rosy heliotrope, wings rich deep blue.
295 **Emily Henderson.** Charming pure white.
296 **Empress of India.** Clear rosy pink; white wings; charming.
297 **Gaiety.** White, striped rosy lilac.
298 **Katherine Tracey.** Brilliant pink.
299 **Lady Beaconsfield.** Standard salmon-tinted rose, wings pale yellow.
300 **Lady Penzance.** Standard bright orange-tinted rose, wings deep rosy carmine.
301 **Mrs. Eckford.** Large flower of charming primrose yellow.
302 **Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.** Grand size and form; standard large and broad, white ground, striped and shaded with bright rose.
303 **Monarch.** Rich bronzy purple; very large.
304 **Princess Beatrice.** Carmine, slightly flaked; beautiful.
305 **Princess Victoria.** Dark cerise, wings mauve pink; lines of rose.
306 **Scarlet Invincible.** Most brilliant scarlet; beautiful.
307 **Senator.** Striped chocolate on creamy ground; lovely variety.
308 **Stanley.** Deep maroon self; large.
309 **Stella Morse.** Creamy yellow, turning to delicate primrose; good size.
310 **Venus.** Salmon, shaded rosy pink.
311 **Violet Queen.** Beautiful violet mauve; fine form.

FOR . .
NOVELTIES
IN . .
SWEET PEAS
see Coloured Sheets.

Pink Cupid Sweet Pea.

Cupid Sweet Peas. 3d. pkt.

312 **Burpee's Beauty.** A dwarf Sweet Pea, the true Cupid type. The flowers are large and handsome, of a delicate rose, nearly white at the edges, and slightly striped with carmine at the base.
313 **White Cupid.**
314 **Pink Cupid.** Six to eight inches high only.
Nothing can be more lovely than a patch of these charming little plants, which, although dwarfs, are also giants in the strength of their production of such a mass of bloom on such small plants.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures.

315 **Finest Mixed.** All colours; a grand selection of Sweet Peas ... ... **3d.** per pkt.
316 **Double Mixed.** The flowers of these do not all come double, but usually produce about 40 per cent. double blossoms in favourable situations. The colours are very beautiful. ... **3d.** per pkt.
317 **Rainbow Mixture.** Contains all the newest varieties of the tall-growing section of Sweet Peas. The mixture is superb. ... **6d.** per pkt.

For Flower Seeds in Collections see pages 30 and 31.

PACKET SEEDS POST FREE Everywhere

For . . . Collections of Sweet Peas see Page 30.

Hunnemannia. 3d. per pkt.

318 **Fumariæfolia.** Fine feathery foliage and charming buttercup yellow single flowers, cup-shaped, with red stain on the stamens.
A charming little perennial of erect growth, about 18 inches; easily raised from seed and quite hardy in the open border. The flowers keep well when cut. One of the most beautiful dinner table decorative plants grown.

Iberis. 3d. per pkt.

319 **Gibraltarica.** Large flowers, lilac shading to white.
A perennial Candytuft; very hardy and compact growing.

Ice Plant (See Mesembryanthemum).

Ipomopsis. 3d. per pkt.

320 **Elegans.** Brilliant orange and scarlet flowers; succeeds best in light rich soil.
Long spikes of flowers delicately spotted, graceful foliage. If planted in a sheltered position is very attractive; tender biennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 3 feet.

Ipomea (Convolvulus). 3d. pkt.

321 **Hederacea Superba.** Ivy-leaved, various.
322 **Limbata Elegantissima.** White, rich purple star.
323 **Mikado.** New strain; most brilliant colours.
324 **Grandiflora Alba.** Magnificent white flowers.
325 **Bona Nox.** Most beautiful, large, blue flowers.
326 **Learii.** This is a perennial, the gem of the family, dazzling deep blue flowers, fine foliage. **1s.** pkt.
A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage; handsome Convolvulus-like flowers; they are all very beautiful; hardy annuals, excepting the last-named. Sow in autumn and spring.
327 **Quamoclit** (Cypress Vine). Scarlet flowers; very fine; feathery foliage.
The above variety is quite distinct, having elegant feathery foliage, with small scarlet flowers, but very attractive and handsome.

Jacobea (Senecio). 3d. per pkt.

328 **Double White.** Blooms very profusely.
329 **Double Dark Crimson.** Bright.
330 **Double Blue.** Dwarf, showy variety.
A rapid growing annual; flowers double, daisy-like; fleshy foliage, bushy habit; requires plenty moisture; useful for cutting. Sow in autumn. 12 to 24 inches.

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium).

331 **Dwarf Rocket.** Double; various colours.
332 **Pure White.** Double; branching.
333 **Dwarf Stock Flowered.** Various colours.
334 **Ranunculus Flowered.** Various colours.
335 **Giant Hyacinth Flowered.** Spikes of beautiful double flowers.
336 **Candelabrum.** A pretty branching variety.
One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes six or eight inches in length; the flowers in beautiful colours; graceful foliage. 12 to 18 in.

Leptosiphon. 3d. per pkt.

337 **Androsaceus.** Soft lilac; blooms freely.
338 **French Hybrids.** Mixed colours, fine.
Pretty hardy annual. Should be sown early in sheltered position; most suitable for bordering, having a dwarf, compact habit; pretty foliage. Sow in spring. 6 inches.

Leptosyne. 3d. per pkt.

339 **Stillmani.** Golden yellow.
340 **Maritima.** Deep lemon yellow; very early.
A most graceful annual from California; plants are bushy and compact, and the flowers are produced in great profusion.

Linaria.

Limnanthes. 3d. per pkt.

341 **Douglassi.** Flowers white; yellow centre.
Free blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging; much liked by bees. Sow in autumn or spring. 6 inches.

Linaria. 3d. per pkt.

342 **Bipartita Splendida.** Beautiful dark violet.
343 **Reticulata Aurea Purpurea.** Yellow and purple.
344 **Maroccana.** Mixed colours; much improved strain.
345 **Cymbalaria.** Perennial, known as Kenilworth Ivy; useful for hanging baskets, vases, etc. **6d.** pkt.
One of the most beautiful species of hardy annuals grown for spring flowering, with beautiful spikes of Lobelia-like flowers. Sow during autumn or spring.

Linum (Flax). 3d. per pkt.

346 **Grandiflorum Coccineum.** Fine scarlet-flowered annual; flowers on slender graceful stems; foliage good. Seed should be soaked in warm water before sowing. Sow in spring.
347 **Flavum** (Golden Flax). Perennial variety; rich golden yellow flowers. 18 inches.
348 **Perenne.** Perennial; mixed colours.

Lobelia. 3d. and 1s. per pkt.

349 **Emperor William.** Dark, rich blue.
350 **Speciosa Erecta.** Dark blue, for bedding.
351 **Ramosa.** Beautiful deep blue.
352 **White Perfection.** Compact, pure white.
353 **Paxtoniana.** Blue and white, pretty.
354 **Crystal Palace.** Fine dark blue, large.
355 **Double Blue.** Proportion of double flowers.
356 **Barnard's Perpetual.** Flowers brilliant ultramarine blue, with pure white marking at base of lower petal; splendid variety.
357 **Cardinalis** (Queen Victoria). Tall spikes, cardinal flowers, bronze leaves; distinct perennial; likes cold climate ... ... **1s.** per pkt.
Exceedingly beautiful free-blooming hardy annuals, worthy a place in any garden. Good basket plants, good for edgings, ribbon or carpet bedding, producing a dense carpet of bloom. Cardinalis, though a true Lobelia, is quite distinct from the annual varieties, and is a perennial. Sow during autumn and spring.

Lophospermum. 3d. per pkt.

358 **Scandens.** Large purple flowers.
Handsome annual climber; raised in a box or sheltered position out of doors. Grows 10ft. Sow autumn and spring.

Love-lies-bleeding (see Amaranthus).

Lupins (Large). 3d. per pkt.

359 **Blue.** A nice bright colour.
360 **Rose.** Light rosy red. Pretty.
361 **White.** Bright pure white.
362 **Yellow.** This variety is fragrant.
Handsome spikes of flowers; blue, white, rose, yellow. Very effective and showy. Sow autumn and spring. 3ft.

Lupinus. 3d. per pkt.

363 **Hartwegii.** Very pretty blue.
364 **Dunnettii Superbus.** Purple, yellow and white.
365 **Cruickshankii.** Fine deep blue.
366 **Nanus.** Pretty dwarf blue variety. 6 inches.
Great favourites. These dwarf varieties of Lupins, such as Nanus, are but a few inches high, but they bloom most profusely, and the flowers are of most attractive colours; all hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.

Lychnis (Chinese Catchfly). 3d. pkt.

367 **Chalcedonica.** Brilliant scarlet flower, in trusses. Attractive hardy perennial. 2ft. Sow autumn and spring.

Mandevillea. 6d. per pkt.

368 **Suaveolens.** Pure white fragrant single flowers. Useful for bouquets. Hardy perennial. 20 feet.

Marguerites (see Chrysanthemum).

Marigold (Tagetes). 3d. per pkt.

369 **French Dwarf.** Finest mixed; various.
370 **French Yellow.** Double, sulphur yellow.
371 **African Lemon.** Erect, lemon colour.
372 **African Orange.** Orange; tall.
373 **Meteor.** Double; beautiful golden colour.
Very hardy family, constant bloomers. French varieties have beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. African varieties have large self-coloured flowers; all are annuals. Sow during spring and summer. 18 inches to 2 feet.

Martynia. 3d. per pkt.

374 **Fragrans.** Crimson purple flowers.
Beautiful sweet-scented, hardy annual; very handsome spikes; makes a nice showy pot plant; 2ft. Sow in Spring.

Marvel of Peru (see Mirabilis)

Mathiola (Evening Scented Stock). 3d. per pkt.

375 **Bicornis.** Beautiful pink and lilac flowers, fragrant, which open in the evening.
Hardy annual. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Matricaria. 3d. per pkt.

376 **Eximia fl. pl.** Pure white double flowers.
Beautiful hardy annual; pretty for bouquets. 10in. Sow during autumn and spring.

Maurandya. 6d. per pkt.

377 **Barclayana.** Beautiful blue flowers.
378 **Alba.** Pure white flowers.
379 **Rosea.** Rose-coloured flowers.
A most superb climber, remarkably quick-growing and free blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour; they are half-hardy perennials, liking a rich, friable soil. Sow autumn and spring.

Medeola. 6d. per pkt.

380 **Asparagoides.** Flowers white, orange scented.
A very handsome climbing bush-house plant. The graceful beauty of its foliage renders it valuable for vases, hanging baskets, etc., as it can be used either to climb or droop. Seed requires soaking in tepid water some hours before sowing. Hardy perennial. Sow in spring in pots.

Mesembryanthemum. 3d. per pkt.

381 **Tricolour.** Crimson, white, and purple; suits sandy soil well; only grows to a height of 3 in.
382 **Crystallinum** (Ice Plant). Peculiar glistening foliage, small white flowers; very pretty. 6 in.
383 **Cordifolium Variegatum.** A pretty variegated-leaved variety. 6 inches.
Beautiful dwarf-growing plants, of compact habit; half-hardy perennials. The first is a good rockery plant; the second is prized for its foliage, which looks as if the plant was covered with ice. Cordifolium is very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers. Sow in spring and summer.

Michauxia. 3d. per pkt.

384 **Campanulata.** Large white bell-shaped flowers.
A handsome hardy plant, effective for borders; thrive well in warm, sheltered spots.

Mignonette. 3d. per pkt.

385 **Old Sweet Scented.** Fine perfume.
386 **Large Flowered.** Very fragrant sort, fine spikes.
387 **Parsons' New White.** Sweet-scented.
388 **Crimson Giant.** Large flowers, fine colour.
389 **Crimson Queen.** Beautiful spike, deep red.
390 **Miles' Hybrid Spiral.** Dwarf habit, long spikes.
391 **Machet.** Dwarf, massive spikes, scented, red flowers.
392 **Machet Golden.** Large spikes of yellow flowers.
393 **Bismark.** Improved variety; strong grower, 1foot high; very broad flower, spikes of reddish tinge.
394 **Golden Queen.** Bright yellow; pyramidal habit.
395 **Giant Pyramidal.** Very fine spikes and fragrance.
This grand old annual is known to all, and its delicious perfume cannot be surpassed; it is easily grown; some of the new varieties make excellent pot plants, and produce spikes of immense size. Sow autumn or spring.

Mimulus (Monkey Flower). 6d. per pkt.

396 **Tigrinus.** Showy, spotted; single and double mixed.
397 **Tigrinus Grandiflorus, Duplex.** A new and improved variety; flowers fine variety.
398 **Nobilis.** Fine dwarf, double.
399 **Moschatus** (Musk). Scented; yellow flower.
400 **Moschatus Compactus** (Musk). An improved compact variety, of erect habit; dwarf.
Charming plant for pot culture; likes rich, light soil and a liberal supply of water. Can be grown in the open ground, where soil and situation are favourable. Moschatus, the well-known Musk, has a delightful fragrance, is well adapted for pots or baskets. Tender perennials. Sow in spring.

Mina (Climber). 6d. per pkt.

401 **Lobata.** Its beautiful creamy white flowers are bright orange when half blown, and when in bud of a vivid red.
Pretty half-hardy annual climber. Grows to a height of 20 feet, and produces flowers abundantly. Sow in spring.

Mirabilis (Marvel of Peru). 3d. per pkt.

402 **Jalapa.** Mixed; all the finest colours.
A very hardy and extremely showy perennial; free-blooming, and adapts itself to almost any soil, but requires plenty of room. This flower is sometimes known as "Four o'Clock." Sow autumn and spring. 24 in.

Musk (See Mimulus Moschatus).

Myosotis (Forget-me-not). 3d. and 6d. per pkt.

403 **Palustris.** Bright blue; the true Forget-me-not.
404 **Palustris Tom Thumb.** Very dwarf. **6d.** pkt.
405 **Alpestris Stricta Rosea.** Upright growing, unique; flowers pink ... .. **6d.** per pkt.
406 **Sylvatica Compacta Aurea.** Golden-leaved; flowers clear bright blue.
407 **Elegantissima.** White, blue and rose.
408 **Victoria.** Dwarf; globular habit; sky-blue flowers with double centre ... ... **6d.** per pkt.
409 **Azorica.** Dark blue, white eye; biennial variety.
410 **Robusta Grandiflora.** Very large flowering; blooms quickly from seed; blue. **6d.** per pkt.
This charming dwarf hardy plant should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue; very useful for bouquets.

Nasturtium. 3d. per pkt.

Dwarf Varieties.

411 **Beauty.** Pretty yellow and scarlet.
412 **Crimson.** Pretty, striking colour.
413 **Empress of India.** Bright; beautiful scarlet.
414 **Golden King.** Very handsome variety.
415 **King of Tom Thumbs.** Scarlet.
416 **King Theodore.** Darkest of all, nearly black.
417 **Pearl.** A clear, soft white.
418 **Rose.** Delicate, soft, rosy colour.
419 **Scarlet.** Bright and beautiful.
420 **Yellow.** Bright rich colour.
421 **Finest Mixed Tom Thumb.**

Tall Varieties.

422 **Spitfire.** Bright scarlet flowers.
423 **Regalianum.** Lovely purple violet.
424 **Tall, Mixed.** All the best varieties.
425 **Lobb's Climbing Varieties.** Very suitable for vases or hanging baskets; mixed colours.
426 **Lobbianum, Liliput.** Mixed; charming new class, with very small flowers and foliage.
The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy; will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied that it possesses a pleasing variety of colour. Dwarf varieties do not grow more than 9 inches, and form compact bushes, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand 12 inches apart; hardy annuals. The tall varieties will spread, or climb 15 feet. Sow autumn and spring.

Nasturtium, Dwarf.

FLOWER SEED NOVELTIES

SEE COLOURED SHEETS

For Collections of Pansies see pages 30 and 31

PANSY

or Heartsease.

These beautiful flowers are favourites with all; they are so easily grown, and bloom for so many months, that they find a place in nearly every garden, and repay the little trouble required to grow them to perfection.

The assortment of Pansies we offer embraces all the finest strains grown from seed in England, France, and Germany. Our introduction of the beautiful "French-stained" Pansies some years ago was followed by the magnificent "Velvet" Pansies. Both these strains produce flowers of great beauty and size, and marvellous shades of new colours, and as exhibition flowers they have no equal; they have carried off the prizes offered by a great many Horticultural Societies, and we have received a large number of testimonials from our customers as to their excellence.

It is all important that Pansies should be sown early to produce the best results, and we should recommend all who can to sow early in February under a canvas frame.

Should be sown in boxes or in the canvas frame in autumn and transplanted to the flower garden. They love rich, sandy soil, and old cow manure is the best fertilizer. Liquid manure during blooming season will greatly assist the size of the flowers.

427 **Anderson's Large French Stained.** The finest strain grown; colours are most beautiful, and include the grand shades of mahogany crimson, yellow and blue. Fine form, markings, and substance ... ... **6d.** per pkt.

428 **Superb Velvet Strain.** A magnificent strain of richly-coloured Pansies; very large, fine substance, perfect shape; wonderful shades of crimson red, violet, yellow, and beautiful margined varieties ... ... **1s.** per pkt.

429 **Peacock.** Flowers of the most beautiful shades of blue and violet to be found in the plumage of the Peacock. **6d.** per pkt.

430 **Odier's Choicest Strain.** Finely marked flowers, like the French varieties ... ... **6d.** per pkt.

431 **First-class Assorted.** Splendid large flowers; great variety of colours ... ... **3d.** per pkt.

432 **President Carnot.** Strikingly beautiful; pure white petals, with deep violet blotch ... ... **6d.** per pkt.

433 **Trimardeau.** Fine race of Pansies; very vigorous, compact habit; flowers are very rich and large **6d.** per pkt.

434 **Lord Beaconsfield, Giant.** Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals ... ... **6d.** per pkt.

435 **Victoria.** Beautiful deep marone crimson, with light-coloured margin ... ... **6d.** per pkt.

436 **Non Plus Ultra.** Very attractive, vigorous plants; flowers of every shade of rich colour ... ... **6d.** per pkt.

437 **Striped.** Distinct class of this favourite flower, containing many new and varied markings, good colours, and large, well-shaped blooms ... ... **6d.** per pkt.

438 **Coquette de Poissy.** Beautiful mauve colour, very striking and effective ... ... **6d.** per pkt.

Good Bedding Varieties.

439 **Yellow,** with black eye. ... ... **3d.** per pkt.

440 **Gold Margined.** ... ... **3d.** per pkt.

441 **Mahogany Coloured....** ... ... **3d.** per pkt.

442 **White,** with black eye.... ... . **3d.** per pkt.

443 **Snowflake, Giant.** White. ... ... **3d.** per pkt.

444 **Faust, or King of Blacks.** Darkest; true **3d.** per pkt.

Tufted Pansy. **6d.** per pkt.

445 **New Hybrids.** Finest new hybrid varieties. Most adapted for bedding purposes

Nemesia. **6d.** per pkt.

446 **Strumosa Grandiflora.** The best of this class. Flowers various.

Pretty, compact-growing annual of great merit. Sow in autumn. (See illustration on next page.)

Nemophila. **3d.** per pkt.

447 **Insignis.** Flowers a pretty blue. Best of all.

448 **Atomaria.** White, with black spots.

449 **Discoidalis.** Black-brown; margined.

450 **Marginata.** Blue, with white edge.

Californian annuals, profuse bloomers, and charming colours; dwarf. Insignis is a lovely azure blue, while Discoidalis is white, tipped with dark brown. Sow autumn and spring. 6 inches.

Nertera. **6d.** per pkt.

451 **Depressa.**

A charming miniature bush-house pot plant, of a moss-like habit; very compact, forming a perfect carpet over the surface of the pot. The flowers are small, but are followed by beautiful coral-red berries about the size of a small pea; very attractive, hardy perennial. Should be sown in spring.

Nierembergia. **3d.** pkt.

452 **Gracilis.** Light blue flowers.

Charming little hardy annual, dwarf.

Nigella (Devil-in-a-bush). **3d.** per pkt.

453 **Damascena Double White.** Clear pure white.

454 **Damascena Double Blue.** Companion flower.

Pretty hardy annual, with graceful foliage. The flowers are nearly hidden in light feathery leaves; an attractive flower. Sow in autumn or spring.

Nicotiana. **6d.** per pkt.

455 **Affinis.**

A variety of Tobacco, bearing beautiful white flowers, with a long delicate tube; it is delightfully scented in the evening, and is a most desirable border or pot plant; hardy annual. Sow during spring. 36 inches.

456 **Colossea.**

Beautiful foliage plant for the garden; attains six feet in a single season; clothed with immense dark green leaves. Hardy and robust.

Nycterinia. **6d.** per pkt.

457 **Capensis.** White, with dark centre.

458 **Selaginoides.** Lilac, sweet-scented.

Very compact little hardy annuals; the plants are covered with pretty star-shaped flowers; very fragrant; pretty for rockeries. Sow during the spring.

Oxalis. **3d.** per pkt.

459 **Rosea.** Flowers rose-coloured; very suitable for hanging baskets.

460 **Tropæoloides.** Flowers dark yellow, foliage brown.

Charming dwarf, free-flowering hardy perennials. Should be sown in the spring.

Pæony. **6d.** per pkt.

461 **Choicest Mixed** Finest varieties and colours. 18 inches.

A magnificent family of plants, but difficult to raise from seed. Must be sown in pots or boxes, and germinated under glass; require a cool climate; hardy perennial. Sow in spring.

A Wonderful Present!

"The packet of Pansy you sent me for a present was a wonderful one. My row is just splendid; I often pick 700 flowers off it in the morning and very seldom less than 100. I send them to all the people round the town and they are delighted with them. I am sure very few packets of seed have ever given more pleasure . . "—MRS. F. HOOKE, *Dingadee.—4-12-00.*

Pelargoniums.

Pelargonium (Geranium). 1s. per pkt.

462 **French Blotched.** Superb strain; very distinct.
463 **Fancy Varieties.** Handsome, showy; striking.
464 **Large Flowered Regal.** From finest named sorts.

The above-named are the large flowering perennial class known as "Pelargoniums," as distinct from "Geranium," and are best suited for pot culture, although nearly all of them will stand in the garden if they are in a sheltered situation. Must be raised in pots in a frame. Sow in autumn.

465 **Tricolour.** All the best varieties.

Tricolour is the coloured foliage variety of Geranium, with shades of green, crimson, brown, gold. Best as pot plants, but may be planted out.

Nemesia Strumosa (see page 39).

Papaver (Poppy). 3d. and 6d. per pkt.

466 **Alpinum.** Mixed ... ... **6d.** per pkt.
467 **Alpinum Roseum.** Beautiful rose colour, as dwarf as the other Alpine varieties; a lovely flower ... **6d.** per pkt.
468 **Glaucum (Tulip Poppy).** A beautiful dwarf Poppy, most vivid scarlet, with two rows of petals—one in the centre, the other saucer-like. Very charming, free blooming.
469 **Cardinal.** Beautiful dwarf, compact habit, about 18 inches. Large double flowers, glowing scarlet on white ground. **6d.** per pkt.
470 **Danebrog (Danish Flag).** Bright scarlet, blotched silvery white.
471 **Nudicaule Album (Iceland Poppy).** Lovely variety, pure white flowers; perennial.
472 **Nudicaule Coccineum fl. pl.** Large double flowers, beautifully bright orange scarlet ... **6d.** per pkt.
473 **Nudicaule Croceum.** Yellow; a charming variety of the "Iceland Poppy."
474 **Oriental.** Dark scarlet, peculiarly blotched with black; perennial.
475 **Umbrosum.** Deep crimson, black spot at base of petal. 18 inches.
476 **Mikado.** Double, pure white and scarlet.
477 **The Shirley.** Single and semi-double, charming shades of pink, rose-margined and veined.
478 **The Bride.** This lovely poppy is pure white in colour, and of very large size.
479 **Ranunculus Flowered.** Beautiful, double, various.
480 **Lævigatum (Persian Poppy).** Brilliant scarlet, with black spots, surrounded by a white margin.
481 **Snowdrift.** Flowers are a glistening white mass; 3 feet; charming variety.
482 **Double French.** Exceedingly showy.

This magnificent family of plants includes some of the most lovely colours and shades to be found in the floral world. The single Shirley, Iceland, and Tulip Poppies are charming, and the double varieties are gorgeous in the beauty of their colourings; they are easily cultivated, like plenty of room, and should be planted in clumps; hardy annuals. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 to 24 inches.

Passiflora. 3d. per pkt.

483 **Edulis (Passion Fruit).**

This splendid creeper is a very quick grower, has luxurious foliage of a dark green colour, and bears fruit of a delicious flavour. It is a first-class verandah or trellis plant, but the flowers are not very attractive; hardy perennial and an evergreen; grows 10 to 15 ft. high; soak the seed before sowing. Sow in spring.

484 **Cœrulea Grandiflora.** Very large flowers of blue; very handsome ... ... **6d.** per pkt.

Pentstemon. 6d. per pkt.

485 **Cobea.** Long pure white flowers, shaded blue.
486 **Finest Mixed.** Choice strain; best sorts.
487 **Sensation.** A new Gloxinia flowered variety; brilliant colours; flowers 2 inches across.

A fine hardy genus, free-flowering, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped blooms; hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring.

Perilla. 3d. per pkt.

488 **Nana Compacta.**

Lovely dwarf plant for bordering; a rich mulberry-black foliage.

Petunia. 6d. and 1s. per pkt.

489 **Hybrida Single.** Finest mixed ... ... **6d.** per pkt.
490 **Hybrida Nana Compacta.** Dwarf, 6 inches high; regularly striped ... ... **6d.** per pkt.
491 **Grandiflora Intus Aurea.** Large-flowered, yellow-throated Petunias ... ... **1s.** per pkt.
492 **Grandiflora Inimitable.** Flowers beautifully blotched and striped ... ... **1s.** per pkt.
493 **Grandiflora Marginata.** Green-edged, beautiful single flowers, all shades ... ... **1s.** per pkt.
494 **Grandiflora Single.** Large flowered, superb mixed. **1s.** per pkt.
495 **Grandiflora Fimbriata, Titania.** A beautiful velvety purple, with white margin to petals ... **1s.** per pkt.
496 **Fimbriata Single.** Fringed, superb mixed. **1s.** per pkt.
497 **Double Inimitable.** Striped and blotched. **1s.** per pkt.
498 **Double Liliput.** Brilliant rose; 8 in. ... **1s.** per pkt.
499 **Double Grandiflora Robusta.** Large flowering and double semi-dwarf; robust in habit ... **1s.** per pkt.
500 **Double Grandiflora Violacea fl. pl.** Charming rich shades of violet colour; 30 per cent. of the seedlings come perfectly double ... ... **1s.** per pkt.
501 **Double.** Fringed and plain edged; finest varieties; mixed. **1s.** per pkt.

Petunias suit our climate admirably, and bloom in profusion during summer and autumn. Seed from the double varieties will produce 50 per cent. of single flowers; tender perennials. Sow in a frame in spring and plant out.

Phacelia. 3d. per pkt.

502 **Campanularia.** Flowers are of a beautiful rich blue.

A highly interesting Californian annual. The plant is much branched, and of spreading habit. Hardy annual. 12 inches. Sow during spring.

"So thoroughly do I approve of the Primula and Gloxinia Seeds, that were sent to take the place of those of last year, that I cannot but write you of the same. . . ."
G. B. COOK, *Wallsend.—27-12-00.*

Tulip Poppy (Papaver Glaucum).

Pentstemon, Sensation.

Phlox, Nana Compacta.

Primula Sinensis. 1s. pkt.
(Chinese Primrose).

503 **Fimbriata Finest Mixed.** Lovely shades.
504 **Alba Magnifica.** Lovely pure white.
505 **Coccinea Magnifica.** Fringed, large bright red.
506 **Meteor.** Fringed; deep rich crimson.
507 **Fringed Fern-leaved.** Red.
508 **Fringed Fern-leaved.** White.

Beautiful, tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. Seedlings raised in pots in the autumn should, as soon as the plants are fit, be transplanted; pot them off into small pots, and place them in a frame or bush-house, and as soon as they are again well rooted they should be shifted into blooming pots. The Fern-leaved varieties of Primula, known as Primula fimbriata filicifolia, are very elegant, with their beautiful divided foliage and splendid large-fringed flowers. Sow in autumn.

509 Primula Vulgaris. 6d. per pkt.
(English Primrose).

A charming little plant, found in the fields in England; succeeds best in a cool, shady situation.

Primula Sinensis. Fimbriata.

Phlox Drummondii.

3d. per pkt.

510 **Grandiflora Finest Mixed.** Lovely large-flowered varieties, with beautiful markings; the finest strain in cultivation.
511 **Grandiflora Alba.** Single white; very pretty and free blooming.
512 **Grandiflora Dark Purple.** Beautiful rich colour.
513 **Grandiflora Scarlet.** Most brilliant colour.
514 **Grandiflora Red, White Striped.** Very effective.
515 **Grandiflora Stellata Splendens.** Pure white, with stellated centre; very beautiful.
516 **Alba Oculata Superba.** Immense pure white flowers, with fiery carmine red eye; very effective and distinct.
517 **Alba fl. pl., Double White.** Pure double white and very handsome.
518 **Cuspidata.** Distinct class, with long winged and fringed petals; attractive.
519 **Nana Compacta.** A beautiful dwarf variety, with a profusion of exquisite flowers; bush-like habit; does not run.

Among our summer blooming annuals, the Phlox Drummondii must take a first place, as it has everything to recommend it. If sown in the autumn it will flower in the winter, and continue to bloom for several months. A later sowing, in early spring, will give plants which will bloom throughout the summer, and if planted in beds will produce a most dazzling effect, as the plants are simply covered with flowers, which often entirely hide the foliage. Plants which have been flowering during the summer are sure to seed and produce a host of seedlings, which can be planted out when the weather is favourable.

The Phlox possesses a great variety of colour; it is dwarf in habit, hardy, and blooms for many months. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. Our stock of these showy and favourite flowers is most complete, and our finest mixed seed contains the Grandiflora varieties only. Sow during autumn and spring, and early in summer.

Perennial Phlox. 6d. per pkt.

520 **Decussata.** Various colours.

This is quite a distinct section, producing spikes of flowers some two feet in height; it does not, however, usually flower the first season from seed. 36 in.

Picotee. 1s. per pkt.

521 **Choicest Mixed.** From the finest flowers.
522 **Perpetual Flowering.** Delicate marking, exquisite perfume; valuable for bouquets.

This charming plant, which is included in the family of the Carnation, is a general favourite; must be sown in seed pots or boxes, or in canvas frame, and transplanted; a large percentage of the flowers will be double; hardy perennial, and the seed should be sown during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Polyanthus. 6d. per pkt.

523 **Floor's Castle.** Mixed; superb gold-laced flowers. 6 inches.
524 **Finest Mixed.** Extra quality.

A very beautiful class of hardy perennials, with distinct rich markings; prefer a cool climate, but can be grown in the coastal districts in spring. The seed should be sown in the autumn.

Poppy (See Papaver).

Portulacca. 3d. per pkt.

525 **Striata.** Beautiful white flowers, striped and spotted.
526 **Aurea.** Deep golden colours, dark throat; very handsome.
527 **Grandiflora.** Double, beautiful flowers of a large size; various.
528 **Grandiflora Compacta.** A very compact growing variety, with abundance of shoots, bearing not less than 5 or 6 blooms on each.

Portulaccas are particularly well adapted to our climate, and flower magnificently in the warmest situation; colours are most beautiful; suitable for vases or rock work; very dwarf, of a trailing habit; hardy annuals. Sow spring and summer; do well in any ordinary soil.

Potentilla. 3d. per pkt.

529 **Finest Mixed.** The colours are shades of red and brown, some striped.

Handsome herbaceous perennials. They keep in flower a long time; both double and single varieties. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

COLLECTIONS OF PHLOX DRUMMONDII
SEE PAGE 30.

Polyanthus, Gold Laced.

Flower Seeds

"Flower Seeds sent arrived in most excellent order; most satisfying . . . ."—H. RANN, SENR., *Rosedale, 24-7-00.*

"The Flower Seeds I got from you in February have done well, and the Pansies are looking splendid. They are the best I have seen up here."—T. SEAMAN, *Mount Morgan.—26-7-00.*

Potentilla.

Portulacca, Grandiflora Double.

Rhodanthe.

Pyrethrum (Golden Feather).

3d. per pkt.

530 **Aureum.** The flowers are insignificant, but when kept down by pinching the flower stems the young leaves produced are a bright golden colour, which is most effective as carpet bedding or ribbon bordering; a hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 9 inches.

531 **Aureum Cristatum.** This variety produces perfectly curled leaves, and is very dwarf in habit; only grown for its foliage

532 **Selaginoides.** A very pretty form of Aureum, with crest-like leaves; distinct, and handsome for carpet bedding.

Rhodanthe. **3d.** per pkt.

533 **Maculata.** Beautiful rosy pink.
534 **Maculata Alba.** Pure white.
535 **Manglesi Major.** Large bright pink.

One of the choicest of early flowering everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it. Should be in every garden. Maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant).

3d. per pkt.

536 **Gibsoni.** Large, handsome foliage plant; has a strikingly graceful appearance; dark purple stems and large leaves. It is an erect-growing branching shrub, and its beautiful purple leaves are a charming contrast with the green foliage of the garden. Hardy annual. Sow the seed in the spring or summer. 4 to 5 feet in height.

537 **Zanzibariensis.** A highly ornamental variety; immense leaves, measuring 2 to 2½ feet across. Biennial. Sow in spring.

Rocket (Hesperis Matronalis).

3d. per pkt.

538 **Sweet (Dames' Violet).** Very delicious; fragrant flowers, purple and white.

Pleasing early spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer; hardy perennial. Sow autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Rosa Polyantha. **1s.** per pkt.

539 **Multiflora.** Graceful clusters of single, double, and semi-double flowers of various shades.

A novelty from the fact of its flowering the first year from seed; height, about one foot. Sow in July and August under shelter, and plant out in Sept. and October.

Rudbeckia. **6d.** per pkt.

540 **Bicolor Superba.** Large flowered, yellow with large dark spots; very fine variety. 2 feet.

541 **Neumanni.** Vivid yellow, dwarf; very floriferous and constant bloomer.

A beautiful class of annuals, which make very effective garden plants; splendid for cutting. Sow in spring.

Saintpaulia. **1s.** per pkt.

542 **Ionantha.** Fleshy leaves of a beautiful dark green; flowers clear blue violet tint, shading to yellow.

A beautiful plant for glass or bush-house cultivation. The seed being very fine, it is necessary to bestow extra care and attention to successfully germinate it. Biennial. Sow in spring.

Salvia. **6d.** per pkt.

543 **Splendens.** Scarlet; very showy and attractive.
544 **Argentea.** Silvery; flowers pinkish white; very fine.
545 **Patens.** Intense bright blue.
546 **Rœmeriana.** A beautiful dwarf scarlet.

Most striking garden plants; the scarlet is easily grown, and is very hardy. Patens is not so easily grown, but the beauty of its lovely blue flowers will repay the necessary care. Half-hardy biennials. Sow in the spring.

Salpiglossis.

3d. per pkt.

547 **Variabilis Grandiflora.** Tall mixed.
548 **Variabilis Grandiflora Superbissima.** Includes distinct new colours; extra fine flowers. **6d.**
549 **Variabilis Nana.** Dwarf mixed.

Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined, and mottled blossoms; very desirable. The dwarf varieties give beautiful flowers, very large and magnificent range of colours. Like a rich, light soil. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

SALPIGLOSSIS FOR CUT FLOWERS.

This beautiful annual is one of the best for cutting, either for bouquets or table decoration; it has long, slender, upright stems, and the flowers are produced in graceful clusters. The flowers are single, and of a variety of charming colours, from old gold to purplish crimson, veined and blotched with wonderful tints only to be found in the Salpiglossis; but the great feature of this beautiful genus is, that its flowers, when cut, can be kept in water for four or five days, during which period they never lose their freshness or beauty.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride).

3d. per pkt.

550 **Finest Dwarf Double Mixed.** Red, white, lilac, and purple. Showy and compact; hardy perennials; will grow anywhere; very free blooming and fine for cutting. Sow in the autumn or spring. 18 inches.

551 **Golden Yellow Double.** Semi-dwarf and bushy, bearing a profusion of compact double flowers of a fine golden yellow.

552 **Caucasica.** A handsome, hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high; excellent for cut flowers, which last a long time in water; soft lilac blue shade. **6d.** pkt.

Schizanthus. **3d.** per pkt.

553 **Grahami.** Beautiful red and shades.
554 **Grandiflorus Oculatus.** Purple spots.
555 **Pinnatus.** Beautiful bright hue.
556 **Pinnatus Niveus.** A pure white variety.
557 **Pyramidalis (Tom Thumb.).** Ten inches, various colours. Pyramidal.

Hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; well suited for pot culture, handsome foliage, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms. Well worth a place. Sow during autumn and spring. 24 inches, except dwarf variety.

Sensitive Plant. **3d.** per pkt.

558 **Mimosa Pudica.** Very pretty foliage.

A tender annual for bush-house culture; curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop for a time, hence its name. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Silene (Catchfly). **3d.** per pkt.

559 **Pendula.** Single, bright rosy red. 18 inches.
560 **Compacta Rosea.** Double dwarf, bright rose. 6 in.

This very showy annual will flower freely during the spring months; it should have a cool situation. Sow during autumn or spring.

Snapdragon (See Antirrhinum).

Saintpaulia Ionantha.

Collections of Salpiglossis

We offer Choice Collections as follows:

6 to 10 DISTINCT COLORS

SEE PAGE 30.

NEW EMPEROR SECTION

IN SIX DISTINCT COLOURS including --- the new "BRIGHT CRIMSON." ---

SEE COLOURED SHEETS.

.... For our Beautiful ....

COLOURED PLATE OF **POPPIES**

See facing page 32.

Salpiglossis Superbissima.

Solanum. **6d.** per pkt.

561 **Hybridum (Empress).** Beautiful plant, laden with coral-red berries.
562 **Wetherill's Hybrids.** Choice strain.

This handsome plant produces a profusion of coloured berries, and is highly esteemed for table decoration in England, where thousands are annually sold in Covent Garden. It makes a handsome pot plant, and is very attractive in the garden. Hardy annual. Sow autumn and spring.

Statice. **3d.** per pkt.

563 **Suworowi.** A very handsome annual variety, with spikes of bright rose-coloured flowers; free bloomer. Sow in spring.

564 **Perennial Varieties.** Mixed.

A very useful plant. The flowers are excellent for cutting and for mixing with others, and are well adapted for drying as everlastings.

Novelties in Flower Seeds

See Coloured Sheets

Stock. 3d. per pkt.

Ten-week Varieties.

565 **Dwarf German.** Grand variety, comprising nearly every shade.
566 **Large Flowered.** Very showy large flowers, all colours.
567 **Giant Perfection.** Beautiful double spikes.
568 **Victoria Bouquet.** A beautiful strain of double flowers.
569 **Dwarf Pyramidal.** Large flowering; a splendid race; extra double.
570 **Princess May.** A pyramidal, ten week variety, of beautiful primrose colour.
571 **Perpetual Flowering.** Hardy; constant bloomer; various colours.
572 **Dwarf Queen.** Nine inches, compact habit; umbels of large flowers of an intense blood-red.
573 **Triumph.** Bright brilliant crimson; double, and showing a peculiar changing lustre. 18 inches.

Intermediate and Brompton Varieties.

574 **Intermediate Scarlet.** The autumn stock, beautiful variety.
575 **East Lothian White.** Very fine pure white, handsome.
576 **Brompton Scarlet.** Very showy and distinct.
577 **Brompton White.** Fine spikes of clear pure white.
578 **Brompton New Giant.** Beautiful white of very large size.
579 **Brompton Dwarf, Sunrise.** Large flowers, bright rose; numerous spikes; 70 per cent. double.
580 **Queen of Whites, Intermediate.** An ever-blooming variety, growing 1½ to 2 feet, which is one of the best white sorts in cultivation. Very double, pure clear white.

Stocks succeed well in any part of our colony if the season is favourable, if they are grown in good, rich soil. They are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. The Intermediate and Brompton Stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers. Stocks are gross feeders, like manure and well-enriched soil worked deep. The Bromptons, if sown in the autumn, will flower the following spring. The Ten-weeks are hardy annuals, and grow about 12 inches. The Brompton and Intermediate are hardy biennials. Sow during the autumn or spring. Stocks are liable to the attacks of aphis, but one or two applications of "Nikoteen" easily kill the pests.

Sunflower (See Helianthus).

Sweet Pea (See Lathyrus).

Sweet William (See Dianthus Barbatus).

Tacsonia. 1s. per pkt.

581 **Van Volxemi.** Bright crimson flowers.
A very handsome evergreen climber, somewhat resembling a Passion Flower; it is a half-hardy perennial, growing some 10 feet high. Sow the seed during autumn and spring.

Tagetes. 3d. per pkt.

582 **Signata Pumila.** Bear an abundance of bright orange yellow flowers.
A very pretty and effective hardy annual of the Marigold tribe; very useful for beds and massing. Sow during autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Thunbergia. 6d. per pkt.

583 **Choicest Mixed.** Flowers brilliant and various colours.
Beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; grows rapidly. Sow in spring. 36 inches.

Torenia. 1s. per pkt.

584 **Bailloni.** Flowers are yellow, brownish red throat.
An elegant and extremely ornamental pot plant of great beauty; a tender perennial, suitable only for glass or bush-house cultivation. 12 inches.

Zinnia, Tom Thumb Double.

Tropæolum. 6d. pkt.

585 **Canariensis** (Canary Creeper). Foliage delicate, flowers golden.
Beautiful tender annual; fine creeper, free grower. Sow in spring.

Verbascum. 6d. pkt.

586 **Pannosum.** Large sulphur yellow flowers.
Introduced from Macedonia. The plant grows to five feet; splendid leaves, two feet long and eight inches wide; flower stalks two feet long; striking beautifully decorative plant. A perennial. Sow in spring or autumn.

Verbena. 6d. per pkt.

587 **Choice Mixed.** A very fine quality. 6 inches.
588 **Auricula Flowered.** Various colours, mixed. 6 inches.
589 **Coccinea.** Beautiful glowing scarlet, very fine. 6 inches.
590 **Italian Striped.** Handsome striped
591 **Cœrulea.** Shades of blue; contrasts well; very effective.
592 **Candidissima.** Beautiful pure white; large trusses of flowers.
593 **Mammoth Hybrid.** Superb mixed; extra large flowers.

One of our most useful bedding plants; very hardy and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion. Sow in autumn and spring.

Verbena, Mammoth Hybrid.

Wallflower, Ruby Gem.

Wallflower. 3d. and 6d. per pkt.

599 **Blood Red Single.** The old favourite; distinct.
600 **Choicest Mixed.** Single; colours from blood-red to pale yellow.
601 **Cloth of Gold.** Distinct rich golden yellow.
602 **Double German.** Grand strain, choicest double; all colours ... ... **6d.** per pkt.
603 **Eastern Queen.** Single dwarf variety; flowers of bright chamois, changing to salmon red.
604 **Ruby Gem.** Single; a most brilliant flower, beautiful ruby violet; flowers extra large.
605 **Early Single.** An annual Wallflower, beautifully sweet scented; a charming pot plant.

Favourite English flowers; the double varieties are striking and handsome plants. The single varieties have a delicious perfume; hardy biennials. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Whitlavia. 3d. per pkt.

606 **Grandiflora.** Bright blue; very pretty and striking. 6 inches.
607 **Gloxinoides.** White and blue; showy. 6 inches.

One of the most charming Californian annuals; very effective for bedding; grows freely in any good garden soil; very hardy. Sow in autumn and spring.

Violet. 6d. per pkt.

594 **Odorata** (Sweet Violet). The old well-known fragrant variety; very hardy, and blooms abundantly; hardy perennial. 6 in.
595 **The Czar.** Very large, fragrant; great improvement on old variety; purple. 6 inches.
596 **Alba.** Pretty white; distinct. 6 in.

Virginian Stock. 3d. per pkt.

597 **Red.** Good rich colour. 6 inches.
598 **White.** Fine pure white. 6 inches.
Very dwarf, free-blooming, hardy annual; very effective for edgings; either mixed or sown in rows separately. Sow the seed in the early spring.

Our Special List
OF
Flowering Bulbs
If not already in your hands can be obtained on application.

Hyacinths
Daffodils
Gladioli
Lilies, etc.

Zinnia. 3d. per pkt.

608 **Grandiflora Plenissima.** A beautiful Zinnia of immense size and robust growth; various brilliant colours; the flowers are very fine, sometimes 6 inches across, colours intense; superior to the old well-known Elegans in every way.
609 **Grandiflora Queen Victoria.** Magnificent double white.
610 **Elegans Curled and Crested.** Unique and charming type, flowers being beautifully twisted and curled, giving a most attractive and graceful appearance.
611 **Elegans Alba fl. pl.** Large double white.
612 **Elegans Double Striped or Zebra.** Flowers white, distinctly striped. 18 in.
613 **Elegans Pumila fl. pl.** A surprisingly beautiful dwarf strain, wonderful shades of colour, and flowers nearly all double.
614 **Elegans Tom Thumb Double.** Various brilliant colours; very dwarf; only 6 in.
615 **Elegans Liliput fl. pl.** Mixed; a charming small-flowering class of double Zinnias, suitable for borders; flowers adaptable for bouquets, etc.
616 **Elegans Liliput fl. pl. Scarlet Gem.** Double, flowers bright scarlet.

One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and Zinnias flower throughout the entire summer. They should always be transplanted. Sow seed in spring and summer. Tall varieties, 2½ to 3 ft.

What Seeds to Sow

Farm Calendar for N.S.W.

IN arranging the following Calendar we have taken the climate of Sydney, and the coastal districts of N.S.W. as our basis, but for the colder districts of the State all that is required will be to make an allowance for the variation of climate; for instance, should it be known that the season of any particular district is a month later than that of Sydney, it will only be necessary to take January Calendar as a guide for February sowing; February Calendar for March, and so on right through the year.

Full particulars as to Cultivation of the various plants referred to will be found on the pages devoted to Agricultural Seeds.

JANUARY.

Sow Anderson's Imperial Swede and other Field Turnips, Field Cabbage, Buckwheat for green crop, Johnson Grass (late sowing), Rape (for autumn sheep feed), Soja Beans for green fodder (late sowing), Maize for grain, and Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing).

ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL SWEDE is the best all round Swede.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Anderson's Imperial Swede and other Field Turnips, Carrot (when September sowing has failed), Field Cabbage (late sowing), Rape (for autumn sheep feed), Buckwheat, Cape and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Maize for green crop, Parsnip as field crop, and Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing).

MARCH.

Sow Rape for autumn sheep feed, Broad-leaved Lucerne, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, and Cocksfoot Grass and Clovers for pasture; Burnett Grass and Sainfoin for green fodder; Buckwheat (last month to sow); Black or Golden Tares can be sown alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye; sow Oats, Cape and Skinless Barley, Rye, and Scarlet Clover separately for green crop; Carrot (if September sowing has failed).

APRIL.

Sow for main crops, Horse Beans, Field Peas, Rape for winter crop, Black and Golden Tares for green fodder (alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye), Broad-leaved Lucerne, Cocksfoot, Prairie, and Ryegrass, and Clovers for permanent pasture, Burnett Grass, Sainfoin; Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Cape and Skinless Barley and Scarlet Clover for green crops, Rye for grain and green fodder.

MAY.

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Rape for winter feed; Black and Golden Tares for green fodder, sown separately or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye; Broad-leaved Lucerne, Ryegrass, Prairie Grass, and Cocksfoot Grass, Clovers for permanent pasture; Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley (Cape and English) for grain, Cape and Skinless Barley for green crop, Rye for grain and green fodder, Scarlet Clover for green crop, Onions (broadcast or in drills).

JUNE.

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Field Cabbage (on poor soil), to be transplanted August and September; also Field Peas, Rape for winter crop, Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley (Cape and English) for grain, Cape and Skinless Barley for green crop, Rye for grain and green crop, Onions (broadcast or in drills).

Why should we import the bulk of the Onions used in Sydney? We have abundance of suitable land which could grow all we require. If sown this month Onions would do well.

JULY.

Sow Onions (broadcast or in drills), Rape for winter crop, Wheat (late crop) for grain and hay, Oats for late crop and green stuff (late districts), Barley (Cape and English) for grain, Cape and English and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Rye for green crop; Tobacco in seed bed, planting out in October; Potatoes (see special list).

Skinless Barley is becoming more and more popular, as it yields a heavier crop of green fodder than the "Cape," and is fit to cut much earlier.

AUGUST.

Sow Chicory, Field Pumpkin, Onions (broadcast or in drills) in the colder districts; Grass Seeds and Clovers and Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season; Oats for green fodder (late districts), Barley (Cape, Skinless and English) for grain, Rye for green stuff, Potatoes (offered in special list), Sugar Beet, Sunflower for fowl seed, and Mangel.

Rape for winter green crop. This fine fodder plant is being more largely sown from year to year; it yields enormously; is excellent food for sheep and cattle, which are very partial to it.

SEPTEMBER.

Sow Buckwheat end of month, Field Carrot, Cattle Melon, and Chicory; for green fodder, Johnson Grass, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum and Hungarian Millet; Maize for seed crop and green fodder; Field Pumpkin, Mangel, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Cocksfoot, Ryegrass, and Prairie Grass and Clovers, and Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season; also Couch Grass, Potatoes (offered in special list); Cow Pea for green crop or manure.

OCTOBER.

BEST month to sow Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass, Hungarian Millet, Maize, and Buckwheat, all for green fodder; Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season, and Couch Grass; Soja Beans for pulse, Teosinte, Sunflower Seed for poultry feed; Cow Pea.

Cattle Melon and Pumpkin. The latter is not sufficiently grown; it is a splendid reserve food, yields large crops and is relished by stock. Anderson's Mammoth is a splendid variety.

NOVEMBER.

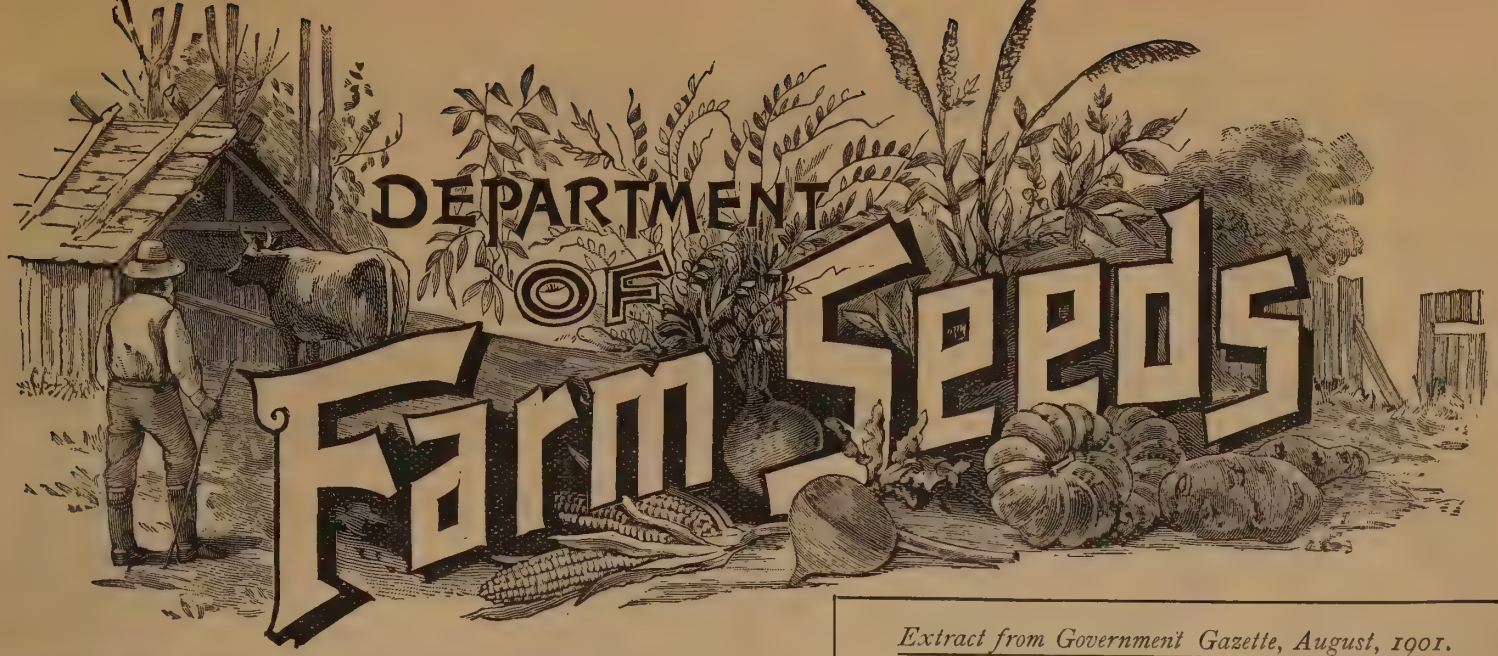
Sow for green stuff, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Johnson Grass, Hungarian Millet, Pearl Millet; Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Pie Melon, Field Pumpkin, Soja Beans for pulse, Teosinte, Sunflower for poultry feed, Cow Peas for green crop and green manuring.

Johnson Grass. This is a splendid grass for waste and poor land, rocky ridges; it is very hardy, spreads rapidly, and produces a large amount of green fodder—but must not be sown on cultivated land, as once introduced it is most difficult to get rid of.

DECEMBER.

Sow for green fodder, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass and Hungarian Millet; Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Soja Beans for green crop.

If the weather is favourable sow also Anderson's Purple Top Swede; this is one of the best of our root crops and yields enormously; as much as 25 tons per acre is not an unusual crop.



Swede and other Field Turnips

2s. per lb.; post free, 2s. 6d.

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede. Splendid heavy Swede; fine shape, excellent quality, and keeps well.
Skirving's Purple Top Swede. Heavy cropper and a well-known variety.
East Lothian Purple Top Swede. Hardy and a good keeper.
Sutton's Champion Purple Top Swede. Fine shape and heavy cropper.
Emperor Green Top Swede. Good size and a fine keeping variety.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip. Large, good quality.
Green Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip. Hardy, good keeper.
White Pomeranian Globe Turnip. Large and very useful.
} Suitable for the colder districts.

CULTURE. Any rich, strong land will produce fine Turnips if well ploughed, harrowed, and rolled. The best time to sow is January or February, although some prefer an earlier or later sowing. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin the plants to 18 inches apart; 2 to 3 lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

Extract from Government Gazette, August, 1901.

Swede Turnips.—The crop again yielded well, and the turnips were of excellent quality,

ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP

giving the best results. Upwards of 400 bags were placed on the market, and they realised an average of 6d. per cwt. more than those of any other grower.

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede.

GIVES THE BEST RESULTS.

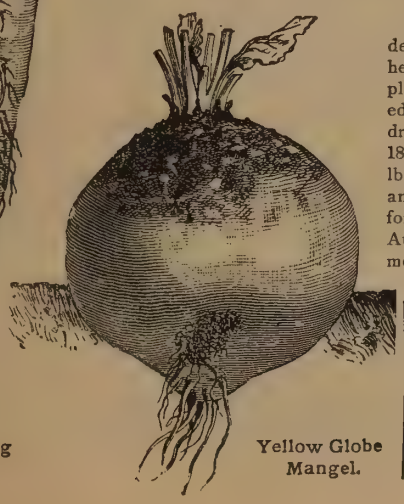
Mangel Wurzel
or MANGOLD.

1s. 6d. per lb.; post free, 2s.

No dairy farm should be without a few acres of this most valuable root crop. It greatly adds to the quality of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful for feeding cows and pigs. The Long Red and Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed.

Mammoth Long Red. The best variety for deep, well-worked, rich land.
Long Yellow. Excellent for deep, rich, strong soil.
Yellow Globe. Most suitable for shallow soils; keeps well.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel.



Yellow Globe Mangel.

CULTURE. Good, strong, and deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops; the land should be ploughed deeply twice, scarified, rolled, and harrowed lightly. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin to 12 to 18 inches between each plant; 3 to 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient for an acre, and soaking the seed in warm water for 24 hours will hasten germination. August and September are the best months to sow.

GRASS SEEDS FOR PASTURE LANDS.

For Grass Seeds and Special Directions for Permanent Pasture and other mixtures, see page 51. We shall be pleased to recommend mixtures, and to quote prices at any time.

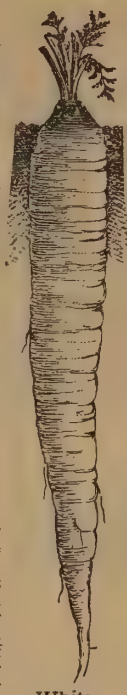
Buckwheat

Japanese Buckwheat

Silver Hulled. Much earlier than the old common variety; continues longer in bloom and yields much larger crop. Seed light grey, beautiful pink blossoms. **9s.** per bushel.

Japanese. Matures a fortnight earlier than the Silver Hulled, is as heavy a cropper, and possesses all its good qualities. **10s.** per bushel.

CULTURE. A splendid quick-growing fodder plant, which can be sown in succession from the end of September to March, and will produce a heavy crop in a few weeks, provided the weather is favourable; it will be killed by frost, however. Buckwheat also makes excellent flour, which is largely used in America for cakes. It is also grown for green manure, to be ploughed in, which greatly increase the fertility of the soil. Bees are very much attracted to the flowers of the Buckwheat, which are highly honey-producing. Poultry are also very fond of the seed, and the straw, after threshing, is valuable for pig food. Prefers alluvial soil, but will succeed on any average land, well drained and well worked; sow the seed, and then lightly roll the surface. Sow 4 to 5 pecks broadcast, and 1½ to 2 pecks, in drills, per acre.



White Belgian Carrot.

Field Carrot.

3s. 6d. per lb. Post Free.

White Belgian. Large Red Altringham. Long Red Surrey.

CULTURE. A very valuable root crop, which prefers land of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply and finely tilled. Choose land in good heart, and never use stable manure when putting in this crop. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground, and had a first weeding and thinning. Four pounds will sow an acre in drills. Sow during September, and should the summer or spring have been so severe as to destroy the September crop, another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a fair return, but, of course, not equal to the one sown in September.

Cattle Melon.

5s. per lb.

THIS plant should be grown more extensively, for when the soil is sandy and loamy, and of a fair depth, it will give a heavier and more certain crop than pumpkin, and is excellent food for cattle and pigs.

CULTURE. Deeply dig or trench the ground, add farmyard or artificial manure abundantly, plant in hills three to four yards apart, and sow a few seeds in each hill. September or October are the best months to sow, but later plantings may be made in favourable seasons. Half-pound of seed will sow an acre.

Cattle Cabbage.

4s. per lb.

Large Drumhead. Robinson's Champion Ox.

CULTURE. Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil, to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another sowing may also be made in January or February, but June is the best month for sowing for large field cabbage required during winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre if raised in a seed bed and planted out—or sow in drills 2 to 3 lb. per acre, thinning where required. Land must be strong, rich, and well worked; and horse, cow, or pig manure can be used in large quantities. Bone dust, at the rate of 3 to 4 cwt. per acre, will not be too liberal a dressing where farmyard manures are not available.

Field Horse Bean.

Heligoland or Tick. 5s. per bushel.

CULTURE. The land for this crop should be deeply ploughed and well worked; a good strong soil or even clay is preferable to light or sandy soil. April is the best month to sow, but later sowing can also be made during May, June, or July. One bushel will sow an acre in drills 2 to 3 feet apart; the earlier sowing will grow more vigorously, requiring less seed to be sown.

Chicory.

2s. 6d. per lb.

Large Rooted.

THIS plant is grown as a field crop, and the roots are used, when dried, roasted, and ground, for mixture with Coffee. It is a perennial plant, with large blue flowers.

CULTURE. Cultivated as a root crop, Chicory should be grown in a similar manner to Carrots, drills 18 inches apart, and about an inch deep, the seedlings to be thinned to stand 9 inches apart in the rows. A loamy or sandy soil is most suitable. Stable manure must not be used at time of sowing, but if the ground is not in sufficient heart guano or bone dust may be applied. The ground must be kept free from weeds until the foliage over shadows it. The best months for sowing are August and September, and the roots will be ready for lifting in four or five months. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

Large Rooted Chicory.

Our Stocks of Farm Seeds are specially selected and true to name

Cattle Cabbage, Large Drumhead.

New Florida Velvet Bean

6d. per lb. Special Price for quantity.

IT is claimed for this Bean that it is one of the best land fertilisers which can be grown; it is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground in a wonderful manner, and is largely grown for this purpose alone; stock are also very fond of it, either as green fodder or when matured and the Beans are dry; it will do well on poor land, drawing its nourishment largely from the air. An American Agriculturist writes:—"After making a thorough test of it I have come to the conclusion that as a fertilizer, forage feed, mulch, shade, a prolific bearer of fruit, an upbuilder of the soil, this Bean has no rival. As a porch and trellis shade, with its beautiful dark green foliage, and its long pendant down-hanging purple bloom, it is truly lovely."

CULTURE. Sow in the spring in hills 4 feet apart, and same distance between the rows, two or three beans in each hill. 15 lb. to 20 lb. will sow an acre.

"I always advise friends to get their seeds from Anderson's, as I always find them better than any other. The Cattle Melon Seed I had from you last year produced the best crop I ever saw, weighing as much as 84lbs. each."—H. THOMAS, *Dapto.—21-8-01.*

Soja Bean.

Soja Bean. 1s. per lb.

(Var. Soja d'Etampes).

CULTURE. This plant, which makes fine fodder for stock, cut when in flower, should be more largely cultivated; or, if cut when the pods are ripe, it makes excellent hay, of which stock are very fond. When grown for this purpose the seed should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about 7 lbs. per acre; when grown for a Bean crop the seed should be drilled in about 18 inches apart and 18 inches between the rows; as this plant is an exhausting crop and a rank feeder, the land should be liberally manured. Sow from October to January.

Field Pea . . .

Partridge or Grey, 6s. bushel. **Large Blue, 10s.** bushel.

Useful either for horse or pig feed. Both seed and straw are valuable.

CULTURE. Any fair loamy strong soil, if well drained, or a sandy loam will suit this crop; and it is not necessary that land should be very rich, as a strong haulm is not desirable. However, the land must be well worked and deeply ploughed, and the seed can either be sown in drills or broadcast. Sow in April, May, or June. 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

For GREEN CROP and GREEN MANURING.

Cow Pea

or Catiang Bean (Vigna Catiang).

3d. per lb.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE PARCELS

The Cow Pea does well and produces large crops of first-class fodder during dry seasons, and stock of every kind are particularly fond of it. Its chemical composition is much the same as the well-known Red Clover. It has great value as a green manure, and land which is in any way poor or worn out cannot be better manured than by digging in a crop of the Cow Pea. Like all leguminous plants, it takes nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposits it in the soil during its growth in a marvellous manner.

White. White, black eye.
Clay Coloured. Light shade of brick-red.
Black. Same size as others, perfectly black.
Whip-poor-Will. Speckled liver colour.

CULTURE. Spring is the best time to sow, and if the crop is intended for green feed we advise sowing in drills 2½ to 3 feet wide, and thinning the plants to 1 foot apart in the drills; about 10 lbs. of seed will sow an acre in this way, but for green manuring 30 to 50 lbs. should be sown broadcast, and the crop should be ploughed down just when the seed pods have formed.

Cow Pea.

A. Shows life size of pod and seed.

Thousand Headed Kale.

Sheep Burnet.

1s. 6d. per lb. Special Price for large lots.

CULTURE. This valuable forage plant is a perennial, and is regarded as a plant specially adapted for poor, arid soils. Recently it has been grown to some extent in the State, and from its habit of growth has been found a most valuable acquisition as a fodder plant, both for sheep and cattle, but especially for the former. It has a long tap root, which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. The Burnet can be sown either along with, or as a substitute for, clover; amongst grass seeds for hay or pasture. Sow in March and April broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre; 5 to 6 lbs. when mixed with grass seeds.

Thousand Headed Kale.

4s. per lb.

A VALUABLE fodder plant for stock of every kind, yielding immense quantities of green food; grows four to five feet high, and can be fed down two and sometimes three times during the season. This plant does not impoverish the land to any great extent, and does not cause lambs or sheep to scour or blow. Sow in drills, 2 to 3 lb. per acre, thinning where required.

CULTURE. Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil, to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another sowing may also be made in January or February, but June is the best month for sowing for Thousand Headed Kale required during winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre if raised in a seed bed and planted out—or sow in drills 2 to 3 lb. per acre, thinning where required. Land must be strong, rich, and well worked; and horse, cow, or pig manure can be used in large quantities. Bone dust at the rate of 3 to 4 cwt. per acre, will not be too liberal a dressing where farmyard manures are not available.

Onion, as a Field Crop.

WE cannot understand why Onions are not more extensively grown in our own State. Thousands of tons are annually imported, while we have thousands of acres of suitable land to produce all the Onions we require. Given a good season, the returns are very large, and it is seldom that prices ruling in Sydney market fall below a good payable price.

	per lb.		per lb.
Anderson's Market Model	6 0	**Extra Early Yellow Globe**	7 0
Brown Spanish	5 0	**Silver Queen**	8 0
Brown Globe	5 0	**Anderson's Silver King.**	8 0
Extra Early Flat Red	7 0	**Silver Skin Pickling**	8 0

CULTURE. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked, and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. Cover the seed as lightly as possible. It is best to give no other covering than pressing it in with the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe. The barley is, of course, pulled up as soon as it has served its purpose. To produce large-sized Onions, the seed should be sown in prepared beds in April, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle transplant them carefully in rows 2 feet apart, and 9 inches apart in the rows. The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the State is August. In the coastal districts, however, and the warmer parts of the State, it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June, and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in.

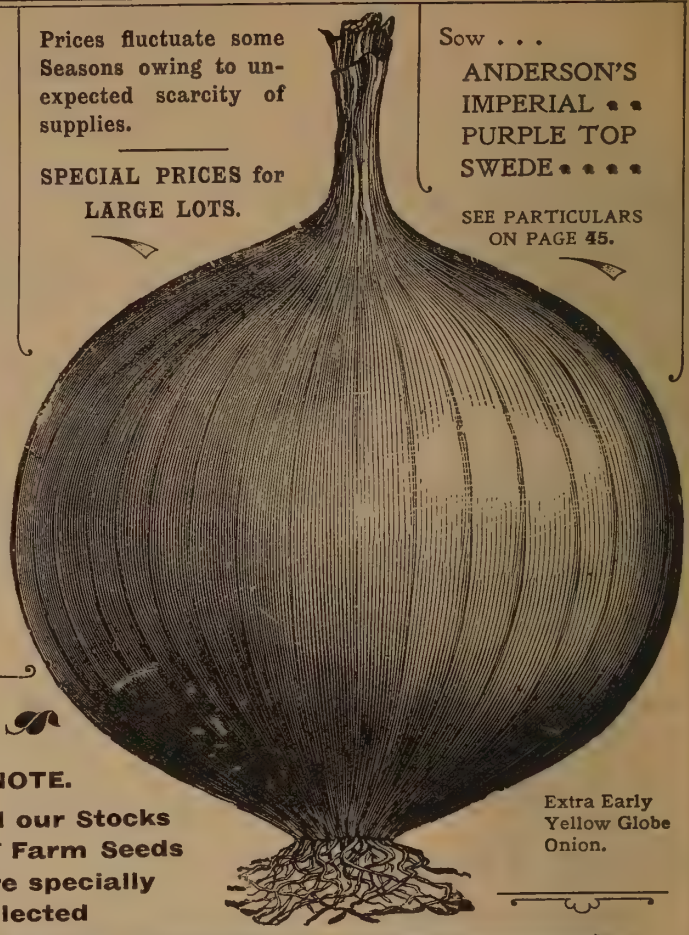
Sow in Drills, with machine ... 4 lbs. seed to the acre, ordinary crop.
" " (open) with hand 8 " " " "
" " with machine ... 8 " " " for pickling onions.
" " (open) with hand 15 " " " "
Sow Broadcast ... ... 20 " " " "

Prices fluctuate some Seasons owing to unexpected scarcity of supplies.

SPECIAL PRICES for LARGE LOTS.

Sow . . .
ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP SWEDE

SEE PARTICULARS ON PAGE 45.



Extra Early Yellow Globe Onion.

NOTE.
All our Stocks of Farm Seeds are specially selected

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet.

Sugar Beet.

1s. 6d. per lb.

Special quotations for parcels of 10 lbs. and upwards

Vilmorin's White Improved.
Klein Wanzleben, White.

CULTURE. The soils best suited to the cultivation of Sugar Beet are deep and friable loams, with thorough drainage; chocolate soils are also suitable, and our New England district is admirably suited from a climatic standpoint to the growth of this crop. Its cultivation is very simple; the land should be thoroughly prepared by deep ploughing to a not less depth than 15 inches, and this can readily be accomplished by two teams, ploughing one after the other, the second team using the ordinary plough, the mould-board having been first removed, or by using a plough with a sub-soiler attached; and it is better that this ploughing be done in the autumn, and the land allowed to remain thus through the winter, being thoroughly cleaned and worked into a good tilth before seed time, September being the best month to sow; 16 to 20 lbs. of seed per acre should be used, put in with a seed drill, particular care being taken not to bury the seed more than half to three-quarters of an inch under the surface; it is a good plan to soak the seed in water for 24 hours before using. When the young plants show the usual four leaves they should be thinned; and this is best done by hand, leaving a distance of 4 inches between each plant—not more—otherwise the roots will grow too large. The roots also make excellent feed for dairy cattle and pigs, and yield enormously.

OUR FARM SEEDS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED.

Our Grounds and Pavilion at the Royal Agricultural Show.

Cattle Pumpkin.

Anderson's Mammoth, 5s. per lb. **Gramma, 6s. per lb.**

A CUSTOMER FROM GRAFTON WRITES: "*I consider your Mammoth Cattle Pumpkin as yet superior to any other, and the best to grow as a prize winner on account of being a firm weighty variety, and suitable for either the cold or warm parts of the State.*"

Victory. The gentleman who introduced this variety from South Africa states that it is used to feed cattle, pigs and horses, also as a table vegetable, and is sun-dried for use during the winter.

CULTURE. The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October as field crop; and, if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops, the richer the land the better, and it should be sub-soiled as well as ploughed; and if the manure is applied, should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop and dug in—not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown; these should be well prepared and manured, and only 3 or 4 plants be allowed to remain in each of the hills, which should be 3 to 6 yards apart. One pound of seed will sow an acre.

Our Exhibits of **Anderson's Mammoth Cattle Pumpkin** in the above tastefully laid out grounds have been a feature of the Show. The finest exhibits last year (1901) were made by the following:

NAME.	ADDRESS.	WEIGHT.
T. Sproule	Jerrara, Kiama	133½ lbs.
A. R. Fountain	Lorn, West Maitland	128½ "
F. Longworth	Ghinni Ghinni, Manning River	127 "
P. Gersbach	Green Hills, Macleay River	118½ "
D. Comerford	Ulmarra, Clarence River	107 "
E. C. Crispin	Grafton	103 "
H. C. Comerford	Ulmarra, Clarence River	95 "
G. Young	Moruya	86 "
Geo. Prince	West Maitland	85½ "
Jas. Ferris	West Maitland	81 "
H. C. L. Anderson	Kingswood	76½ "

Sainfoin, or Esparcette.

1s. 6d. per lb.

CULTURE. This excellent forage plant is particularly suited to our dry climate, and with an occasional dressing of manure, well forked in, will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. A rather light soil, deeply worked and well drained, is most suited for it. Under these conditions it will yield abundantly. Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre. Sow March and April.

Thousand Fold Rye.

Rye.

Common (The Old English Rye).
5s. per bushel.

Thousand Fold. **2s. 6d.** peck.
STOCK VERY LIMITED.

This new Rye grows 6 to 7 feet high, with stiff heavy straw, which is long-jointed, bright, and clean; heads 6 to 8 inches in length, well filled with large grain, produces from 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

CULTURE. This excellent forage plant will grow on poor land or rich land, can be sown alone or with tares, comes quickly to maturity, and yields most nutritious green fodder. It is also grown for its straw, which is straight and strong. Sow from March to July, broadcast; 1 bushel per acre.

GRASS SEEDS and MANGOLDS

"I am well satisfied with the Grass Seed you sent me; it grew well, and the cows are now feeding in the paddock where it was sown. . . . ." H. TALBOT, *Cowlong Road. 18-7-00.*

"The Long Red Mangold Seed I had from you last season turned out well; the roots (without the tops) averaged upwards of 30 lbs. each."—C. KYNGDON, *Taranaki. 5-9-00.*

Sowing Rape.

4d. per lb.

SPECIAL PRICE PER CWT.

A crop of Dwarf Sowing Rape.

Imported Broad-leaved Dwarf Essex.
Selected Colonial Grown.

RAPE AS A GREEN CROP. Rape is one of the very best rotation crops for the Australian farmer, and can be grown on any soil suitable for root crops. As an autumn crop for sheep it is excellent, and in the mild climate of Australia it might be made a winter crop in all the coastal districts. Rape is of the same botanical order as the turnip. The leaves in their early stages resemble those of the Swede Turnip; but as they advance a tall, branching, foliage-covered stem forms, which at once distinguishes it from the turnip. Where sheep are fattened for market, rape will be found to be of great assistance, and there is no better green crop for putting value on stock. It is very nutritious, much relished by sheep, yields enormously, and cannot be too highly recommended. Land should be prepared for rape by ploughing well during the winter, and exposing it to the action of the atmosphere; the land should then be cross-ploughed, harrowed, and worked to a fine surface by January; when sown broadcast from 5 to 7 lb. is used per acre. Rape can also be ploughed under as a green manure as soon as the plants have made a strong growth and become well rooted. For barley and wheat this makes an excellent manure, and it will also rest and clean the land. For sheep feed the seed should be drilled the same as for turnips; sow 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, and when the seed comes too thick, thin the young plants like turnips, and cultivate the crop in a similar manner. Sheep must not be turned in until the crop is matured.

Tagosaste, or Tree Lucerne.

(Cytissus proliferous). **4s.** per lb.

CULTURE. This fine fodder plant should prove very valuable in the hot, dry, and sandy districts of our colony. It does well on poor, well-drained land. Wet at roots at once kills this plant. Sow the seed early in autumn or spring. The trees should stand 10 to 15 feet apart; 4 lbs. of seed will sow an acre. The trees grow to a height of 16 to 18 feet in a few years. It is most valuable as a fodder, wholesome and nourishing, and stock eat it greedily. It makes capital hay and ensilage, and is attractive to bees, being in flower during the winter months from May to September; it can be grown as a sheltering hedge. This is not, however, a Lucerne, and does not resemble it, as it is hard-wooded.

Tares, or Vetches.

9s. per bushel. **SPECIAL PRICES for large lots.**

Large Black. **Golden.**

CULTURE. Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Prefers rather a strong, well-worked soil, and will even grow in clayey ground during moist seasons if it has been well manured. On average land one ploughing will be sufficient; it is a good plan to roll the ground after sowing. Sow in March, April, and May, with barley or rye, tares yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green, as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, or in silos, like other green crops. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. Both varieties may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel and a-half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of rye or barley may be sown with them. The latter keeps the tares off the ground, and helps to produce a better and heavier crop.

Teosinte (Euchlæna luxurians)

6d. per pkt; **5s.** per lb.

CULTURE. This being a tropical plant, only the warmer districts of this State and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It reaches a height of 10 or 12 feet; it resembles maize in appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage. Sow October and November.

Tobacco (Nicotiana Virginica).

2s. per oz.

Virginian.	**Florida.**	**Broad Leaved Dutch.**
Kentucky.	**Havana.**	**Big Frederick.**
Marylands.	**Gold Leaf.**	**Connecticut.**

ALL IMPORTED SEED.

CULTURE. The Tobacco plant requires a great amount of care during its growth, and much depends on the soil and situation selected for it; the land should be rich and deep; a sandy loam suits it best; hungry soil will prove very disappointing. Sowings should be made in a seed bed, in a sheltered position, during July and August, planting out when strong enough in October. By mixing the seed with sand when sowing a more even distribution of the seed is secured. One ounce will produce sufficient plants for an acre.

"The Imperial Purple Top Swede Seed I got from you turned out very well; the turnips were beautiful . . ."—T. SMITH, *Cordeaux River.—16-11-00.*

Sunflower.

1s. 6d. per lb.

CULTURE. THIS should be extensively grown, as the seed makes an excellent poultry food, and comes to perfection in a few months. Sow August to November in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, and thin same distance between each plant; 7 lbs. of seed should be sown per acre.

Sunflower.

Pearl Millet.

Sorghums and Millets.

FOR GREEN FODDER.

6d. per lb.; **28** lbs. and upwards, **5d.** per lb.

PRICES FLUCTUATE VERY MUCH. QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

MOST useful forage plants in Australia; they produce enormous crops on any well-worked, average soil during the hottest months, and on alluvial rich land yield more than maize. Can either be cut green, or ripened, and cut into chaff. They attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet; most nutritious food for stock.

Amber Sugar Cane. Very early, sweet.
Sorghum Saccharatum (black seed).
Planter's Friend (brown seed).
Kaffir Corn (Sorghum Tartaricum). White seeded, grown principally for fowl feed.
Broom Millet. Valuable only for broom making.

Hungarian Millet (Setaria Germanica). **4d.** lb.; **28s.** cwt.
Grows to the height of 3 to 4 feet, and stock eat it greedily; the abundance of green herbage it yields is remarkable. It also makes splendid hay. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in drills, and 20 lbs. per acre broadcast. Sow September, October, and November.

Pearl Millet (Pencilaria spicata). **1s. 6d.** per lb.
In a young state the shoots are prostrate, but they afterwards assume an upright habit, and grow 8 to 10 feet. The fodder is much relished by stock, but it is not so valuable as some of the other varieties; 10 to 12 lbs. will sow an acre broadcast. Sow October and November.

CULTURE. The land should be deeply ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, and lightly harrowed a second time before drilling. Sow seed in drills 3 feet apart; Sorghum at the rate of about a peck per acre; Millets rather less. September, October, November, and December are the best months for sowing for green crop; October if for seed.

Johnson Grass

or Evergreen Millet.

(Sorghum halepense).

1s. 6d. lb.; **28** lbs., **1s. 3d.** lb.

Special quotations for large parcels.

If once introduced almost impossible to eradicate, therefore don't sow near the garden or cultivated paddocks.

CULTURE. One of the best fodder plants we have, though, while it is known as Johnson Grass, it is in reality a Millet, and is being sown largely on the poorer pasture lands of the Colony, where it has proved invaluable during periods of drought, yielding a large amount of fodder. It spreads rapidly even on poor land, its runners sending up a shoot at every joint. **For this reason it should not be sown on cultivated land or in the garden, as if once introduced it is almost impossible to eradicate it.** Its remarkable adaptability to all sorts of soil, however, and its resistance to drought, render it most valuable. It can be cut three times a year, and it will give 6 tons of hay per acre. The best time to cut it for that purpose is when the plant comes into bloom. Sow and cover lightly 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow during spring; it will not stand frost.

Seed Grain

SELECTED SAMPLES.

We sell Seed Grain for Net Cash only, free on boat or rail.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Seed Wheat.

Purple Straw. **Early Baart.**
Allora Spring. **Steinwedel's.**
Hudson's Early. **Manitoba.**

Australian Talavera.

Other varieties can also be quoted when reliable stocks are available—names on application.

Seed Oats.

White Tartarian. **Potato.**
Black Tartarian. **Algerian.**

Barley.

Cape and English.
Skinless, for Green Stuff.

NOTE

Our stocks of FARM SEEDS are specially selected and true to name.

SEED MAIZE.

SPLENDID VARIETIES—SPECIALLY SELECTED.

THE following splendid varieties are offered as improved seed stocks from selected cobs, and we strongly recommend them to those who desire first-class pure maize.

Per bushel.

Anderson's Golden King . 7 0
One of the very finest maizes grown; a fine even grain without smut or disease, yielding 100 to 120 bushels per acre.

Legal Tender 7 0
The cob of this new corn is stouter, longer, and heavier than that of any other variety of early maturing Maize; the grain is not large but of great depth; very small red core; it is hardy, a vigorous grower and a fine yielding Maize.

Longfellow Dent . . . 7 0
A thin but remarkably long cob, inclined to curve inwards; it yields well and can be recommended especially for soil deemed rather poor for the heavier and more slow growing varieties. Some American growers report a yield of 115 bushels per acre.

Per bushel.

New White Ninety-Day 7 0
True ninety-day Maize; not a large grain but produces well, and is a decided acquisition for the colder districts.

Queen of the Prairie . 7 0
One of the new Maizes; very fine quality, deep grained, heavy yielding, and very prolific; suitable for the warmer districts; our supply comes from Queensland, and is a leading variety there.

Sixty-Day 7 0
Small but very early and prolific.

Star Leaming 7 0
A very fine Maize, very hardy, with a fine firm grain and strong cob, tapering upwards more than usual; it is an early variety, and will grow well anywhere.

The above 7 varieties are taken from cobs which have been "topped and tailed," making the seed of even size and free from small and mis-shaped grains.

Ninety-Day (For Green Fodder). A variety in large demand for green fodder. **5 6**

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE LOTS.

CULTURE. A fine, rich, black chocolate soil, not too sandy, is the very best for a maize crop. The land should be ploughed deeply, rolled, and a light harrow should be passed over it before planting. Sow 15 to 16 lbs. for a seed crop in drills 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. apart. For a green crop sow broadcast—say a bushel per acre, or ½-bushel in drills. Ninety-Day is best for that purpose. Keep land well scarified between rows, especially during dry weather; kill weeds, and sow from end of September to Christmas.

PASTURE GRASS SEEDS

The rapid advance being made in the dairying industry in N.S.W. will doubtless have a marked effect upon the better cultivation of our pasture lands suitable for this purpose, as it is now found that a few acres of well-grassed land are worth more to the farmer than three times the quantity of second-rate pasture.

Hints on the Sowing and Cultivation of Grass Paddocks.

What Seeds to Sow. The selection of grass seeds of a permanent character is an all-important matter, and these can only be obtained from old pastures; farmers should be careful to sow only clean seeds, otherwise they will introduce into their farms all manner of weeds, which will in time kill the grasses and ruin the pastures.

Preparing the Land for Sowing. We can say generally that the better the land is worked the more satisfactory will be the results, and if the reader requires confirmation of this statement let him look at any paddock of Oats, Barley, or other green crop which has been sown on land recently cleared and stumped, and he will find that wherever a tree has stood the crop will be much higher than in any other portion of the paddock, the reason being that in removing the stump by fire or otherwise the land has been broken up to a depth of probably 3 or 4 feet. It will therefore be seen that you cannot plough the land too deep before sowing grass seed; cross-ploughing will also do much to improve it. The character of the land will guide the farmer as to its treatment, however, but he must remember thas his object is to bring it into a fine tilth, and with this in view it will often be found that a rough harrow passed over the land before sowing will do much to improve it.

Sowing the Seed is a simple matter; about 40 lb. mixed seed (equal to 2 bushels) will be sufficient for an acre, and these should be sown broadcast over the land, and a day should be selected when there is not much wind, otherwise it will be difficult to sow evenly. The heavy seeds—Clover, Ribgrass, etc.—are better sown separately; and as it may be difficult to distribute evenly a few pounds of seed over an acre, we recommend that these heavy seeds be mixed with three or four times their bulk of sand or soil and then sown after the grass seed. The sowing completed, a roller or light harrow should be run over the ground, and this will be all that is necessary to cover the seed; and if the land was in good condition when seeded, or if rain should fall soon after sowing, the young plants will make their appearance in a week or ten days.

Do not Sow with a Green Crop. This method is practised in England, but is not suitable for New South Wales, as the climatic conditions are altogether different; however, it is a capital plan to **sow a green crop first on newly cleared land,** as there is sure to be a great deal of weed seeds in the soil, which will come up with the first crop and be killed by the second ploughing, leaving the land clean for the reception of the grass seeds to follow.

It is Advantageous to run a roller over the land when the plants are only a few inches high, and we strongly recommend that the first crop should be cut and not eaten down, as the young plants, before being established, are liable to be pulled up if stock is turned in upon them.

Do not allow Young Pastures to Ripen Seed for the first two years at least, as by so doing you weaken them, and the grasses will prematurely die out; in the case of Rye Grass the seed saved from young pastures is worthless as it will not produce plants of a permanent character, but annuals only, which will die out after the first season. To secure Perennial Rye Grass it is absolutely necessary that the seed be gathered from old pastures.

Time of Sowing. We strongly recommend Autumn sowing, and March and April as the best months, but later sowings can be made with advantage in many districts, and a favourable season will often also render this practicable. August and September are the best spring months, but all sowings should be completed by that time, as the young plants must be established to enable them to stand a dry summer.

Suitable Land and Climate. The best results must always be expected from **rich lands,** but much can be done with even **average soil** if it is well prepared; the former will require no manure, but the latter will be greatly assisted by a good dressing of artificial fertilizers—say 3 cwt. of fine bone-dust to the acre, the first cost of which will soon be repaid by the increased crop.

Poor Lands, if used for pasture, must be liberally manured and worked, or else the result will be nil.

Pasture Grasses. We do not for a moment wish our customers to believe that Imported English Grasses can be sown successfully in every part of the colony, and must at once give it as our opinion that in the very hot and dry districts which are liable to droughts what are known as English grasses are not suitable; but even in these parts, where some of the land is rich, and where irrigation can be applied, Lucerne could be successfully cultivated as a forage plant. Stiff clay land, poor gravelly ridges, poor sand, and, in fact, all very poor lands are not fit for the sowing of pasture grasses.

Poor Man's Pasture. When asked what can be done to improve pastures which are patchy, we are always inclined to say, "Plough them up!" but when we are aware that our client is struggling to make a living, and cannot afford to break up his grass land, such as it is, we recommend the following plan, which, although not always satisfactory, will in good seasons give splendid results:—Break up the bare patches with a heavy hoe, and during showery weather sow 30 lbs, mixed grass seeds to the acre over the barest portions of the paddock, then pass a flock of sheep over it, driving them closely, so that they may tread in the seed where most wanted; this will take the place of harrowing or rolling. In dry seasons a large percentage of the seed sown in this way will be sacrificed, but that risk must be faced, as our plan is the best and only one to thicken up old and poor pastures without breaking them up. To shut up a paddock and allow the grasses to ripen their seeds is not to be commended, as the seeds are just as likely to be blown to where they are not wanted as to be sown where they are required.

Manures for Grass Lands. We strongly advocate the use of artificial manures, because they contain all the fertilizing qualities of stable and cow manure, and also much that these do not possess, and also because they do not contain weed seeds, which all stable, and particularly cow, manure does in very large quantities. Artificial manures last longer in the soil, and are more easily applied, and, when all is taken into consideration, not forgetting their relative value, they are perhaps not more expensive than stable or cow manure.

TABLES of PERMANENT PASTURE GRASS SEED MIXTURES

FOR THE WARMER DISTRICTS

Table A.

5 lbs.	Cocksfoot Grass
10 ,,	Perennial Rye Grass
20 ,,	Prairie Grass
3 ,,	Rib Grass
2 ,,	White Clover
40 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre.

Price per acre, **14s. 6d.**

Table B.

20 lbs.	Prairie Grass
12 ,,	Cocksfoot Grass
5 ,,	Rib Grass
3 ,,	White Clover
40 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre.

Price per acre, **18s.**

THESE tables show the relative weight of each variety of Grass Seed in the mixture, and these have been proportioned as the result of much experience in the supplying of seeds for laying down land for Permanent Pasture all over the State. We shall be glad to send particulars of other mixtures for pasture land on receipt of information as to locality, description of soil, etc., and to quote special prices when large areas are to be sown.

CHEAPER MIXTURES CAN BE SUPPLIED.

Quotations on application.

FOR THE COOLER DISTRICTS

Table C.

15 lbs.	Perennial Rye Grass
4 ,,	Cocksfoot Grass
10 ,,	Prairie Grass
6 ,,	Mixed English Grass
3 ,,	Rib Grass
2 ,,	White & Red Clover where suitable
40 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre.

Price per acre, **20s.**

Table D.

21 lbs.	Perennial Rye Grass
5 ,,	Cocksfoot Grass
7 ,,	Prairie Grass
2 ,,	Rib Grass
5 ,,	Mixed English Grass
3 ,,	White Clover (Ifland suits)
2 ,,	Red Clover (Ifland suits)
45 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre.

Price per acre, **22s.**

Pasture Grasses, Clovers, etc.

All the Grasses and Clovers have been priced as a guide to general values, and quotations will be adhered to as far as possible, but they are liable to fluctuation.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS submitted to buyers of large quantities on application

SELECTED FOR OUR OWN TRADE, and SPECIALLY MACHINE DRESSED.

Prairie Grass.

Perennial Rye Grass.

Prairie . . Grass (Bromus unioloides).	A very early Spring Grass, growing very rapidly at this season, and continues to yield a fair amount of herbage through the summer and autumn in favourable seasons. It seeds very freely, and soon spreads by self sowing. A nutritious fodder and pasture grass; one of the most valuable we possess. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of the richest character, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is first class, being even richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye Grass. It will give the best results on rich, moist land, but will do fairly on any soil, and should form part of all pasture mixtures. Two to three bushels will sow an acre. ... ... **5s.** per bushel.
Perennial Rye Grass (Lolium perenne).	An excellent pasture grass; produces an abundance of fibrous roots starts very early in spring. Possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in any average soil. In the cooler districts of the colony it thrives admirably, and yields surprising results. Samples of Rye Grass Seed differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary. Seed from old pastures should be insisted on, none other is permanent, and cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and hence very dear. Two bushels will will sow an acre. ... ... **5s.** to **6s.** per bushel.
POVERTY BAY Perennial Rye Grass	This is undoubtedly the best variety of this fine grass, so suitable for growing in the cooler districts. It is more vigorous in growth than any other, yields a much larger amount of herbage, and is in every way an improvement on the ordinary variety ... ... **6s. 6d.** to **7s.** per bushel
ITALIAN . . RYE GRASS (Lolium Italicum.)	This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich, moist soil it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, however, **and not suitable for permanent pasture.** Seed light and bearded, easily distinguished from the perennial variety. Two bushels will sow an acre ... ... **5s. 6d.** per bushel.
BUFFALO GRASS (Stentaphrum Americanum).	Although seed of this grass is not obtainable, we include it in this list. Roots only can be supplied, and should be planted about 1 to 2 feet apart, according to the size of the roots planted and desire for immediate effect, in autumn and spring. The roots which we supply can be cut up into pieces with two or three joints, or planted in clumps, and allowed more space to cover when they begin to run; when once established it makes wonderful progress. After planting top dress with manure, and water regularly until the roots begin to grow. Cases of roots from **5s.** each.
CRESTED . . DOGSTAIL (Cynosurus cristatus).	A favourite and valuable grass, especially for sheep pastures, as it forms a compact turf, while its deeply-rooting character renders it capable of resisting the effects of drought. It is a good lawn grass, but not of sufficiently robust growth to make it valuable for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures, for which purpose it should form a portion of all grass seed mixtures in the cooler districts ... ... **2s.** per lb.
Couch . . Grass **The Bermuda Grass of America** **The Doob Grass of India.** (Cynodon dactylon).	For dry seasons this grass is invaluable. It is highly esteemed as a pasture grass for its nutritious and flesh-forming properties. It will continue growing during the hot months of summer, and start into fresh green growth after every shower. Its long, succulent shoots run underground, and as soon as they come to the surface they cover the land rapidly, rooting at every joint. It is a summer and autumn grass, and has not a rival in dry, hot seasons. In America it is known as Bermuda Grass; in India its common name is Doob Grass. For a lawn or bowling green this is without doubt the most suitable grass for the coastal and warmer districts, and if kept well watered and cut it will produce a beautiful green carpet during the hottest weather. **2s.** per lb.
Cocksfoot Grass . . (Dactylis glomerata).	This is perhaps the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It produces heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay; grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. It is largely grown in Victoria and New Zealand by dairy farmers and graziers, and is one of the most prized of the imported grasses in New South Wales, owing to its hardy constitution and excellent fattening qualities, and it should be in every mixture. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the colony. Two bushels will sow an acre ... ... **9s.** per bushel.
SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS (Anthoxanthum odoratum).	This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early, it is a useful grass in pastures where the land is of a moist character. A pound or two should be added to all permanent pasture mixtures ... ... **1s. 6d.** per lb.
Meadow Foxtail (Alopecurus pratensis).	One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf, spreading habit renders it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to full maturity until the second or third year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pasture mixtures ... ... **1s. 6d.** per lb.
Timothy . (Phleum pratense).	A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as one of the grasses in permanent pasture mixtures. In rich soil it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive, sown with other grasses, for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. Sow in autumn and spring. **1s.** lb.

Paspalum Dilatatum.

Red Top Grass.

Rib Grass (Plantago lanceolata).	In spring and other seasons, when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage, and should be included in all pasture mixtures. Sow with grasses 2 or 3 lbs., or 20 lbs. if alone. ... **10d.** per lb.
Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass (Poa pratensis).	**(Kentucky Blue Grass).**—A good pasture grass; suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sandy loam. Should form a portion of all pasture grass mixtures; is one of the very best herbage grasses in cultivation ... ... **1s.** per lb.
Wood Meadow Grass (Poa Memoralis).	A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of yield; desirable grass for pasture mixtures. **2s.** per lb.
Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass (Poa trivialis).	Suitable for pastures, and much relished by stock. All these meadow grasses prefer light soils, and may be sown at any time during the autumn or spring, when the soil is in suitable condition and the weather favourable. **1s. 9d.** lb.
Evergreen Meadow Grass (Poa Sempervirens).	This grass stands drought well, and is one of the most valuable of the Poas. Very suitable for lawn mixtures for cooler districts ... ... **2s. 3d.** per lb.
Sheep's Fescue (Festuca ovina).	A very hardy pasture grass, most suitable for sowing on the tablelands of the State; thrives on any average soil, and will even grow luxuriantly on poor land. It stands a dry season fairly well, is relished by stock, and is suitable for a lawn grass in cooler districts ... **1s. 6d.** per lb.
Meadow Fescue (Festuca pratensis).	A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good but not too dry soils. Its leaves are succulent and tender, and it never forms rank tufts. Much liked by cattle. **1s.** per lb.
Hard Fescue (Festuca duriuscula).	A variety of Sheep's Fescue, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of sandy or light nature. It will not grow well on heavy land; but on suitable soils, even when they are by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious ... ... **1s.** per lb.
Red or Creeping Fescue . . . (Festuca rubra).	Another variety of Sheep's Fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, making it a desirable grass for binding loose, sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional floods; this grass also lends efficient aid in forming permanent pastures ... ... **1s.** per lb.
Yarrow . . (Achillea milifolium).	The Yarrow is a valuable food for sheep when mixed with common pasture grasses; it does well in dry soils; 2 lbs. of seed per acre in mixture ... ... **3s. 6d.** per lb.
The New Dairying Grass **Paspalum Dilatatum.** **Finest Selected Seed, of strong growth.**	**FINEST STRONG GROWING SEED.** This grass has proved a great success in the Northern River districts, and is particularly suitable for pasturing dairy cattle. It is a good winter grass, and at the same time seems to luxuriate under sub-tropical influences. It stands dry, hot weather admirably, yields a large quantity of herbage, and will soon spread, as it seeds freely. The seed, being very light, requires careful sowing, and should be sown in hills or drills 4 feet apart, at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre. The best time for sowing is in the spring and early summer. **2s. 6d.** per lb. **ROOTS** can be planted nearly all the year round, but the very best time is early in spring, and right through the summer until April, when they take root at once and make vigorous growth. Roots planted later than this do not make a start until the warm weather again sets in. We can supply selected young plants in cases containing about 1750 to 1800 roots (the minimum number to plant per acre, 5 feet apart each way, and if allowed to seed the first season the intervening ground will soon be covered) at **16s.** per 1000, or small lots **2s. 6d.** per 100. A few days' notice required for selecting and packing.
Red Top Grass . . . (Tricholaena Rosea).	This is a splendid heavy cropping grass, making splendid hay or chaff, and growing to a height of three feet. It stands drought well, but dies down during frosty weather, to grow again strongly in the spring and summer; it suits the warmer parts of the colony. Seed germinates freely, and the grass is not easily killed by other pasture grasses. Sow in the spring, at the rate of 2 lbs. to 3 lbs., mixed with other grasses; 12 lbs. if sown alone for hay ... **4s.** per lb.
Guinea . . Grass (Panicum Maximum).	This fine forage grass is a native of tropical Africa. It produces heavy crops of most nutritious grass and an amount of seed, which ripens in November and December; it likes a moist situation—not too moist—and should be cut when young and tender. Cattle and horses eat it greedily. In the West Indies, where it is largely cultivated, one acre of the grass is found sufficient to feed two horses and a cow for twelve months, and can be cut four or five times during the year. Seed, **5s.** per lb.; Roots, **5s.** per 100.

Red Clover.

For one of the VERY BEST

Pasture Grasses

See PASPALUM DILATATUM Page 53.

White Clover.

Red Perennial Clover . . or Cow Grass

(Trifolium pratense).

This is the grand old Red Clover of the English Meadows, which is relished by all stock, has splendid fattening qualities, and should be in every pasture mixture sown on the table lands of the State and cooler districts; a good fodder plant, and makes fine hay. It is a biennial, but, when grazed under favourable conditions of soil and climate, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in autumn, 20 lbs. to the acre for hay; a few pounds only when included in pasture mixtures. **1s. 6d.** lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs. **1s. 3d.** per lb.

Scarlet . . Clover

(Trifolium Incarnatum.)

Excellent for a green crop, of fine quality; large yield, quick growth, and relished by all kinds of stock; if sown on grazing land, care must be taken that it is kept fed down, as if eaten by stock when in flower it has an injurious effect. It has a beautiful crimson flower. Sow 20 lbs. per acre ... ... **1s.** per lb.

White . . Clover

(Trifolium repens).

White Clover has long since become naturalised in many districts, and is very generally found on alluvial flats. It is valuable in pastures, either for dairying or fattening, and will thrive on comparatively poor land. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but again makes a vigorous growth in the spring. Sow February to May; 5 or 6 lbs. will be sufficient seed for an acre if mixed with grasses, or 20 lbs. if sown alone, which is not recommended. **1s. 6d.** per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs. **1s. 3d.** per lb.

Alsike . . Clover

(Trifolium Hybridum).

A heavy yielding and excellent Clover, but requires a moist situation. Sow in September, where the land is perfectly moist, otherwise in March or April; 5 to 6 lbs. of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient. If sown alone, 20 to 25 lbs. should be used to the acre. **1s. 6d.** per lb.

Trefoil Yellow Clover . . .

This is a hardy Clover for sheep pasture, and very useful in the colder districts, but it is not of the same value as either the Red or White Clover; it is very free growing, spreads easily, and is difficult to eradicate ... **1s.** per lb.

Australian Grown Broad Leaved Lucerne.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FORAGE PLANT OF N.S.W.

Lucerne. N.S.W. Grown Seed.

(Medicago sativa).

1s. per lb. retail; much cheaper by the cwt. or ton.

Thousands of tons of this splendid fodder are annually brought to the Sydney market as hay, and thousands of acres of land in the interior are being sown down with it every year by squatters who have suitable land, and who have now learned the great value of Lucerne as a fodder plant. As many squatters during the late drought purchased hundreds of tons of Lucerne Hay so as to keep their sheep alive—a costly process, some would say, as no doubt it was—but, as they would have lost their entire flocks if they had not been fed, they considered it good business to adopt this extreme course, as rain might come any day, when their expenditure would soon cease. No dairy farm should be without a large paddock of Lucerne, as it largely increases the yield of butter, gives enormous crops of green fodder in succession, and is a great stand by in dry seasons if a good supply of hay has been secured. Every station or home farm should have its Lucerne paddock for the same reason; and if the small selector is wise, he will make this one of his first cares—to sow a small paddock of this invaluable crop on the best land he has, being careful that the soil is thoroughly well worked. Lucerne can be used either as a green crop or as hay, and all stock thrive well upon it. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled, and deep alluvial soil is most suitable, although any well-worked average land will produce fine crops. Sow, in drills, about 10 lbs., and broadcast about 15 lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is autumn; but spring sowing is also successfully practised by large growers. March and April are good months.

ANDERSON'S LAWN GRASS SEEDS

FOR MAKING NEW AND RENOVATING OLD

LAWNS, TENNIS GROUNDS, etc.

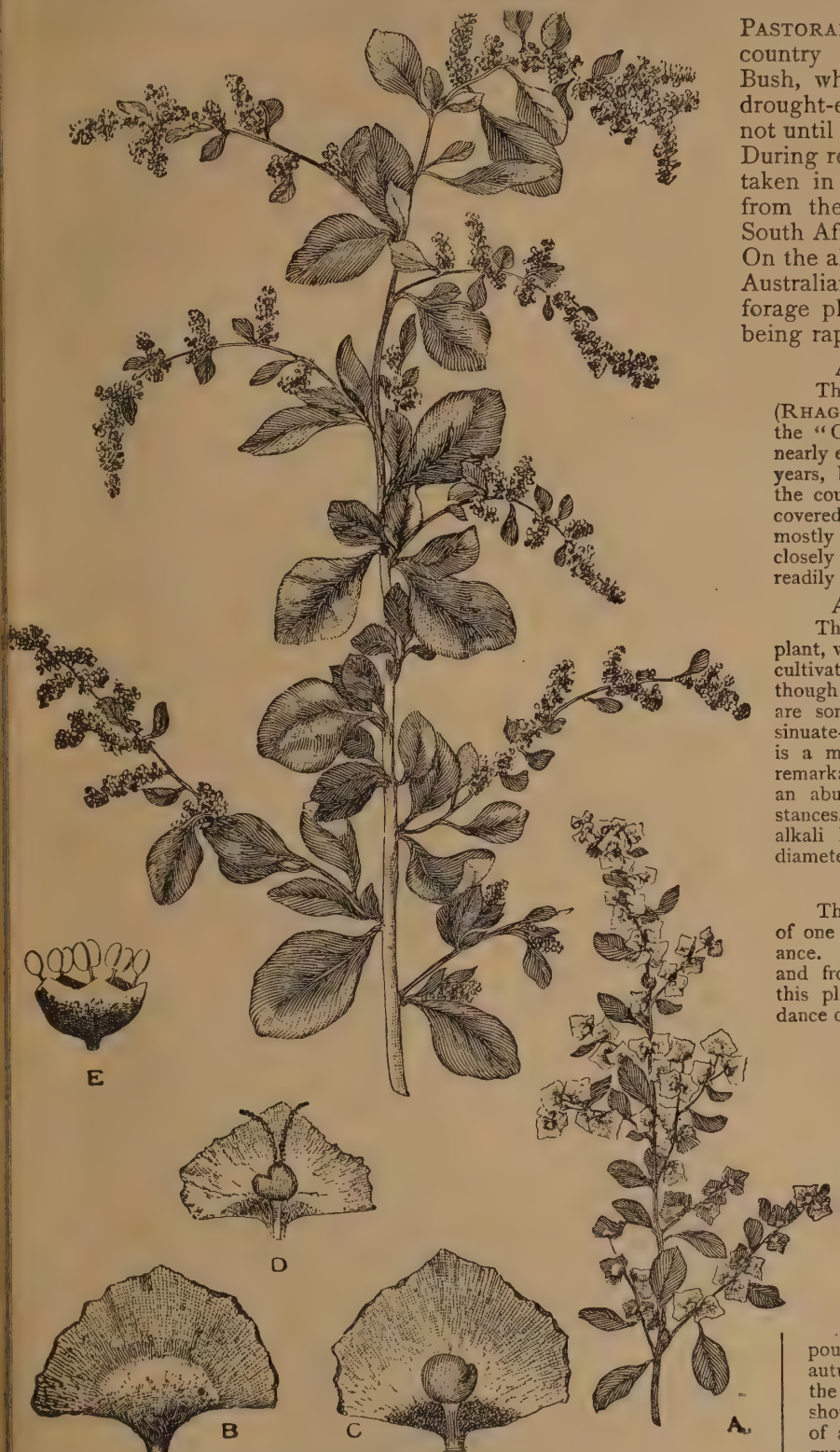
1s. 6d. per lb.; **25s.** per bushel of 20 lbs.

Experience is required in the selection and proportioning of Grass Seeds suitable for lawns. We can confidently recommend this mixture as being free from weeds and coarse grasses, and such as will give great satisfaction and produce a fine sward; but as this mixture is exclusively made up of English grasses, it is more particularly suitable to the cooler regions of the colony, where it will be grown to much more advantage. The seed should be sown thick, and the grass should be regularly cut and watered during dry, hot weather, otherwise poor results will follow. Sow at the rate of 40 to 45 lbs. per acre.

LAWNS OF COUCH GRASS.

In the warm districts of our State there can be no doubt that Couch is the hardiest and most reliable grass for a lawn or bowling green, and it can be provided either by turfing or by chopping up the roots into short pieces of about two to three inches, and planting them in rows, about six inches apart, covering them right over. It is a mistake, however, to suppose than any lawn or bowling green can be kept in good order without constant care; they must be cut regularly with a mowing machine. (Our "Pastime" machines are very light and effective, and not costly.) The grass must be top-dressed at least once a year, and, above all things, it must be thoroughly watered during dry weather. If so treated, a green velvet carpet can be produced with Couch Grass, or a fine lawn can be produced from seed if sown at the proper season at the rate of about 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow August, September, or October... ... ... **2s.** per lb.

Australian Salt Bush Seeds



Atriplex Nummularia. LINDL. (Old Man Salt Bush).

SHOWING SPRAY OF PLANT.

A—A small branch of female flowers . . . . . .
B—Fruiting perianth . . . . . .
C—Section of fruiting perianth, showing the seed . . . . . .
D—Section of a female flower, showing the ovary and two styles
E—Male flower, showing the five stamens . . . . . .

All magnified, with the exception of A, which is much reduced.

PASTORALISTS who first occupied what is termed salt-bush country were not long in finding out the great value of Salt Bush, which has long enjoyed a high reputation, both for its drought-enduring properties and for its fattening qualities. It was not until quite recently that any attempt was made to conserve it. During recent years not only has a great amount of interest been taken in Australian Salt Bush by pastoralists in this country, but from the results obtained from plantations made in California, South Africa, India, etc., these plants now enjoy a high reputation. On the alkali lands of California there are now hundreds of acres of Australian Salt Bush growing where practically no other kind of forage plant will thrive, and the area devoted to its cultivation is being rapidly extended.

ATRIPLEX NUMMULARIA. LINDL. 5s. per lb.

This species bears a great resemblance to the true "Old Man Salt Bush" (RHAGODIA PARABOLICA, R. BR.), which used to grow fairly plentifully on the "Old Man Plain" and in other parts of Australia; but, as it has been nearly eaten out in many districts, the name "Old Man" has, during recent years, been given by stockmen to the first-named plant in different parts of the country. This Atriplex attains a height of 6 to 10 or more feet, and is covered all over with a scaly tomentum. The leaves are variable, but are mostly round, rather thick, and slightly sinuate-toothed. When not too closely fed over the plant will seed in abundance, and the seed germinates readily under ordinary conditions.

ATRIPLEX SEMIBACCATA. R. BR. 5s. per lb.

This is a procumbent or prostrate, many-branched, slender, perennial plant, with herbaceous stems spreading from 1½ to 2 or more feet. Under cultivation its growth is simply marvellous. The whole plant is pale green, though sometimes it is nearly white. Its leaves, arranged on short stalks, are somewhat variable in shape, but mostly oblong lanceolate, or cuneate, sinuate-toothed, and rather thin, and from half to one inch long. It is a most valuable plant for sheep; they eat it with avidity, and thrive remarkably well on it. When left unmolested for a time it produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily under ordinary circumstances. This plant has proved most valuable on some of the worst alkali lands in California; single plants are said to have covered a diameter of 16 feet in one season.

ATRIPLEX HALIMOIDES. LINDL. 5s. per lb.

This is a procumbent or diffuse underscrub, often attaining a height of one or more feet. The whole plant has a glaucous or whitish appearance. Its leaves are variable, but mostly ovate lanceolate or rhomboidal, and from 1½ to 2 inches long. Both sheep and cattle thrive well on this plant. Under ordinary circumstances the plant produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily in the spring of the year.

ATRIPLEX LEPTOCARPA. 5s. per lb.

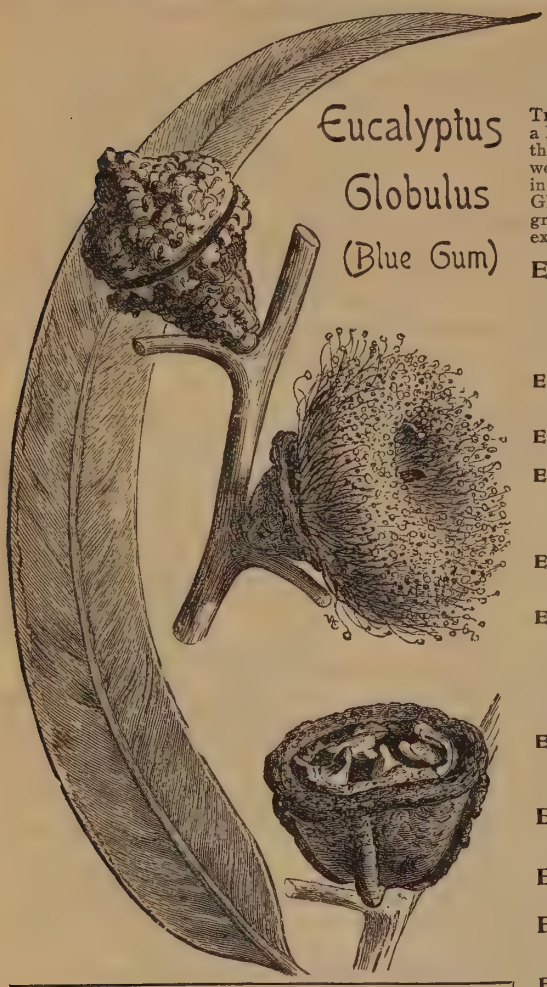
(Slender Fruited Salt Bush).

The drought enduring qualities of this fine Salt Bush are truly remarkable, and even in adverse seasons it yields a fair amount of forage. Sheep are particularly fond of this plant, and eat it right down to the ground. The plant is quite common on the Darling, as also in Queensland and South Australia. Dwarf growing, and in some favoured spots quite covers up the ground to a considerable distance. Leaves are variable, mostly oblong, and coarsely toothed—1 to 2 inches in length.

HOW TO SOW SALT BUSH SEEDS.

When the seeds of the different species of ATRIPLEX are mature and dry they are very light, and it will take about 20,000 of them to weigh a pound. The best time to sow Salt Bush seeds is in early spring or early autumn, when the ground is moist, but not wet. Under such conditions the seed will germinate quickly, and the plants grow rapidly. The seed should be sown in patches—about half a-dozen seeds together—at distances of about 30 yards for the tall-growing kinds and 5 yards for the dwarf-growing sorts, and from half an inch to an inch deep. If the soil is of a strong, tenacious character, the seeds should be covered with some light, decayed vegetable matter. The seed can be put in with the aid of a light hoe. It is not necessary to plough the land preparatory to sowing the seed, as Salt Bush spreads rapidly on most kinds of soil once a few plants become established thereon, but they must be protected against cattle and sheep in the early stages of growth.

Australian Hardwood and other Timber Tree Seeds



EUCALYPTI.

We use every care in the collecting of these Eucalypti, and give special attention to export orders, but sell them on the distinct understanding that we supply them under the Botanical Names by which they are known in Australia, and that we are not, at any time, to be held liable for results.

The value of the timber of the Australian Eucalypti has now been generally recognised all over the world, and already a large export trade from Western Australia and the other States has been established. As hardwood timbers some of the Eucalypti have no equal, and possess high qualities for resisting the attacks of the dreaded Teredo for submarine work. Some of them are so hard that they may be said to be almost indestructible. For street paving they are the best in the world, and when their value is fully recognised the export of these timbers must become a large one. Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum of Tasmania), although it produces a soft timber, has many useful qualities; it is of very quick growth, and has most valuable hygienic properties, which are well known in Europe; in Italy and elsewhere it has been extensively planted for that reason on swamp lands.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

E. Amygdalina ... ... **15s.** per lb.
(Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark). A first-class timber for flooring boards, joists, and other house carpentry. Like Stringybark, but a little larger. No good for domestic fuel, but makes a first-rate smiths' charcoal. 150 to 200 feet.

E. Bicolor (Black Box) ... ... **17s. 6d.** per lb. Equal to the best Ironbark, and more easily worked. Sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 to 150 feet.

E. Citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum) **5s.** per oz. A useful timber; delightfully scented leaves.

E. Corymbosa (Bloodwood) ... **17s. 6d.** per lb. Very large; timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like; extremely durable in the ground. Not a favourite as sawn timber on account of its many gum veins. 150 to 200 feet.

E. Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)... ... **30s.** per lb. Timber very durable, used for railway sleepers, etc. Grows rapidly; dark green foliage, and is ornamental.

E. Diversicolor (Karri Gum) **Price on application** One of the grandest, as it is the tallest of the family, growing from 300 to 400 feet in height. Has a white bark, is a quick grower, straight stemmed, and when grown thickly, very slight. Wood is light in colour, bends freely, is straight grained and tough. Seed is difficult to procure.

E. Ficifolia (Crimson Flowered Gum) **2s. 6d.** packet. One of the most ornamental Gums; of slow growth, and does not exceed 30 feet in height. Has beautiful bright crimson flowers; very fine for the shrubbery.

E. Globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum) **15s.** per lb. A splendid fast-growing timber tree. It is valuable for its hygienic properties as well as for its timber.

E. Goniocalyx (N.S.W. Blue Gum) **15s.** per lb. A fine timber, largely used for fencing and building.

E. Gunni (Tasmanian Cedar Gum) **20s.** per lb. One of the hardiest Gums; bushy, and only attains a height of about 30 feet; its flowers are white.

E. Hæmastoma (White Gum)... ... **15s.** per lb. Yields gum resin largely; is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. 50 to 100 feet.

E. Hemiphloia (Common Box) ... **15s.** per lb. Hard but useful timber; strong, tough, and durable, but will not last sunk in the ground. First-class fuel for domestic use and steam purposes. 100 to 150 feet.

E. Leucoxylon (Ironbark of Victoria) **30s.** per lb. Timber possessed of great strength and durability; exceedingly hard; largely used for underground work.

E. Longifolia (Woollybutt) ... ... **15s.** per lb. Fair timber for fencing and building purposes; good fuel for domestic use; very durable; and is said to be less liable to attack of the white ant than other Gums. An average sized tree; 100 to 120 feet.

E. Marginata (Jarrah of West Australia) **30s.** per lb. Very excellent timber; one of the most durable woods known; resists teredo. Largely exported to Europe.

E. Melïodora (Black Ironbark) ... **30s.** per lb. One of the strongest and most durable timbers.

E. Obliqua (Stringybark) ... ... **15s.** per lb. The best wood for flooring-boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally; it is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet.

E. Obtusifolia (Yellow Blackbutt) ... **15s.** per lb. Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint; it is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet.

E. Paniculata (Common Ironbark)... **20s.** per lb. For most purposes equal to the E. Meliodora, is less inlocked, and more easily split into shingles or palings; very lasting, and good fuel. Wood not so dark in colour as that of E. Meliodora. 150 feet.

E. Paniculata var. **Microphylla** ... **20s.** per lb. **(Small-leaved or She Ironbark).** Used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks, but being easier to work it may be used in carpentry in many ways; first-class fuel. 120 feet.

E. Pilularis (Blackbutt) ... ... **15s.** per lb. Wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes; small spars are used for shipping, it is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 to 200 feet.

E. Piperita (Peppermint Gum) ... **15s.** per lb. Grows to a considerable height, and attains a diameter of 4 feet; the wood is used for same purposes as other Stringybark trees. Its foliage is rich in volatile oil.

E. Regnans (Mountain Ash of Victoria) **30s.** per lb. A form of E. Amygdalina. The wood is fissile, well adapted for shingles, rails, staves, inner building material, etc., but it is not a very strong wood.

E. Resinifera (Forest Mahogany) **17s. 6d.** per lb. Very durable and fine for housework.

E. Robusta (Swamp Mahogany)... **15s.** per lb. Good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. Is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. Not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet.

E. Rostrata (Red Gum of Victoria) **30s.** per lb. Exceedingly heavy, strong, and durable; lasts equally well above or below ground, or in water; largely used for wood blocks in street paving.

E. Saligna (Weeping Gum) ... **17s. 6d.** per lb. A fine fencing timber.

E. Siderophloia ... ... **20s.** per lb. **(Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark).** Valuable for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose for which strength and durability are required; even shingles a quarter of an inch thick have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a great number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames, by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds—and none are equal to it for cogs in mill work. Superior to most as a fuel for steam engines. 150 feet.

E. Tereticornis (Grey or Red Gum) **15s.** per lb. Very strong, durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet.

E. Viminalis (Manna Gum) ... **20s.** per lb. Timber varies in colour; the straight stems are used for shingles and rails, and as rough building material. Not so durable as some other Gums, but very strong.

Hedge Seeds, Wattles, etc.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

African Box Thorn ... **1s.** per oz.; **10s.** per lb. **(Lycium Horridum).** One of the very best hedge plants; very hardy and tenacious of life; shoots are armed with strong thorns; plants bear clipping well. Sow in spring, in shallow drills not more than an inch deep. Plant out the rows during the following winter.

Cape Broom (Aspalanthus Sp.) ... **6s.** per lb. A dwarf, furze-like bush, with pretty pea-like flowers; requires similar treatment to Kangaroo Acacia.

Kangaroo Acacia ... ... **6s.** per lb. **(Acacia Armata var. Ornithophora).** Very prickly; will grow in almost any soil or situation. The seeds should be soaked in water; sow thinly in a shallow trench (covering the seed with not more than an inch of soil), where it is proposed to grow the permanent hedge; the plants should be thinned out to 18 inches apart, and as they grow should be regularly pruned.

Osage Orange (Maclura Aurantiaca) **6s.** per lb. A deciduous shrub, bearing short sharp thorns and bright green leaves; in good soil it should be placed 2 feet apart, in poor land 18 inches. Height 12 feet.

Acacia Decurrens (Black or Green Wattle) **2s. 6d.** lb.

Acacia Pycnantha (Golden Wattle) **1s. 6d.** per lb. Both A. Decurrens and Pycnantha are largely grown for the bark, which is stripped for tanning purposes. The first named is a native of N. S. Wales, and grows vigorously in our climate; the A. Pycnantha is the Golden Wattle of S. Australia, and suits our warmer districts best; bark quite as valuable as A. Decurrens.

Acacia Dealbata (Silver-leaved Wattle) **6s.** per lb. A very pretty ornamental variety.

Grevillea Robusta ... Seed scarce; **5s.** per oz. Useful shelter tree for hot climates; very ornamental.

Note.—Grevillea seed is not always obtainable, and being a very thin seed does not keep well; if we should be out of reliable seed when orders come in, we ask permission to send the order when new seed is procurable.

CASUARINA.

The only other timbers so generally distributed as the Gums are what are commonly known as Oaks, though not allied to the Quercus. The following are the most used:

C. Torulosa (Forest Oak) ... .. **15s.** per lb. Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use; burns to a white ash. 40 feet.

C. Stricta (She Oak) ... ... **15s.** per lb. More tough than other species; used for tool handles. 20 to 30 feet.

C. Quadrivalvis (Swamp Oak) ... **15s.** per lb. Fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 to 70 feet.

SYNCARPIA.

S. Laurifolia (Turpentine) ... ... **20s.** per lb. One of the largest timber trees; a most difficult wood to consume by fire; that very destructive worm, the teredo, will not penetrate it, consequently it is most suited for piles or jetties. 150 to 200 feet.

ANGOPHORA.

A. Subvelutina (Apple Tree) ... ... **20s.** per lb. A light timber; very durable for indoor work, floorings, etc.; much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness with lightness. As fuel it does not afford strong heat. 100 to 120 feet.

The Orchard and its Treatment

The Land.—It is not necessary that the soil chosen for an orchard should be rich, although such land will always produce splendid crops after the trees are a year or two old. In their earlier stages, on rich soil, trees are always liable to make too much young wood, and require hard pruning. Any ordinary average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked. It is not necessary to trench the ground unless the subsoil is very stiff; then we recommend that it should be trenched, and a thorough system of drainage should be adopted if necessary. This can be done by putting in rubble, pipe, or timber drains to a depth of three or four feet, in rows, and thirty feet apart, so as to carry off all surplus water from the subsoil as quickly as possible. In trenching the ground the greatest care should be taken not to bring the stiff clay subsoil to the top; it should only be broken up in the bottom of the trench. On land of a fairly good depth, and open subsoil, digging or ploughing will be all that is required to prepare it for the fruit trees, but the question of drainage must not be overlooked unless a naturally drained slope has been selected; on strong, stiff soils drainage is absolutely necessary.

Planting.—To prepare for fruit trees, the land should be measured off into rows 25 to 30 feet apart, and the trees should stand at the same distance from each other in the rows, so that they will be 25 to 30 feet apart each way, and if the planting is done as shown, the trees will be in straight lines if looked at from any part of the orchard, and will give the cultivator every facility to work between them. The holes to receive the trees should be dug out to a depth of 18 inches, and made wide enough to allow the roots of the young trees to spread out. The soil in the bottom of the hole should be broken up as fine as possible, then a good stout stake should be driven into the centre of it.

Examine the roots of the tree, and remove all bruised or broken rootlets with a sharp knife; then place it in the hole close to the stake and spread out the roots carefully and as horizontally as possible; drop the fine soil on to the roots until the hole is about one-third full; then gently shake the tree from side to side and lift it slightly from time to time with an up and down motion; the object of so doing is to allow the soil to shake down among the small roots; then fill up the hole to the level, and tread the soil lightly around the tree; secure it to the stake in two places, near the ground and near the top, and the planting is completed. Trees should be planted not more than a couple of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Manure.—It is not desirable to give young trees manure in the earlier stages of their growth, as it is liable to promote an over-growth of young wood, and if the land is virgin soil, or if it has been out of cultivation for some years, the breaking it up for the fruit trees will be quite sufficient to cause them to grow freely for a year or two at least, but if the land is naturally poor a good dressing of bone-dust or other manure can be given to the trees at a later date if they show any signs of stunted growth.

Aspect.—In selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to a north-westerly aspect should be chosen if possible. The matter of shelter, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position.

Time to Plant.—Deciduous fruit trees, or summer fruits as they are sometimes incorrectly called, such as Peaches, Plums, Cherries, etc., should be planted during June, July, and August, and, if the weather is favourable, the earlier the better. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted during the same months, also in September.

Position for the Various Fruit Trees.—If the orchard is on a slope, the highest parts should be allotted to Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears and Quinces. If the situation is sheltered and the climate suitable the Citrus family (Oranges and Lemons) should be planted near the centre of the plantation.

First Pruning of Young Trees.—When the deciduous trees are planted they should be cut back to the height fixed upon for the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out from the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with Apples and Pears, but Peaches and such-like will often have several lateral branches. In that case cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened. Each tree after planting should be painted with kerosene emulsion to destroy any insect pest which may possibly be hidden in the bark.

Less Wood, More Fruit.—Our fruit expert, while visiting several orchards during the past seasons observed that many of the trees had a large round stone, about the size of a football, placed in the fork formed by the junction of the branches crowning the trunk, and on enquiring the reason, was informed that previously these trees had produced only small crops, whereas now they were heavily laden every year with splendid fruit.

The theory is a simple one, and is doubtless correct; the weight of the stone placed in the position described, presses upon the branches and checks a too abundant flow of sap, which is the cause of the over-production of young wood, which greatly reduces the productiveness of the trees; thus the placing of the stones in the position indicated compels the trees to produce less wood and more fruit. This may be a very primitive way of overcoming a difficulty, but is much superior to the severe pruning of young trees so often recommended under similar circumstances, and the results are most surprising.

Grape Vines.—European Grape Vines should be placed five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased to 6, 7, or 8 feet. The American Grape Vines do better on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for others. These may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, along each side of a trellis, which covers a broad walk. Rooted vines may be planted at any time from June till September, pruned back to two or three eyes.

OUR FRUIT TREES ALWAYS PLEASE.

"The trees arrived in good condition; good and cheap, as I have always found your stock to be."— . . N. HODDINOTT, *Narromine. 2-7-01.*

"Trees arrived safely and in splendid condition."—NORMAN SMITH, *Spicer's Creek.—9-7-01.*

"Many thanks. The trees arrived in grand order; they were splendidly packed, and I am sure they will do well, like everything that comes from you."—DR. S. CASSIDY, *Adaminaby.—15-10-01.*

"I have much pleasure in telling you that I got the fruit trees, and they are a splendid sample of trees and in good order, and with your careful packing they did not get the least damaged."—F. CARBERRY, *Gundalynyal.—29-7-01.*

"The trees reached me in splendid condition, and I tender you my thanks for the prompt manner in which you executed my small order."—S. G. PHILLIPS, *Hillgrove.—18-7-01.*

"I received the fruit trees; they are good, well-rooted, and fine healthy looking wood."—J. T. MATHERS, *Cundletown.—3-7-01.*

"I am well satisfied with the trees you sent; they were splendidly packed."—A. DENNIS, *Capertee.—19-7-01.*

ANY
12 assorted
FRUIT
TREES
Priced at **1/3**
FOR
12/-

SELECTION OF FRUIT TREES.

CUSTOMERS may rely upon us making a good selection and forwarding fine trees. Medium-sized trees with plenty of fibrous roots are to be preferred to large-sized trees with scanty roots, and we do not recommend planting two-year-old trees, as fine, clean yearlings will do much better. We would strongly advise our friends who may be planting an acre or two of Fruit Trees for marketing to avoid planting a number of sorts; much better have twelve or twenty trees of one variety than three or four trees of a kind; the larger number enables the grower to supply so many cases of this or that variety, whereas small lots of various varieties are always difficult to sell.

Any of our customers who are not acquainted with the relative value of the different varieties of fruits should leave the selection of their orders to us, we possess the necessary information, and, as a guide to their requirements, all we ask is that our correspondents will indicate how many early or late varieties are wanted, and the purpose for which the fruit is required. For instance, the following would by a typical order, and would furnish us with all the desired information :—"*Please send 12 Early Dessert Apples, in 3 varieties; 12 Late Cooking Apples, in 4 varieties; 12 Slipstone Peaches, in 4 varieties; and 12 Late Clingstone Cooking Peaches, including 4 yellow-fleshed varieties.*"

Selected APPLES

1s. 3d. each; 12s. doz.
1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

£4 10s. hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

APPLE TREES do best in compact sandy loam, with shelter from the west and south, stiff clayey land not being very suitable. Newly-planted trees generally grow too fast; therefore, the land should **not be deeply trenched,** or if so, it should be allowed to lie two seasons before planting. Overstrong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots or branches in winter, or pinching back the growing shoots in summer. Plant none but clean trees, and if the American aphis appears attack it at once; dress the affected trees or parts with kerosene emulsion; examine trees frequently.

All our trees are worked either on **Northern Spy** or **Winter Majeting** stocks; therefore, the blight cannot attack the roots.

ABBREVIATIONS:
SIZE: 1 signifies large; 2, medium; 3, small. USE: K signifies kitchen; D, dessert.
SEASON OR TIME OF RIPENING: E, early; M. medium; L, late.

Customers can save time ordering by number only.

LIST OF CHOICE APPLES

1 **Adams' Pearmain.** Beautiful, of excellent quality. 1 D L.
2 **Aitkin's Seedling.** Valuable, early; ripens about Christmas. 2 KD E.
3 **Alexander.** Large, showy. 1 K M.
4 **Baldwin.** Grand cold country apple. 1 KD M.
5 **Beauty of Bath.** Of lovely appearance, and fine quality. 2 E D.
6 **Beauty of Kent.** Large, fine quality. 1 K M.
7 **Boston Russet.** First-rate flavour, rich. 2 D L.
8 **Carpenter's Nonsuch.** Very juicy, aromatic. 2 M.
9 **Celini.** Beautiful, excellent, prolific. 2 KD M.
10 **Christmas Kitchen.** Excellent quality. 2 K M.
11 **Claygate Pearmain.** An abundant bearer, and first-rate. 2 D L.
12 **Cleopatra.** First-class. 2 KD L.
13 **Cornish Gilliflower.** Highly flavoured and good. 2 D L.
14 **Cox's Orange Pippin.** One of the best. 2 D L.
15 **Devonshire Quarrenden.** One of the best early apples. 2 D E.
16 **Five Crown Pippin (London Pippin).** Valuable for all purposes. 2 KD L.
17 **Gloria Mundi.** Handsome, soft, tender. 1 K M.
18 **Golden Pippin.** Queen of dessert apples. 3 D L.
19 **Golden Russet.** Very rich, high aroma. 2 D L.
20 **Gooseberry.** Fine apple for export. 1 K L.
21 **Gravenstein.** High, spicy flavour; excellent. 1 K M.
22 **Keswick Codling.** Very productive, early, fine. 2 K E.
23 **King of the Pippins.** Valuable, choice. 2 KD L.
24 **Lemon Pippin.** One of the best baking apples. 2 KD L.
25 **Lord Nelson.** Showy and first-rate. 1 KD M.
26 **Lord Suffield.** Handsome and large. 1 K M.
27 **Lord Wolseley.** Flesh firm and juicy; very fine. Blight proof. 1 D M.
28 **Margil.** Very rich, keeps well. 3 D L.
29 **Mobbs' Royal.** Extra large and good. 1 K L.
30 **New York Pippin.** Large, firm, crisp, tender. 1 D L.
31 **Newtown Pippin.** Very fine dessert. 2 D L.
32 **Nonpareil Scarlet.** Excellent; keeps until spring. 2 D L.
33 **Norfolk Beefing.** Excellent for baking. 2 K L.
34 **Peach (Irish).** Early, without blight. 2 D E.
35 **Peasgood's Nonsuch.** Large, handsome. 1 KD M.
36 **Perfection.** Richly coloured, fine fruit. 2 D M.
37 **Pomme de Neige.** A famous dessert apple. 2 D M.
38 **Prince Bismarck.** Large, fine bearer. 1 KD M.
39 **Red Astrachan.** Handsome, aromatic. 1 D E.
40 **Red Caldwell.** A good market apple. 2 KD M.
41 **Reinette du Canada.** Handsome and excellent. 2 KD L.
42 **Ribstone Pippin.** Fine flavour, cold districts. 2 D L.
43 **Royal Russet.** Excellent for kitchen use. 1 K L.
44 **Rymer.** A splendid culinary apple. 1 K M.
45 **Scarlet Pearmain.** Beautiful, first-rate. 2 D L.
46 **Sharpe's Early.** A beautiful new apple. Blight proof. 2 D E.
47 **Stone Pippin.** Keeps remarkably well. 2 KD L.
48 **Sturmer Pippin.** Very suitable for the cold districts; fine yellow skin, covered with brownish red russet; flesh rich and crisp. 2 D L.
49 **Triomphe de Luxembourg.** Very large, showy fruit. 1 D M.
50 **Trivett's Seedling.** Handsome, sub-acid flavour.
51 **Waltham Abbey Seedling.** Requires but little sugar. K M.
52 **Warner's King.** Very large and excellent. 1 K L.
53 **Wealthy.** A fine flavoured fruit. 2 D M.
54 **Winter Pearmain.** Excellent market. 2 KD L.
55 **Worcester Pearmain.** Very tender and highly flavoured. 2 KD E.
56 **Yorkshire Beauty.** Large, bright yellow skin. 1 K E.

American Apples.

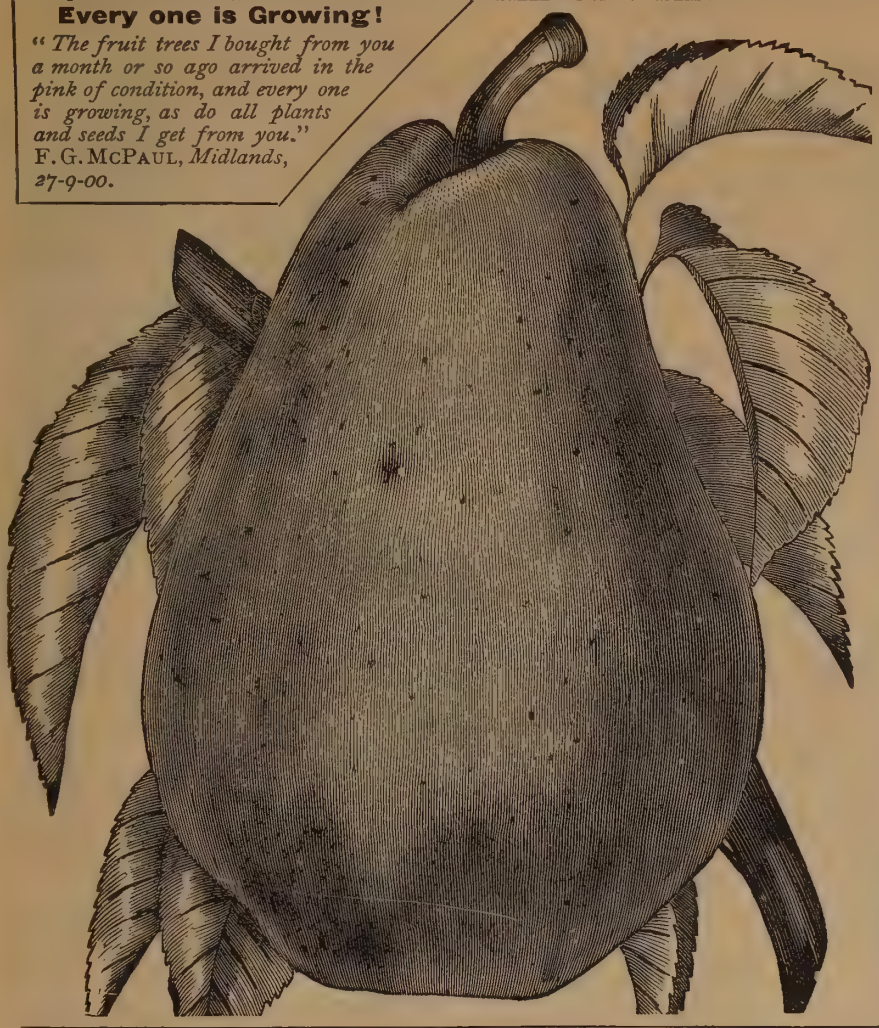
57 **American Beauty.** Good for all purposes. 1 KD E.
58 **Buncomb, or Red Winter Pearmain.** Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered deep carmine, juicy, highly flavoured; splendid keeper. 1 KD L.
59 **Ben Davis.** Grand keeper. A1 quality. 2 K M.
60 **Jonathan.** A most beautiful apple, and a first-class dessert fruit; tender and juicy, with rich, vinous flavour; strongly recommended for shipping and market. 2 D L.
61 **Kentucky Red Streak.** Good and productive.
62 **New York Pippin.** Valuable for dessert. 1 D L.
63 **Nickajack.** Large, dull red striped, firm, great bearer and keeper. 1 KD L.
64 **Rome Beauty.** Fine shape, hardy, good bearer. 1 KD L.
65 **Shockley.** Yellow, crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet, large cropper. 2 D L.

Blight-proof Apples.

66 **Aitkin's Seedling.** A valuable early variety; ripens about Christmas. 2 KD E.
67 **American Golden Pippin.** Excellent. 2 KD L.
68 **Carrington (Smith's).** A fine apple, largely grown by orchardists. 2 KD M.
69 **Devonshire Quarrenden.** Best early apple, blight proof. 2 D E.
70 **Duchess of Oldenburg.** A very beautiful and useful variety. 2 KD M.
71 **Irish Peach.** Early and good, blight proof. 2 D E.
72 **Jupp's Surprise.** Aromatic, sure cropper, blight proof. 2 D E.
73 **Maiden's Blush.** Tender, pleasant, sub-acid. 1 D K L
74 **Northern Spy.** Tender, delicious, perfectly blight proof. 1 D L.
75 **Red Caldwell.** Good market apple, perfectly blight proof. 1 KD M.
76 **Reinette de Canada.** Handsome, excellent. 2 KD L
77 **Scott's Red Streak.** Firm, crisp, and juicy; perfectly blight proof. 2 D M.
78 **Ward's Seedling.** Good quality and immense bearer; blight proof. 2 KD M.
79 **Winter Majeting.** Firm, agreeable, acid flavour apple. 2 K D L.

Every one is Growing!

"The fruit trees I bought from you a month or so ago arrived in the pink of condition, and every one is growing, as do all plants and seeds I get from you."
F. G. McPAUL, *Midlands, 27-9-00.*



Pears

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.
1s. doz. for packing when going long distances
£4 10s. hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

THE climate, situation, soil, and cultural notes given for Apples will equally apply to Pears. Pears do not bear so soon as Apples, however, and they will not be in full bearing until the sixth year after planting, and some varieties may not show any signs of bearing even then, in which case it will be necessary to cut back the strong shoots so as to induce the production of spur wood, which produces the fruit, and it may be desirable to begin this treatment even earlier. Should this treatment not produce satisfactory results, cut back the main branches in the winter, and graft the same or some other variety upon them in the spring; this plan is generally successful.

80 **Alexander Bivort.** A splendid, rich-flavoured, late melting pear. 2 D L.
81 **Bailey's Bergamot.** Fine winter pear, good cropper. 2 M D.
82 **Bergamot Autumn.** A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour. 3 D L.
83 **Bergamot Gansel.** Melting, and richly flavoured. 1 D M.
84 **Beurre d'Aumalis.** Melting, buttery, and rich. 1 D M.
85 **Beurre Bosc.** First-rate, rich and aromatic. 1 D L.
86 **Beurre Brown.** Richly flavoured, with high aroma; good bearer. 1 D M.
87 **Beurre Diel.** Tender, melting, rich; good bearer. 1 D M.
88 **Beurre Easter.** Melting; valuable late pear. 1 D L.
89 **Beurre Rance.** Valuable; late. 1 D L.
90 **Bon Chretien (Williams').** The American Bartlett Pear; perfumed, highly esteemed. 1 D M.
91 **Broompark.** Excellent, rich and musky. 2 D L.
92 **Chaumontel.** Highly perfumed and melting. 1 D L.
93 **China.** Good for preserving. 2 D L.
94 **Citron des Carmes.** White juicy flesh, very fine. 2 D E.
95 **Conference.** One of Rivers' best, late, fine dessert fruit.
96 **Colmar d'Auremberg.** Handsome. 1 D E.
97 **Crasanne, Winter.** Very late, keeps well. 2 D L.
98 **Doyenne Goubault.** Very large, rich. 1 D L.
99 **Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Good, but sometimes coarse. 1 D L.
100 **Flemish Beauty.** First-rate, melting. 1 D M.
101 **Fondante d'Automme.** Tender, juicy, delicious. 1 D M.
102 **Glou Morceau.** Above medium size, first-rate. 2 D M.
103 **Jargonelle.** Best of early pears. 1 D L.
104 **Keifer's Hybrid.** A cross between Williams' Bon Chretien and China, preserving. Wonderful bearer. 1 K D.
105 **Large Flat Baking.** First-rate, hangs very late. 1 K L.
106 **Lawson.** A beautiful large pear, new. 1 D.
107 **Le Conte.** Musk flavour, large and fine. 1 E D.
108 **Louise Bonne of Jersey.** Buttery, brisk, vinous flavour. 2 D M.
109 **Marie Louise.** Richest flavour; superb. 1 D M.
110 **Napoleon.** First-rate, melting. 1 D L.
111 **Pitmaston Duchess.** Very large, rich, fine quality. 1 D L.
112 **Swan's Egg.** Very excellent, bears well. 2 D M.
113 **Vicar of Winkfield.** Hardy pear, juicy and prolific. 1 K L.
114 **Windsor.** Hardy; good market pear. 1 D M.
115 **Winter Nelis.** Buttery, rich, and prolific.

... FOR ... abbreviations see page 58.

Apricots . .

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.
1s. dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

THIS delicious fruit can only be grown successfully in certain parts of the State. The trees require rich, well-drained soil, and should be planted on the highest parts of the orchard.

For abbreviations see page 58.

LIST OF APRICOTS.

116 **Allen's Early.** Grand variety for marketing. 3 E.
117 **Campbellfield Seedling.** Hardy, good bearer, and of good quality.
118 **Canino Grosse.** Tree robust, fine fruit. 1 L.
119 **Camden Superb.** Fine for canning, prolific. 2 E.
120 **Denham Court.** Large, juicy first-class quality. Medium early . . **1s. 6d.** each, **15s.** per doz.
121 **Early Moorpark.** Juicy, rich, and excellent. 2 E.
122 **Grosse Peche.** Rich, juicy, fine. 1 L.
123 **Hative d'Auvergne.** High flavour, prolific. 2 E.
124 **Hemskirk.** Rich, like Moorpark. 1 L.
125 **Kaisha.** Transparent, juicy, and agreeable. 2 M.
126 **Large Red, Rivers'.** Rich, juicy, first-rate. 1 L.
127 **Mansfield Seedling.** Very large, rich in flavour; a great cropper.
128 **Moorpark, Temples'.** Juicy, rich, excellent. 1 M.
129 **Neverfail.** Locally raised variety of great merit, sure cropper, ripening about mid-season; a large and handsome fruit.
130 **Newcastle.** Ripens middle to end of November; fine yellow colour, and heavy bearer. 1 E.
131 **Orange, or Royal George.** Hardy, and good flavour. 2 E.
132 **Ouillin's Early Peach.** Delicious. 1 E.
133 **Royal.** A fine late variety. 1 M.
134 **Shipley's (Blenheim).** Very productive. 1 E.
135 **St. Ambroise.** Large, roundish fruit, deep yellow, red in sun; rich and good; ripens end of Nov.
136 **Turkey.** Sub-acid, good for preserving. 2 L.

ANY **12** ASSORTED
FRUIT TREES
Priced at 1/3 for 12/-

Nectarines.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.
1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

ANY well and deeply-drained soil will suit this fruit, and, like the peach, it will grow in nearly every part of the State; but it cannot obtain perfection without abundance of moisture in spring and summer; with that supplied we can produce the finest in the world.

For abbreviations see page 58.

137 **Albert Victor.** Very large, melting, delicious. M.
138 **Balgowan.** Large, melting, and excellent. E.
139 **Camden Superb.** Stanwick type, very fine and new; freestone. E.
140 **Carrington.** A splendid nectarine; a colonial seedling; medium early. M.
141 **Early Newington.** Showy and most prolific. E.
142 **Elruge.** Medium, of the very best. M.
143 **Hardwicke.** Large fruit; fine colour; freestone; ripens end of January.
144 **Hunt's Tawney.** Flesh yellow and melting. E.
145 **Irrewara.** The earliest variety known; colour dark, and a great bearer. E.
146 **Late Admiral.** Very large, late variety, prolific. L.
147 **Lord Napier.** Large size, abundant bearer. E.
148 **Mrs. Dr. Chisholm.** Beautiful fruit and large cropper; ripens December; freestone.
149 **Napoleon.** Beautiful colour, large freestone.
150 **Pitmaston Orange.** Large, yellow, excellent. E.
151 **Red Roman.** Clingstone, good. M.
152 **Scarlet Meeks.** Medium size, highly coloured. M.
153 **Sharpe's.** Very early, and a very heavy bearing fruit; freestone. **1s. 6d.** each, **15s.** per doz.
154 **Spencer.** Large and good, one of the very best.
155 **Stanwick.** Large, rich, melting, delicious. L.
156 **Stanwick Seedling.** Fine clingstone and unsurpassed. M.
157 **Sydney Market.** Heavy cropper, excellent quality.
158 **Victoria.** One of the very best, late slipstone.
159 **Violet Hative.** Large yellow, shaded red. M.

Peaches

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.
1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

VARIETIES are so numerous that we have only catalogued a few of the best; others can be supplied if required. Sandy loam is the best soil for producing fine Peaches, but any soil will produce good fruit if it is well subsoil drained. Peaches can be grown in nearly any district in N.S.W. As the young trees make very strong growth during the summer, it is desirable to rough prune them while they are growing; all strong, superfluous shoots or branches should be cut right out, and all long shoots which remain should be shortened back, the object being to induce the production of spurs or small wood, which yield the fruit. After this summer pruning the tree should be carefully gone over in the winter and the pruning finished. Should aphis appear on the young shoots spray the trees at once with Paris green or kerosene emulsion.

In order to prevent disappointment to our customers, we would point out that there is very little difference either in the fruit or the period of ripening of the following varieties:—**Alexander, Briggs' Red May, High's Early Canada, Mountain Rose, Waterloo.**

160 **Alexander.** A fine, large, early peach. E.
161 **Braddock's.** Fine-looking, handsome; good for market; flesh white, juicy; enormous bearer. E.
162 **Briggs' Red May.** Very best early peach. E.
163 **Camden Golden.** Fine late peach of excellent quality.
164 **Comet.** Large; fine yellow skin; flesh very juicy and melting; ripens end of March; freestone.
165 **Crimson Galande.** A very fine peach; freestone.
166 **Devlin's.** An early red variety, coming in about Christmas; clingstone; good market variety.
167 **Downing.** Beautiful table peach; very early; ripens first week in December.
168 **Duke of Edinburgh.** Slipstone, excellent. L.
169 **Early Crawford.** Large, yellow, crimson cheek. E.
170 **Early Newington.** Medium, rich, agreeable. E.
171 **Early Rivers.** Very early, rich and juicy; one of the best.
172 **Elberta.** A valuable yellow-fleshed variety; sweet and suitable for either dessert or canning.
173 **Flat China.** Earliest peach for market. E.
174 **Foster.** A splendid variety, suitable for canning and other purposes; yellow.
175 **Frazer's Newington.** Large and highly coloured, ripening end of January; good for market; clingstone.
176 **Fulton.** Fruit large and round, skin pale yellow, with deep red bloom; white flesh, firm and juicy; late variety; clingstone.
177 **Grand Admirable.** Yellow flesh; fine flavour; rich and juicy. 1 M.
178 **Grosse Mignonne.** Fine mid-season peach. M.
179 **Hales' Early.** Skin slightly mottled, flesh tender and juicy, with rich, high flavour; freestone; ripens end of December.
180 **Hawkesbury Champion.** Late freestone, very fine; ripens about end of March; will keep fully a fortnight. **1s. 6d.** each, **15s.** per doz.
181 **Henrietta.** Yellow, great cropper, handsome.
182 **High's Early Canada.** Very fine. E.
183 **Italian Red.** Extra large and excellent. L.
184 **Italian Yellow.** One of the largest, splendid. L.
185 **Jupp's Wonder.** Large, red clingstone, very juicy and good, coming in for use in February. **1s. 6d.** each, **15s.** per doz.
186 **King Peach.** Clingstone, high colour. M.
187 **Lord Palmerston.** Large, firm, high flavour. L.
188 **Lady Palmerston.** Yellow, flushed with red. L.
189 **Lady Ingold.** A large, handsome, yellow variety.
190 **Mountain Rose.** Large, good. E.
191 **Muir.** Large, yellow, fine for canning. M.
192 **Noblesse.** Large and excellent. L.
193 **Old Newington.** Beautifully large, delicious. M.
194 **Princess Royal.** Clingstone, large and good. L.
195 **Robert Stewart.** Slipstone, first-class variety.
196 **Royal George.** One of the best extant. M.
197 **Salway.** Medium size, round, yellow skin, red in sun, fine flavour, and heavy cropper; freestone; ripens middle of March.
198 **Shanghai.** Large, good for market. L.
199 **Shanghai Red.** Like old Shanghai, except colour. L.
200 **Susquehanah.** Yellow, very prolific, and good.
201 **The Globe.** Large yellow, highly spoken of.
202 **Waterloo.** Melting; A1. E.

Cherries

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.
1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

CHERRIES thrive exceedingly well in our more elevated and cooler districts. The best soil for the Cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well-drained subsoil being essential to success; clays or any strong, stiff soils that will hold water are unfit for its culture. Like other stone fruits, they require plenty of moisture in early spring to secure good crops.

203 **Archduke.** Large, very rich, and good.
204 **Belle d'Orleans.** Fiesh yellow, tender, juicy. One of the best and earliest cherries.
205 **Bigarreau.** Large and richly flavoured.
206 **Bigarreau Napoleon.** Large, late, rich flavoured.
207 **Bigarreau de Holland.** Large, handsome, juicy.
208 **Black Eagle.** Medium size, rich and delicious.
209 **Black Heart.** An old favourite.
210 **Black Tartarian.** Large, half tender, and rich.
211 **Early Purple Gean.** The earliest variety known; fruit dark, and the tree a great bearer.
212 **Florence.** Large, richly flavoured, and late.
213 **Kirkland's Mammoth.** Very large, late, juicy, magnificent cherry.
214 **Knight's Early Black.** A richly-flavoured early.
215 **Late Duke.** Very fine, late, and prolific.
216 **May Duke.** Very good, fine cropper; surest bearer in Sydney climate.
217 **Morello.** Large, best for preserving.
218 **Reine Hortense.** Large, sweet, and juicy.
219 **Scarlet Bigarreau.** Large, transparent, excellent.
220 **St. Margaret's.** Large, firm, sweet, sub-acid.
221 **White Adriatic.** New variety, large size. **1s. 6d.**
222 **Werder's Early Black.** Very large, tender, juicy.

Figs . .

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.
1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

THESE require no special treatment, and, provided the soil is good and fairly moist, it will produce fine fruit. If the Fig is grown near the house, where it can be abundantly watered from the wash-house, it will produce enormous crops of fruit, give a fine shade, and form a shelter. It requires little pruning.

223 **Black Genoa.** Large, juicy, and rich.
224 **Black Provence.** Small, rich, abundant bearer.
225 **Bourjasotte.** Medium, sweet, rich.
226 **Brown Ischia.** Medium size, rich and prolific.
227 **Brown Turkey.** Luscious, good for drying.
228 **Brunswick.** Very large, rich, and excellent.
229 **Castle Kennedy.** Large and handsome, early.
230 **Early Violet.** Small, sweet, and abundant.
231 **Marseilles White.** Fine for drying.
232 **Violet Grosse.** Large and excellent.
233 **White Bourjasotte.** Greenish, dark red flesh.
234 **Yellow Ischia.** Sweet, rich, excellent.

ANY 12 Assorted Fruit Trees PRICED at 1/3 for 12/-

"I received the bundle of trees, which gave every satisfaction, also the presented one, for which many thanks; they all arrived in splendid order."—JOSEPH BELL, *Wingen.—31-7-00.*

ORDER BY NUMBER only and save time.

Plums.

1s. 3d. each; **12s.** per dozen.
1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

PLUMS thrive magnificently in our cool highlands in seasons when spring and summer are fairly moist. Any ordinary good soil will suit them so long as the subsoil—three or four feet under the surface—is porous and well drained, either artificially or naturally. The large crops of fruit Plums annually produced should induce an increase in their culture. We cannot too highly recommend some of the beautiful Japanese varieties for quality and appearance; they seem more hardy than the European varieties. Plums require to have their long shoots stopped during the growing season, so as to produce spur wood, on which the fruit will be produced.

For abbreviations see page 58.

Those marked ‡ are suitable for Prunes or Canning.

239 **American Damson.** Juicy, sweet, and rich. K L.
240 **Angelina Burdett.** Large, richly flavoured. D M.
241 **American Red.** Small, ornamental, very early. K D E.
242 **Belgian Purple.** Excellent. K D E.
243 **Black Damson.** Small, prolific. K E.
244 **Bradshaw.** Large handsome fruit, new.
245 **Bryanstone Gage.** Equal to Green Gage, but later. D M.
246 **Clyman.** Very fine, rich and delicious. 1 E D.
247 ‡**Coe's Golden Drop.** Very large, excellent. K D M.
248 ‡**Coe's Late Red.** Small round, good. D L.
249 **Denison's Superb.** Large, equal to Green Gage. D E.
250 ‡**Diamond.** Large, best preserving. K L.
251 **Early Tibbets.** Juicy and prolific. D E.
252 **Early Orleans.** Medium, juicy, sweet. K D E.
253 **Evans' Early.** Juicy, rich, excellent. 1 M D.
254 ‡**Fellemberg.** Large, oval, excellent. K D M.
255 **Gage, Green.** Medium size, rich. D E.
256 **Gage, Purple.** Medium size, excellent. D M.
257 **Gage, Yellow.** Handsome, rich and juicy. 2 M D.
258 **Huling's Superb.** Very large, excellent. D M.
259 ‡**Imperiale de Milan.** Fine, dessert or preserving. K D L.
260 **Late Black Orleans.** Excellent late plum. D L.
261 ‡**Loutherborough.** Black, very prolific.
262 **Magnum Bonum, Red.** Heavy cropper. K M.
263 **Magnum Bonum, Yellow or White (Egg).** Very large, good preserving. K M.
264 **Monarch.** New English variety, very fine. 1 L D.
265 **Pond's Seedling.** Red, valuable. K D L.
266 ‡**Prune de Agen.** The prune of Commerce. K L.
267 ‡**Prince Englebert.** Delicious preserved. 1 K M.
268 **Prince of Wales.** Prolific and good. K D M.
269 ‡**Quetsche St. Martin.** Large yellow prune plum. D L.
270 **Reine Claude de Bavey.** Large, excellent flavour. D L.
271 ‡**Silver Prune.** Large fruiting variety from America, considered to be the best for canning.
272 **The Czar.** Large purple; early market plum.
273 **Washington.** Large, excellent preserving. D K M.
274 **Wild Goose.** Bright red, juicy, good. D E.

JAPANESE PLUMS

275 **Blood.** Large, skin curiously mottled, flesh red, delicious.
276 **Botan.** Large, bright red.
277 **Burbank.** Large, cherry red colour, flesh deep orange, juicy and sweet; very early.
278 **General Saigo.** Very handsome, golden yellow, flesh white, rich flavour, superb.
279 **Gold.** Clear deep golden colour, firm flesh and juicy; good appearance for market; ripens end of January.
280 **Golden Heart.** Same as Burbank.
281 **Kelsey.** A valuable variety; a well-known sort, and one of the best.
282 **Large Red.** Skin deep red; a valuable variety; large; one of the best.
283 **Ogon.** Large yellow round fruit, skin rich amber, yellow flesh, firm, and fine flavour; heavy cropper.
284 **Prunus Pessardii.** Small red fruit; ripens very early, and can be eaten when half grown; leaves red bronze, purple wood.
285 **Prunus Simonii.** A magnificent fruit, large and flat, crimson skin, yellow flesh, with a fine flavour.
286 **Satsuma.** The best of the Blood Plums; fruit medium and round, flesh dark red; very heavy bearer.
287 **Wickson.** Excellent; keeps and ripens well.

Guavas. 1s. each.

OF easy culture in districts where the climate is not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow and do well in any ordinary orchard ground. A delicious jelly is made from this fruit, which is much esteemed.

235 **Purple.** A most useful and delightful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub. The fruit is produced in abundance, about the size of a large gooseberry; deep purple colour when ripe, and of a delicious flavour.
236 **Parker's Hybrid.** Large, superior flavour. **1s. 6d.**
237 **White.** Very free bearer; aromatic flavour.
238 **Yellow.** The largest of the Guavas.

Persimmons or Date Plums

ACCLIMATISED OR COLONIAL GRAFTED. 1s. 6d. each.

A TOMATO-SHAPED fruit with a thin skin; flesh, when ripe, delightfully sweet and luscious, with a most agreeable flavour in all the varieties. This plant is a dwarf tree-shrub, which will grow in any ordinary soil and in nearly every part of our State, as it likes a warm climate, but will not be injured by slight frosts. Some of the varieties can be gathered before they are ripe and stored for several weeks until the fruit matures. This is a great advantage for export, but some varieties are best ripened on the trees, and it should be noted that the fruit must be quite soft and thoroughly ripe before it is used.

Varieties that ripen **naturally** on the tree.

288 **Carrington.** Pointed; fine flavour; one of the best.
289 **Dai Dai Maru.** Large size, fruit four-sided, orange skin, yellow flesh, nearly seedless; early.
290 **Goshozaki.** Flattened, juicy.
291 **Hiyakume.** Early, oblong, large, 5 x 2 inch.
292 **Kurokuma.** Flattened, early, highly flavoured.
293 **Jubilee.** Medium early; very good variety.

Varieties that **do not** ripen naturally.

294 **Hachiya.** Elliptical, yellow.
295 **Seedless.** Yellow, oblong.
296 **Yemon.** Flattened, yellow, with rose colour.

Persimmon or Date Plum.

Quinces

1s. 3d. each; **12s.** per dozen.
1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

A MOST useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in poor soils, where ordinary fruits will fail; very hardy, and makes a fine tree when full grown.

297 **Apple-shaped.** This variety is excellent for stewing.
298 **Champion.** Large and good; late.
299 **Chinese.** Fruit large, good for preserves.
300 **Large Portugal.** Very large and good.
301 **Masters' Early.** This is the earliest of all; very large.
302 **Orange.** Small, round fruit; early.
303 **Pear-shaped.** Large and good

Loquats . . .

304 **Japanese** **1 6**
305 **Mammoth.** Very large **1 6**

MORE NEXT YEAR!

"The dozen fruit trees I got from you this year are doing very well indeed; I am so very pleased with them and will give you an order for a few more next year . . . "—A. ROBSON, *Tamworth.—6-9-00.*

A BEAUTIFUL LOT!

"I received the trees in good order and was very pleased with them; they were a beautiful lot and had been packed with great care and were not in the least crushed."—JNO. BEVEN, *Bevendale.—6-8-00.*

ANY **12** —ASSORTED— **Fruit Trees** Priced at 1/3 . FOR . **12s.**

Limes.

1s. 6d. each.
15s. per doz.

1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

306 **East Indian.** Large size fruit, and very juicy; heavy cropper.
307 **Persian or Sweet.** Sweet and pleasant flavour.
308 **West Indian.** Small, best for limejuice.

Citrons.

1s. 6d. each.
15s. per doz.

1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

309 **Bengal.** } All varieties of citrons are very similar;
310 **Common.** } they are largely used for preserving.

Shaddocks.

1s. 6d. each.
15s. per doz.

1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

311 **Blood.** Large, sweet; excellent for preserving.
312 **Common.** Very large, with sour juice.
313 **Manilla.** Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental.

Cherimoyer
or Custard Apple.

A DELICIOUS tropical fruit, but succeeds well here in warm and sheltered situations; requires alluvial or sandy soils, with perfect subsoil drainage.

314 **Rough Fruited.** An easily grown and delicious fruit **1 6**

Passion Fruit.

ALATA and Quadrangularis require, in the Sydney climate, to be trained upon a wall facing the north to induce fruiting; the others bear without such aid, and are all worthy of culture.

315 **Alata** **1 6**
316 **Edulis.** The well-known Passion Fruit ... **1 0**
317 **Quadrangularis** (Granadilla) **2 6**
318 **Macrocarpa.** Very large fruited **2 0**

Bananas.

THIS magnificent class of fruit is of the easiest culture in the warmer districts, merely requiring warm, sheltered and moist situation. Our Northern rivers are particularly adapted to their cultivation.

319 **Cavendishii.** Well-known dwarf Banana, delicious flavour **2 0**
320 **Sapientum.** Common Banana, hardy and good **1 6**
321 **Sugar.** Small fruit, immense bunches; sweet, delicious **2 6**

Medlars.

1s. 6d. each.

A FAVOURITE in England; should not be gathered until the leaves begin to fall. It should then be stored until it gets quite brown and soft. It thrives well here, and requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

322 **Dutch.** Very large.
323 **Monstrous.** The largest.
324 **Nottingham.** Small, but excellent flavour.
325 **Royal.** Large and of good flavour.

Miscellaneous Fruits.

326 **Arabian Date Palm** (Phœnix Dactylifera) **1 6**
327 **Chinese Raisin** (Hovenia Dulcis) ... **1 6**
328 **Mango** (Magnifica Indica)... ... ... **5 0**
329 **Olive.** Large green fruiting sorts **1 6**
330 **Pineapple** (Bromelia Ananas). Ordinary sorts **1 0**
331 **Pomegranate** (Punica granatum) ... **1 0**
332 **Rose Apple** (Jambosa Malaccensis)... **1 6**

Oranges, Mandarins, Lemons.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen. **£5 per hundred; packing included.**

1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances. **Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.**

THESE magnificent fruits are now very largely cultivated in our own and the neighbouring colonies, and with the exception of the cold regions (New England and similar climates), they will grow in nearly every other part of the colony, provided they have a good, well-drained soil and a sheltered position. As these trees bear immense crops of fruit, they must be kept growing freely (by artificial means if necessary), and great must be taken to keep the trees free from scale or cocus, and to remove it directly it appears.

ORANGES

333 **Allsop's Gem.** A fine, thin-skinned variety.
334 **Bahia or Navel.** Large, shy bearer; warm situation.
335 **Blood or Maltese.** Medium sized, skin deep red, and red juice; early.
336 **Jaffa.** An excellent orange and a constant bearer.
337 **Joppa.** Large and beautiful fruit, thin skin, smooth and bright; juicy pulp, without any seeds; very high flavour.
338 **Mediterranean Sweet.** An excellent orange.
339 **Parramatta or Queen.** Large, hardy and prolific.
340 **Rio.** Fine, thin-skinned fruit; juicy and excellent.
341 **Seville.** Bitter; for preserving.
342 **Siletta.** Small, handsome, and good.
343 **Holdfast.** This variety will hang on the tree a remarkable time; it is of good quality, large fruit, juicy, and fine flavour.
344 **St. Jago.** Fruit long and of medium size, pale skin, smooth and shining; very juicy, with fine flavour; good bearer.
345 **St. Michael.** Large, thin-skinned; best for export.
346 **Valencia.** A late orange, but most excellent.
347 **Washington Navel.** A prolific bearer, equal to the old Navel in size and flavour; very hardy.
348 **White Siletta.** One of the earliest oranges grown, skin fine and thin, juicy pulp; ripens before frosts set in, and generally the first orange to reach the market.
349 **Willis' Siletta.** Thin-skinned, well flavoured.

MANDARINS.

350 **Beauty of Glen Retreat.** A most excellent new variety, hardy and free flowering.
351 **Canton or Scarlet.** Large, crops well.
352 **Cumquat.** Small; for preserving.
353 **Emperor.** Large, beautiful fruit; one of the best.
354 **Thorney.** Small, firm, fine, high flavour.
355 **Scarlet.** (See Canton.)

LEMONS.

356 **Common.** Well known, rough-skinned.
357 **Eureka.** New, good keeper, heavy bearer.
358 **Genoa.** An Italian variety; very juicy and good.
359 **Heong Long.** Fruit very large.
360 **Lisbon.** The best for all purposes.
361 **Thornless.** Larger than the Lisbon, but a little coarser; vigorous grower.
362 **Villa Franca.** Oblong, thin-skinned, superior flavor.

Currants.

1s. each.
9s. per doz.

1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

THESE favourite fruits are suited only to our cool highland districts. In the Sydney climate they, in common with the Gooseberries, do not fruit. Black Naples, La Fertile, and La Versailles are the best adapted for culture where the winters are too mild for the general collection.

363 **Black Naples.**
364 **La Fertile.** Red.
365 **Lee's Prolific.** Black.
366 **La Versailles.** Red.
367 **Red Dutch.**
368 **White Dutch.**

CUSTOMERS can save time ordering by number only.

Mulberries.

369 **Black or English.** A splendid fruit, suitable for any part of the colony; produces immense crops of luscious fruit; the tree is very ornamental, and during summer is covered with large deep green foliage ... ... **1s. 6d.** and **2s. 6d.**
370 **Cape.** Fast-growing; useful for shelter; fruit small; culinary purposes only ... ... **1s.**
371 **Downing's Everbearing.** Fruit long, juicy, rich; valuable for cooking ... ... **1s. 6d.**
372 **Hicks' Everbearing.** Rapid-growing shade tree; fruits freely; sweet sub-acid flavour **1s. 6d.**
373 **Prolific.** Wonderful bearer; fruit useful for table and kitchen ... ... **1s. 6d.**
374 **White Chinese.** Free-growing; fruits early; useful for silkworm rearing ... ... **1s.**

Gooseberries

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

ON the high lands of the colony Gooseberries will bear as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine) when good sorts are cultivated, the fruit will be finer than ever was seen in England. There is no reason why, in the Goulburn district, New England, and similar climates, Gooseberry culture should not become an important industry, but they will not fruit in the warmer districts.

375 **Crown Bob.** A favourite red variety.
376 **Conquering Hero.** A fine, large, red variety.
377 **Greenwood.** Large green, thin skin; red variety.
378 **General Graham.** Large green.
379 **Lord Crewe.** Large, late, white.
380 **Leveller.** Long, smooth, yellow, very large,
381 **Ploughboy.** Long, smooth, light red; a fine variety.
382 **Rifleman.** Large fruit, of a red colour; late, first-rate.
383 **Roaring Lion.** Very large, red, oblong variety.
384 **Sulphur.** A late yellow variety.
385 **Waterloo.** A large white variety.
386 **Warrington.** First-rate, early red variety, and a great bearer.
387 **White Lion.** A fine variety.

ANY **12** **ASSORTED FRUIT TREES** FOR **12/-**
Priced at 1/3 each

Strawberry, Glenfield Beauty.

Strawberries.

5s. per hundred. Except otherwise quoted.

STRAWBERRIES do best in strong soils, and should be planted in beds. Planting may be commenced in May, and continued until end of July. Rows 4 feet wide, plants 18 inches apart.

388 **British Queen.** Fine, high-flavoured variety.
389 **Edith.** Good cropper, and fine flavour.
390 **Jesmond.** The Jesmond is now an established favourite; it was introduced by us two years ago, and we offer no finer variety. Excellent in flavour, vigorous in growth, an abundant bearer, and very handsome in appearance are the characteristics of this grand variety, and it is, moreover, absolutely blight-proof.
391 **Keen's Seedling.** Fine flavour, very hardy.
392 **Laxton's Noble.** The fruit is produced in profusion, and in large bunches; It is of flattish, globular shape, highly coloured, and very handsome; it has a rich vinous flavour.
393 **Mammoth.** Large, early, and excellent.
394 **Marguerite.** Splendid size, 3½ oz. each fruit.
395 **My Favourite.** An improvement on the "Sharpless"; a first-class fruit.
396 **The Captain.** Fruit very large, fine flavour.
397 **Trollope's Victoria.** One of the best in cultivation.
398 **White Chilian or Hautbois.** Large, sure bearer, and good flavour.

TWO NEW STRAWBERRIES.

399 **Glenfield Beauty.**

6s. per hundred.

This splendid new variety has during the past few seasons proved to be one of the finest market varieties, for not only does it bear profusely, but it has the delicious flavour so often wanting in Strawberries offered for sale in this market. The fruit is of medium size, rather pointed, and the flesh is close-grained and of good colour, while the fruit is of a rich crimson, which is produced well off the ground in clusters; the foliage is deep green, and the plant is very healthy and vigorous.

400 **Royal Sovereign.**

7s. 6d. per hundred.

This is a really superb Strawberry raised by Laxton, who has also given us the famous "Noble." The fruit is of the very largest size — conical, though sometimes a little flattened; the colour is a rich glossy scarlet, well coloured all over, and the pure white flesh is exceedingly firm and of the richest flavour; the foliage is strong and vigorous, and the plant very hardy in its growth. It is, in addition, very early, and is in every respect one of the very best Strawberries in cultivation.

NEW FRUITS

FACING page 64 we illustrate two new Grape Vines for 1902. They are Colonial raised, and are recommended as disease proof, and heavy bearing Grapes.

We also offer on the Coloured Pages several new Fruits, including Apples, Pears, Peaches and Plums, all of which are of special merit. Look up these varieties, and add something new to your order for Fruit Trees.

Blackberries. 1s. each.

THIS fruit is not as largely grown here as it should be; it ought to be found on every farm and station in the country. The bushes form an admirable, thick, prickly hedge, covering a light fence, and its fruit is most useful as dessert or for preserves. It is very quick-growing, and has fine foliage; not particular to soil or climate.

401 **English.** A fine large fruit, of good flavour.
402 **Laughton.** An American variety, very large, excellent flavour; the best fruit.
403 **Himalayan.** A beautiful variety, with fine velvety foliage of shades of green and brown; this fruit is very large and black, and produced in large clusters very profusely; a most agreeable flavour. It continues to fruit well into the autumn; it does not sucker.

Loganberry. 1s. 6d. each.

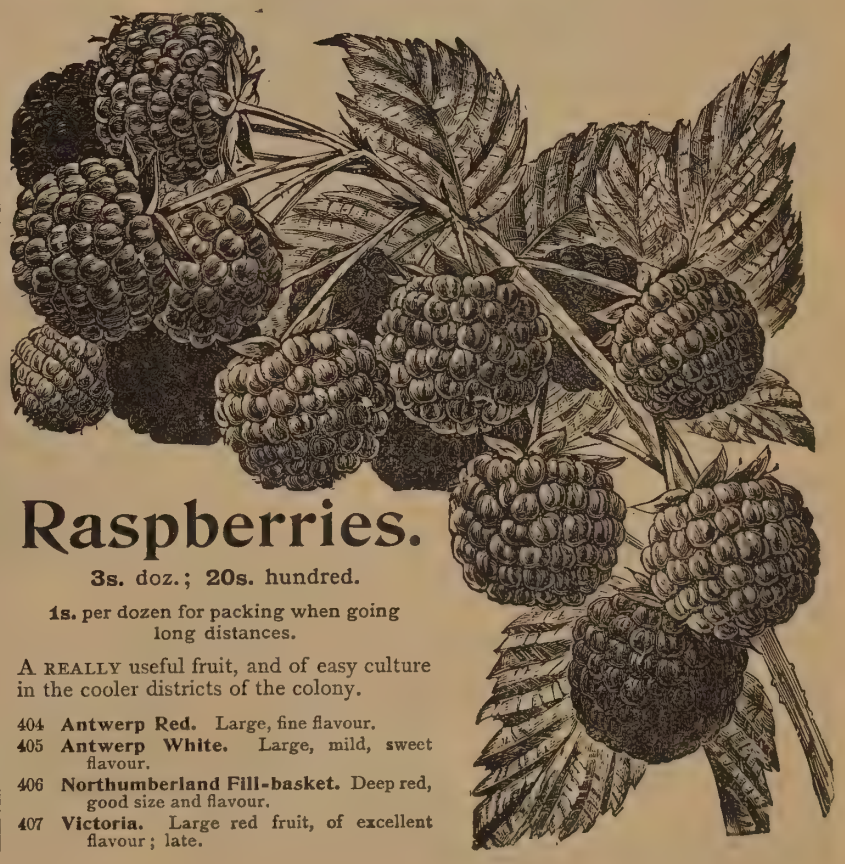
The Thornless Raspberry-Blackberry.

A HYBRID between the Raspberry and the Blackberry; fruit as large as the largest Blackberry, produced in large clusters of a clear dark red colour, partaking of the flavour of both fruits; mild and pleasant, and, peculiar to this berry, the fruit ripens early after Strawberries and before Blackberries and Raspberries are ready. Named "Loganberry," after Major Logan, who was the hybridiser.

Japanese Wineberry.

1s. each; **10s.** doz. **1s.** doz. for packing when going long distances.

BELONGS to the Raspberry family; will stand frost and heat; not particular to soil. Grows from 5 to 6 feet; leaves dark green outside, of a silvery white underneath. Fruit borne in clusters, and the berries are enclosed in a "burr," which opens when the fruit is ripe. Most suitable for the colder districts.



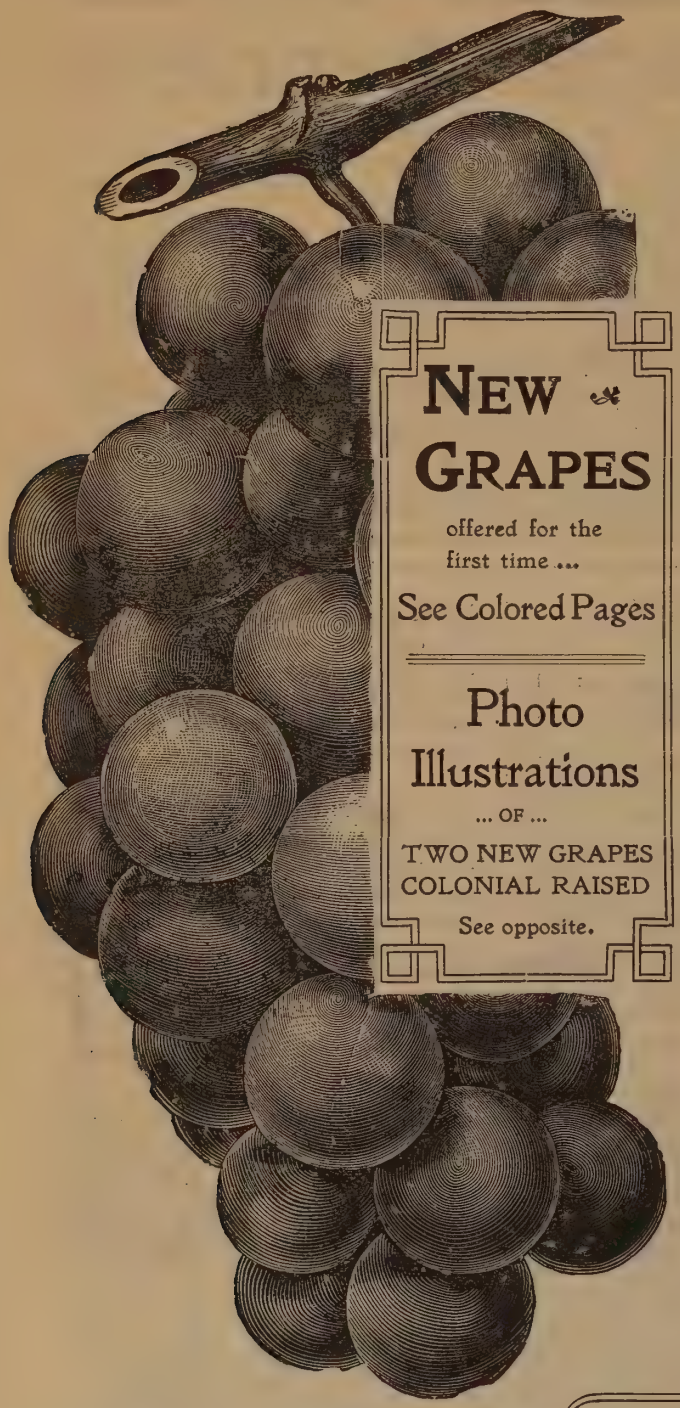
Raspberries.

3s. doz.; **20s.** hundred.

1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.

A REALLY useful fruit, and of easy culture in the cooler districts of the colony.

404 **Antwerp Red.** Large, fine flavour.
405 **Antwerp White.** Large, mild, sweet flavour.
406 **Northumberland Fill-basket.** Deep red, good size and flavour.
407 **Victoria.** Large red fruit, of excellent flavour; late.



NEW GRAPES

offered for the first time ...

See Colored Pages

Photo Illustrations

... OF ...

TWO NEW GRAPES COLONIAL RAISED

See opposite.

GRAPE VINES. ROOTED PLANTS.

European Varieties.

6d. each; 30s. per hundred.
Special Quotations for large quantities

NOTE.—The varieties in large type can be supplied on "Gloire de Montpeller" stocks, 1s. each, 10s. doz., 75s. 100.

A GRAVELLY, stony, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the Grape Vine. The following is a selection (chiefly table) of the best known and most useful varieties; all of A1 quality, and will give the very best results.

408 **Barbarossa.** Purple grape, long tapering bunches; for cool districts.
409 **Baxter's Sherry.** Very rich appearance and hangs well; fine grape.
410 **Black Frontignan.** Bunches medium size, flesh tender.
411 **Black Alicant.** Very prolific; medium size.
412 **Black Hamburg.** Most useful grape in the State; sure cropper; fine flavour; large.
413 **Black Muscat of Alexandria or Snow's Black Muscat.** A splendid, delicious grape; fine muscat flavour.
414 **Black Monukka.** Bunch large and sweet; table grape.
415 **Black Prince.** Berries large, oval, juicy, good flavour; excellent table grape.
416 **BOWWOOD MUSCAT.** The same character as Muscat of Alexandria.
417 **Buckland's Sweetwater.** Large, hardy, early grape.
418 **Calabrian Raisin.** Bunches and berries large.
419 **CHAMPION MUSCATEL.** Very handsome, large, round grape, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, and rich, with fine muscat flavour ... ... **1s.** each.
420 **Chaptal.** Bunch and berry large; white, juicy, and sweet; excellent quality and great bearer.
421 **Chasselas.** Berries sweet and juicy; excellent table grape; greenish yellow; early.
422 **CHASSELAS ROSE.** Bunches long and compact; large, round, pale yellow berries, changing to rose; a heavy bearer.
423 **CHASSELAS VIBERT.** Large, round berry, of a golden amber colour; rich, juicy flavour; a robust grower.
424 **Corinth.** The Currant Grape of Commerce.
425 **Golden Champion.** Berries large, yellowish white colour, most deliciously flavoured.
426 **Gros Guilliame.** Bunches large and dark black; rich flavour; hangs well until late in season.
427 **Gros Colman.** Bunches and berries extra large, black; a valuable market variety.
428 **Hermitage or Shiraz.** Large, oval, white; flavour sugary, with delicious aroma.
429 **Lady Downe's Seedling.** Bunch and berry large; rich.
430 **LADY'S FINGER.** Fruit long and golden amber, and very delicious.
431 **Madresfield Court.** Large berries, muscat flavour.
432 **MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA** (Gordo Blanco). The Muscatel of Commerce. One of the finest table grapes, but requires careful cultivation; pale amber.
433 **Mrs. PRINCE'S BLACK MUSCAT.** A grape of the highest excellence, a good bearer, with a high muscat flavour; large berries and bunches.
434 **Muscat Troveren.** Large amber bunches.
435 **Royal Ascot.** Bunches medium size; early; fine cropper.
436 **Royal Vineyard.** Bunches and berries very long, amber coloured; very prolific.
437 **Shepherd's Reisling.** Good table or wine.
438 **SYRIAN.** Grand grape; immense bunches and large berries; juicy and sweet.
439 **Trentham Black.** Melting flesh, rich and vinous.
440 **Ulliade.** Very fertile; excellent table grape.
441 **Waltham Cross.** Large berries and bunches, pale amber; good.
442 **Wantage.** Bunches large, pale red; hardy, free bearer.
443 **Wax.** Amber-coloured, skin transparent, fine flavour.
444 **White Sherry.** Excellent for table or wine.

American Varieties . . . 6d. each.

THESE Vines are free from the attacks of oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. For wine-making and for preserves these Grapes are a great acquisition, but as a dessert fruit they are not so highly esteemed—the flavour is by some considered peculiar.

445 **Anna.** Pink, bunch and berry large, sweet, and very prolific.
446 **Bell's Seedling.** An excellent variety of Isabella.
447 **Catawba.** Purple, berries large, bunch medium; juicy, sweet, aromatic, and rich; immense bearer.
448 **Diana.** Bunch and berry large, sweet and very productive.
449 **Iona or Israeli.** A valuable black grape; very prolific.
450 **Isabella.** The best known American grape. It has a peculiar flavour, liked by most people; it makes a good wine or jelly. Oidium never affects it.
451 **Rebecca.** Black, bunch compact, berry oval, sweet and juicy.
452 **Wilder.** Bunch and berry large and round, and very productive.

Grape Vines cannot be sent into Queensland from N.S.W. under any conditions.

Other fruits are admitted provided they are passed by the Government Experts, who examine all plants and trees on arrival in Queensland.

ANY 12	. ASSORTED . FRUIT TREES Priced at 1s. 3d. each	FOR 12s

NUTS OF SORTS

ALMONDS. 1s. 3d. each. 12s. per dozen.

It is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this State, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of Peach, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit.

453 **Brande's Jordan.** Very large; good bearer.
454 **Jordan.** Large.
455 **New Nonpareil.** Large and sweet.
456 **Paper Shell.** The common sort.
457 **Pollack's.** The common sort.

NUTS and FILBERTS. 1s. each.

The undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains, between the coast and the Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit, in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee, and Bathurst, they bear well.

458 **Cob Nut.**
459 **Cosford.**
460 **Hazel.**
461 **Northampton Prolific.**
462 **Red Filbert.**
463 **White Filbert.**

464 **Spanish Chestnut** (Castania vesca). **1s. 6d.**

A fine, stately tree, with magnificent foliage; fruits freely, and will succeed admirably in our cooler districts, Goulburn, for instance.

465 **Japanese Chestnut. 1s.** each.

Produces good nuts when only four years old.

466 **Queensland Nut** (Macadamia ternifolia). **1s. 6d.** each.

467 **Walnut** (Juglans regia). **1s. 6d.** each.

These delicious nuts can be produced in any climate suitable for the Spanish Chestnut, and also in colder districts. Young trees of these are invariably without fibre roots, but customers need not hesitate to plant our stock, as they rarely fail.

468 **Japanese Walnut. 2s.** each.

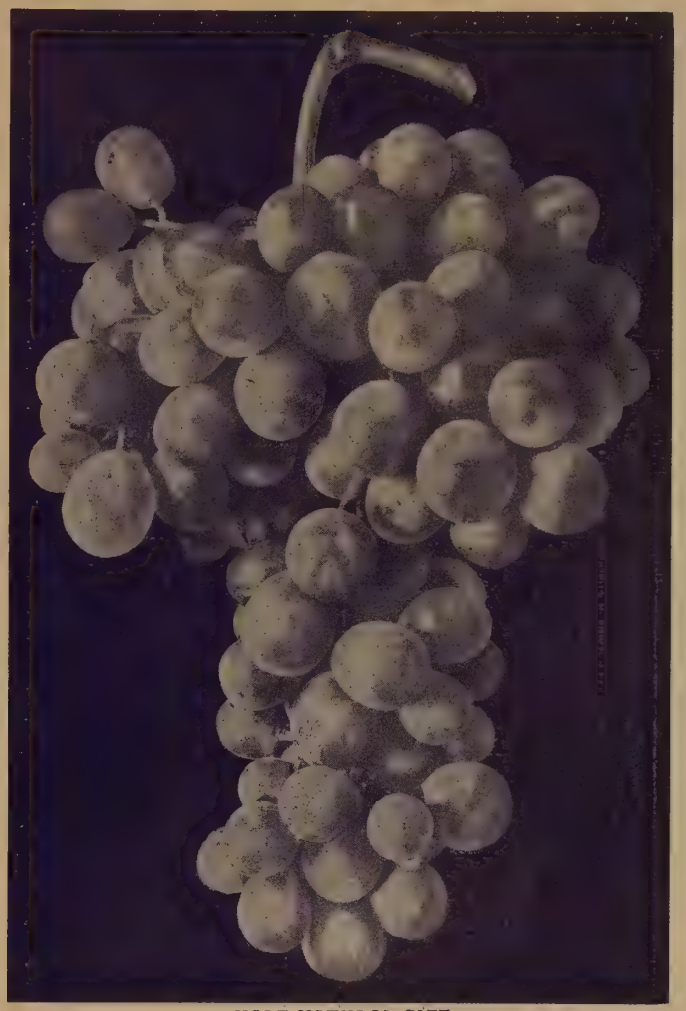
A splendid novelty, of great size and quality; it is very hardy, and should prove a desirable acquisition to the stock of productive trees.

NEW GRAPES — Colonial Raised

SLIGHTLY REDUCED.

SHAPE OF BUNCH.

LADY HAMPDEN



HALF NATURAL SIZE.

MRS. HALL'S PERFECTION.

THE two Grapes we are now offering for the first time are Colonial Seedlings, raised by Mr. Bruce Hall, of Bossley Park, some five years ago, and have since been grown by him with the best results .... The Department of Agriculture called attention to, and reported favourably on them in June last, and we have now the pleasure to offer strong vines for 1902 planting.

FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICE ARE GIVEN ON OTHER SIDE.

NEW GRAPES

SEE PHOTOS FROM NATURE ON OTHER SIDE.

The two Grapes we are offering for the first time are Colonial Seedlings, raised by Mr. Bruce Hall, of Bossley Park, some five years ago.

LADY HAMPDEN

[MUSCAT]

This is a very handsome jet black Grape, dark blue bloom, berry large and uniform, full, rich, sugary muscat flavour. The vine is very vigorous, and crops enormously, the fruit ripening second week in January, but will hang and remain marketable until the end of March; and, if allowed to dry on the vine, makes excellent raisins. This Grape Vine is also extremely hardy, and is quite free from disease; so far the raiser has never sulphured them, and the fruit seems to stand heat and dry weather in a remarkable manner.

Price, **1/6** each, **12/6** per dozen.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

Mrs. HALL'S PERFECTION

[MUSCAT]

This grand Grape (raised the same year as Lady Hampden) is also a beautiful looking variety; berries are pure amber in colour, large, full and fleshy, with rich muscat flavour. The vine is hardy, and a very free grower; ripens fruit first week in February; prolific, and, so far, has proved quite free from disease.

Price, **1/6** each, **12/6** per dozen.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

The Department of Agriculture called attention to, and reported favourably upon both varieties in June last. . . We now offer strong vines for 1902.

Colonial Raised

Orchard Insect Pests and their Remedies

UNFORTUNATELY our warm climate is particularly favourable to the development of insect pests, and there have been imported from other countries several pests which seem to be particularly at home here; there are none of them, however, which cannot be kept in check or eradicated by the use of remedies. It cannot be too often impressed upon the orchardist that from the day he plants his trees he must closely watch their progress and be quick to detect the approach of any of the many enemies in the shape of insect pests, which are so liable to attack them. We recommend that all trees before being planted should be pruned and dressed with Kerosene Emulsion, which will make sure that they are perfectly free from insects. The secret of success in after culture is to act at once, and as soon as the insects are discovered, to apply the remedies here mentioned without delay; if this is neglected, the insects will increase with wonderful rapidity, as brood after brood of some of these small but destructive creatures will be produced in a few days.

REMEDIES

UNDOUBTEDLY the best and most economical method of applying remedies is by means of a spray pump, which enables the operator to reach the insects in every part of the tree, no matter where they may be secreted; but where only a few small trees have to be treated the work can be done by the aid of a large syringe. Do not use the spray while the trees are in bloom, but allow the fruit to set; then you can spray with safety. If the trees have any dead wood on them remove it before dressing, as it will only harbour the insects; and if the growth of the trees is very dense open them up in the centre by free pruning at the proper season.

The Codlin Moth on Apples.

Take a hay band or a band of calico, canvas, or such like, and tie it loosely round the butt of the tree, about 12 inches from the ground; this should be done early in spring, so as to act as a trap for the larvæ. The bands should be renewed frequently, and the old ones carefully burnt or thrown into boiling water, so as to kill all the eggs and insects they may contain. This system should be continued as a preventative, even if the insects have not made their appearance on the trees; there is no better remedy.

Black Smut on Orange Trees.

Orange and other trees are frequently covered by a black smut, which often entirely covers the leaves. This is probably the work of ants in search of scale, but it is easily removed by a simple process. Take a bucket of starch, not too thick, and syringe the trees with it. This, of course, must be done on a dull day, or in the cool of the evening. The first day's sun will crack the starch, and it will come off in a skin and take the smut with it, leaving the leaves bright and clean.

Spray your Trees with the following Emulsions, which will be found most efficacious in the destruction of all insect pests:—

Tobacco Emulsion.—Tobacco, 4 lbs., or 24 lbs. Tobacco stems (which can be obtained from any tobacco factory, or from us), to be boiled in 12 gallons of water; strain when cold, and add half a pint of kerosene. This will be found particularly effective in the destruction of Aphides, Lice, Beetles, Ticks, Pear-scale, and many other pests.

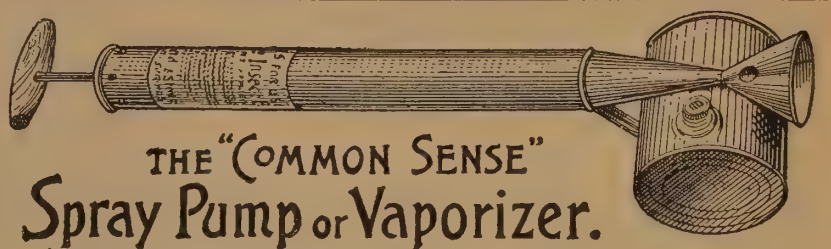
Kerosene Emulsion.—Dissolve 4 lbs. Soft Soap in a gallon of boiling water, and add 2 gallons Kerosene and 1½ pints Turpentine while the soap is hot; but this mixture must not be made if the soap is dissolved by boiling until the vessel containing it is removed from the fire, so as to avoid the danger. Thoroughly mix the oil with the soap and add 27 gallons of cold water; then the emulsion is ready for use. This remedy, we have no hesitation in saying, will kill any insect life if properly applied.

"NIKOTEEN" The most effectual Remedy known

For Codlin Moth, Aphis, Scale, etc.

Large bottles (sufficient for making	80	to	100	gallons of Spray		**7**	**0**
Smaller	20	„	25	„	„	**2**	**6**
„	10	„	12	„	„	**1**	**6**
„	5	„	6	„	„	**0**	**9**

"I beg to say that we have tried your 'Nikoteen'—used as directed on the bottle—at both the Wagga and Hawkesbury orchards, and find it very good for destroying aphis. At Wagga, the orchardist used it double strength to destroy the Rutherglen Bug, spraying when the fruit was nearly ripe, and in the middle of the day with a bright sun shining. It has no deleterious effect upon either the tree or the fruit, there remaining no taste of the 'Nikoteen' three days after using."—W. J. ALLEN, *Fruit Expert, Department of Mines and Agriculture.*



THE "COMMON SENSE" Spray Pump or Vaporizer.

Tin, 4s. each. Carefully packed and post free in N.S.W., **5s.**; other States, **6s.**
Copper, 7s. each. Carefully packed and post free in N.S.W., **8s.**; other States, **9s.**

THE most effective **Cheap Amateur's Spray Pump and Vaporizer** yet offered. It throws a spray as fine as mist, and is in consequence more effectual than any other Spray Pump made, and only uses about one-tenth the liquid.

Directions for Using.—The leather plunger on the inside of air chamber should be kept well oiled. Care should be taken to see that it does not get hard and dry, as it forms the air suction; it should be taken out and rubbed occasionally, in case it becomes hard, especially if unused for some time. To produce a heavy spray, work the plunger quickly. Always clean the machine thoroughly before putting away, when not in use. For destroying scale, mealy bug, red spider, thrips, black or green fly, and mildew or insect life of any kind on plants, shrubs, or fruit trees, use Nikoteen, Gishurst's Compound, or any of the washes or emulsions recommended, all of which can be applied with this sprayer.

Messrs. Anderson & Co. have the sole control of this splendid Sprayer, for both New South Wales and Queensland.

The Premier Spray Pump of the World.

"CLIMAX" SPRAY PUMP

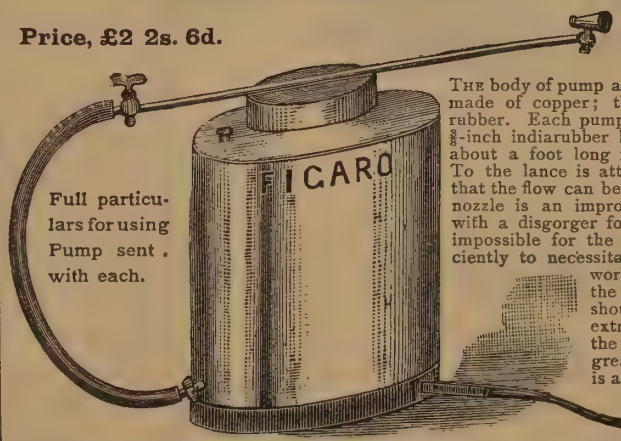
No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £4 5s.; No. 3, £5 12s. 6d.; No. 4, £6 5s.

THE adaptability of the "Climax" Spray Pumps for all descriptions of spraying has been thoroughly demonstrated by the lecturers who, under the supervision of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, have visited the fruit-growing districts throughout the colony; and they have given practical illustrations of what good work this pump will accomplish. The Department mentioned having adopted the "Climax" Pump is alone sufficient guarantee as to its efficiency. The "Climax" Pumps are used by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, at all the principal Government experiment stations throughout the States, by the leading fruit-growers of the United States, and at the School of Agriculture, Cape Colony, and are everywhere acknowledged to be the finest machines invented.

Winners of National Prizes, and First Honours at every show where exhibited in competition. These Pumps in Public Competition have never been beaten.

KNAPSACK PUMP

Price, £2 2s. 6d.



Full particulars for using Pump sent with each.

THE body of pump and the air chamber are made of copper; the valves are of india-rubber. Each pump is fitted with 2 feet of ⅜-inch indiarubber hose and a brass lance about a foot long for carrying the nozzle. To the lance is attached a Stop Cock, so that the flow can be stopped instantly. The nozzle is an improved "Vermorel," fitted with a disgorger for clearing, so that it is impossible for the nozzle to choke sufficiently to necessitate stopping work. The working handle comes under the arm instead of over the shoulder. This admits of an extra disc being added to the working power, giving a greater force. Its capacity is about 3½ gallons.

Illustrated Lists of various Spray Pumps, with full particulars how to work them, etc., on application.

Ornamental and Flowering Trees, Shrubs and Plants

SELECT LIST OF THE BEST

COST OF PACKING

Must be added to the prices quoted for all plants except Collections. The lowest charge is **6d.**, but **1s. 6d.** to **2s.** will cover cost of packing a dozen plants. These charges merely cover the cost of cases and material. Our system of packing will secure plants for any reasonable journey.

We generally send Plants by Rail or Steamer in PAPER POTS (unless we are instructed to the contrary), thus saving weight and much extra carriage

Two clear days' notice required for all orders for plants, to enable us to pack carefully.

SOME of the plants mentioned in this list are so free rooting that it is almost impossible to grow them in pots, even for a short season, without them becoming pot-bound to some extent, but that need not in any way interfere with their future progress when planted out, if the following intructions are attended to.

DIRECTIONS.—Remove the plant from the pot by knocking the edge on a wooden ledge, when in an inverted position in the hand; remove the drainage and pull out the roots, which may have been twisted round the pot, and prune them if too long. With a blunt pointed stick tear the sides of the ball so as to liberate the roots which have been bound in by the pot, and tear away many which are not required. Open out the roots left with the fingers, being careful not to leave the plant without a small ball of the old roots and soil. When planting out spread the roots remaining, and plants so treated will immediately begin to make new roots and a new growth if planted in good land, well worked, and manured if necessary. Plants should not be planted more than two inches deeper than they stood in the pot.

Abutilon, Souvenir de Bonn.

Abutilon.

Boule de Niege. White. 3 ft. 1 6
Chysostephanum. Distinct brigh yellow 1 6
Cloth of Gold. Golden. 2 ft. 1 0
Darwini Tesselatum. Leaves variegated green and yellow 1 6
Golden Fleece. Yellow. 4 ft. 1 0
Lilaceum Album. White, shaded lilac 1 6
Mons. Marignac. Delicate rose, reverse of petals of a silvery hue; dwarf 1 6
Rosæflorum. Pink, 6 ft.... ... ... 1 0
Scarlet Gem. Brilliant red, distinct. 6 ft. 1 6
Souvenir de Bonn. Leaves have a beautiful silver margin, flowers orange, veined scarlet 1 6
Thompsonii fl. pl. Double. 6 ft 1 6
Vexillarium. Yellow and red 1 6
Violet Queen. Bright violet. 6 ft. 1 0

Handsome evergreen flowering shrubs, of free growth; some of the varieties have variegated leaves, and are very handsome, but the whole family are attractive and profuse bloomers; flowers bell-shaped.

Abelia.

Rupestris. Rose and white. 3 ft. 1 6
Uniflora. Pink. 3 ft. 1 6
Dwarf; free-flowering shrubs.

Aberia.

Caffra (Kaffir Apple). 15 to 20 ft. 1 0
Very spiny; most useful for cattle-proof hedge.

Acacia.

Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle). Silver leaf of great beauty, free flowering ... 1 0
Cyanophylla. Large flowering Golden Wattle 1 0
Decurrens. Narrow leaf, strong growing. 25 ft. 1 6
Farnesiana. So-called "Cassie" in S. France 1 0
Parvissima. Orange, very floriferous ... 1 0
Pycnantha (Golden Wattle). 20 ft.... ... 1 6
Retinoides 1 0
Oswaldi 1 6
Saligna 1 0
We have selected these from the many species as being exquisitely beautiful and worthy of cultivation.

Acer.

Platanoides (Norway Maple). 50 ft. ... 1 6
Pseudo Platanus (Sycamore or False Plane). 70 ft. 1 6
Polymorphum. Many varieties, beautiful Japanese kinds; variegated leaves ... 2 6
The first two varieties are quite hardy out of doors, but the Japanese varieties must be grown as pot plants in a bush-house or sheltered position.

Acmena.

Floribunda 1 0
Kingiana 1 0
Pendula 1 0
Beautiful shrubs, with glossy leaves and pretty edible berries.

Æsculus.

Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut). 60 ft.... 1 0
The Horse Chestnut is very suitable for the colder parts of our State; it is a magnificent shade tree, and requires ample space; it is deciduous.

Agathæa.

Cœlestis (Blue Marguerite). 5 ft. 1 0
Its flowers are the very counterpart of the Paris Daisy, except colour, which is blue, with a yellow disc.

Agave.

Americana Variegata. Succulent. 20 ft.... 1 6
A handsome shrub for rockeries; its fleshy, spike-like shoots are 4 ft. in length, and armed with hook-shaped spines; plants 10 feet across when full grown; throws up flower spikes. 20 ft.

Ailanthus.

Glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). 20 ft. 1 6
Very handsome large foliage, but liable to spread from the roots.

Alectron.

Excelsum (New Zealand Oak). 20 ft. 1 6
Very ornamental tree.

Allamanda.

Nerifolia. 3 ft. 1 6
Beautiful dwarf bright yellow flowering shrub; cannot be too higly recommended; very hardy.

Aloysia.

Citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena). 8 ft. ... 1 0
The scent of the leaves is delicious, but the flowers are insignificant.

Amygdalus.

Persica 1 6
Double flowering peach; white, pink, crimson.

Aralia.

Papyrifera (Rice-Paper Tree). 10 ft. 1 6
Sieboldtii. 10 ft. 1 6
Handsome evergreen shrubs, with fine large ornamental foliage; elegant plants for a shrubbery or large garden.

Arbutus.

Unedo (Strawberry Tree). 10 ft. 1 6
Canariensis. 20 ft. 1 6
Both varieties are hardy, and are known as Strawberry Trees; they bear small, handsome, edible fruit. The varieties are all handsome shrubs, with laurel-like foliage; they prefer a light, sandy, or peaty soil.

Arduina (Cape Plum).

Bispmosa. Large white flowers. 3 ft. 1 6
Grandiflora. White. 5 ft. 2 0
Beautiful flowering shrubs, with white flowers, strongly scented like the Jasmine, and bearing fruit which, when ripe, has an agreeable sub-acid flavour.

Arundo.

Donax Variegata 1 6
Beautiful bamboo-like shrub, producing green and sometimes pure white leaves.

Ash (See Faxinus).

Aster.

Argophyllus (Musk Aster). 40 ft.... ... ... 1 6
A native of N.S.W.; a hardy evergreen hardwood shrub, and the leaves, when rubbed, have a pleasant fragrance.

Additions to Trees, Shrubs & Plants on page 76

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, contd.

Ardisia.

Crenulata. Crimson berries. 2 ft. **1 6**
Beautiful evergreen; bears an abundance of crimson berries in a young state; a charming pot plant; requires a sheltered position and moisture; splendid verandah or table plant.

Ardisia.

Asystasia.

Shelonoides. Purple and lilac. 2 ft. ... **1 0**

Aucuba.

Japonica. 4 ft. **1 6**
Handsome hardy evergreen shrub; leaves pale green, spotted with yellow and shining; will thrive even under trees, and will stand severe frosts.

Bambusa (Bamboo Cane).

Arundinacea. Tall, common. 50 ft. **2/6** to **3 6**
Falcata. Beautiful plumed species **2 0**
Humilis. 15 ft. **1 6**
Nigra (Black Bamboo). 20 ft. **1 6**

DWARF VARIETIES.—1½ TO 2 FEET.

Fortunii **1 6**
Fortunii Variegata **1 6**
Fortunii Variegata Aurea **1 6**
Bamboos are quite indispensable in improved grounds, as they add a distinct and picturesque feature to ordinary plantations. They will grow anywhere, in swamps or the dry flats and high lands, if in sheltered situation.

Barkleya.

Syringæfolia. Yellow **1 6**
A remarkably graceful tree, with glossy green leaves and attractive flowers.

Bauhinia.

Alba. 6 ft. **1 6**
Purpurea. 25 ft. **1 6**
Scandens **1 6**
Very showy evergreen flowering shrubs. Purpurea is very effective in any garden large enough to display its handsome foliage.

Beech. (See Fagus.)

Berberis.

Darwini. 3 to 4 ft. **1 6**
Fortuni. 4 ft. **1 6**
Vulgaris (Common Barberry). 8 ft. **1 0**
The evergreen species are useful under shrubs, as they thrive under tree shade. Darwini is a charming dwarf scrub, with beautiful, small, glossy, prickly foliage and racemes of yellow flowers. Vulgaris is the English Barberry, a dense-growing and prickly bush.

Boronia.

Megastigma. Brown flowers, delightful perfume. 2 ft. **1 6**
Serrulata (N.S.W. Native Rose). 2 ft.... ... **1 6**
Both natives of Australia. Megastigma, which is only to be met with in Western Australia, has very light, graceful foliage, brown flowers, with yellow lining cup-like blossoms; highly esteemed for its delicate perfume.

Blue Gum of Tasmania (See Eucalyptus.)

Brachychiton. (See Sterculia).

Brassia.

Actinophylla (Umbrella Tree). **1 6**
Tall growing, with handsome large spreading foliage.

Browallia.

Jamiesonii **1 0**
Deep orange-coloured flowers, produced in great abundance during spring and summer. Its foliage is handsome, and it is capable of being trimmed into any form.

Brugmansia.

Knightii. White. 10 ft. **1 0**
Sanguinea. Scarlet **2 0**
A remarkable family of soft-wooded evergreen flowering shrubs, hardy only where frosts are not severe; flowers are long drooping tubes, often 6 inches in length; perfume of the white variety, Knightii, is delightful.

Brugmansia Knightii.

For NOVELTIES IN PLANTS
SEE PAGE 76.

Brunsfelsia. (Franciscea.)

Americana. Pure white, sweetly scented. 6 ft. **1 6**
Eximea. 5 ft. **1 6**
Latifolia. Blue. 6 ft.... ... ... **1 6**
Elegant, free-flowering evergreen shrubs, producing flowers of a variety of colour; they prefer a warm, sheltered situation and light soil, but can be grown in a bush-house.

Buddlea.

Globosa. 20 ft. **1 6**
Paniculata. 20 ft. **1 6**
A very hardy, quick-growing family of plants, bearing honey-scented blossoms in great profusion. Paniculata is a useful plant for breakwind; near the sea it grows freely.

Buxus. (Box).

Arborea (Tree Box) **1 6**
Sempervirens Alba Variegata **1 6**
Sempervirens Aureo Variegata **1 6**

Cactus. (See Epiphyllum).

Caesalpinia.

Tara. Crimson **1 6**

Callistemon. (The Bottle-brush).

Lanceolatus. 8 ft. **1 0**
Rugulosum. 8 ft. **1 0**
Glabra. 8 ft. **1 0**
Colours: Red, crimson, scarlet.

Calodendron.

Capensis **1 6**
Deciduous tree, producing handsome, flesh-coloured, orchid-like flowers.

Calicarpa.

Rosea **1 6**

Calycanthus.

Floridus (Allspice). 4 ft. **1 6**
A deciduous, hardy shrub; flowers have sweet apple scent; the wood and roots, when cut, have a strong smell of camphor; spreading habit.

Camellia. (See Special List).

Camphora (Camphor).

Officinalis (Camphor Laurel). Beautiful evergreen tree, of quick growth, suitable to our climate; admirable as an avenue tree. 50 ft. **1 0**
Carolinensis (Red Bay). Very handsome, tall-growing tree **1 0**

Cantua.

Pyrifolia. Yellow. 4 ft. **1 6**
A handsome dwarf, free-flowering, evergreen shrub; flowers long and fuschia-like.

Cassia.

Candolleana. 15 ft. **1 6**
A very pretty evergreen shrub, covered with a profusion of yellow blossoms during the autumn.

Castanospermum.

Australis (Moreton Bay Chestnut). 73 ft. **1 6**
A native of Queensland, suitable for most parts of N.S.W.; bears saffron-coloured flowers, and makes a handsome tree.

Catalpa.

Syringæfolia. Syringa-leaved, white. 15 ft. **1 6**

Ceanothus.

Divaricatus. Blue **1 6**
Thyrsiflorus **1 6**
Azureus. Pale blue **1 6**
Very handsome flowering shrubs, of quick growth and very hardy.

Cedrela.

Australis (Australian Red Cedar). 50 ft. **1 6**
A magnificent tree of rapid growth.

Cerasus (Laurel).

Laurocerasus (English Laurel). 20 ft. .. **1 0**
Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). 20 ft. .. **1 6**
The Laurels are old English favourites; they thrive well here if planted in good strong soil.

Ceratonia.

Siliqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, Locust Tree). 16 ft.... ... . **1 6**
A hardy evergreen tree, producing small red flowers, followed by pods 4 to 5 inches long, which are useful for stock feeding, etc.; has a thick stem, a spreading habit, and large dark green leaves.

Ceratopetalum (Christmas Bush).

Gumniferum (Xmas Bush). 40 ft. **1 6**
Apetalum. Large flowering. 100 ft. **1 6**
The Christmas Bush is a gem. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually the calyx assumes a deep crimson.

Cercis.

Siliquastrum (Judas Tree). 20 ft. **1 6**
Canadensis **1 6**
The Judas Tree is a beautiful, deciduous, flowering tree, producing masses of vivid purple flowers, covering the leafless branches, after which the curiously-shaped leaves appear; requires shelter; not suitable to the colder districts.

ADDITIONS to Trees, Shrubs & Plants
See page 76

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, contd.

Cestrum.

Aurantiacum. Orange. 8 ft. 1 0
Diurnum. Greenish white. 4 ft. 1 0
Nocturnum. White. 6 ft. 1 0
Scabra. Purple 1 0

Beautiful free-growing and free-blooming evergreen shrubs. Nocturnum has a delightful odour at night.

Cestrum Nocturnum (Night-scented Cestrum).

Chilianthus.

Diosophyllus. White. 10 ft. 1 6
A semi-climbing plant, useful for covering unsightly buildings; winter flowering.

Chimonanthus.

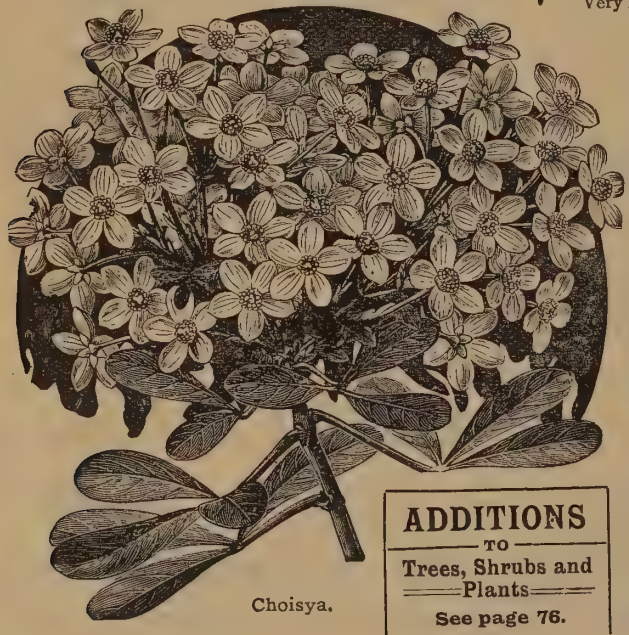
Fragrans. Yellow 1 6

Choisya.

Ternata 1 6
Dwarf shrub, with flowers like orange blossom.

Chorozema.

Cordata. 2 ft. 1 6
A dwarf plant of great beauty, with red or yellow flowers and fine foliage; it can be trained, is of creeping habit, though dwarf, and can be grown in pots.



Choisya.

ADDITIONS TO Trees, Shrubs and Plants See page 76.

Christia.

Grandiflora. 5 ft. 2 0
A beautiful, compact-growing shrub, with curiously-formed yellow and red flowers.

Christmas Bush (See Ceratopetalum).

Chrysanthemum.

Frutescens Grandiflorum (Marguerite or Paris Daisy). White 1 0
Frutescens fl. pl. Double White 1 0
Frutescens Lutea. Yellow 1 0

Cistus (Rock Rose.)

Albidus Rose 1 0
Arboreus 1 0
Formosus. Yellow and black. 3 ft. 1 0
Purpureus 1 0
Serpyllifolius 1 0
Charming, free-blooming, evergreen shrubs, with single rose-like flowers of a variety of colour; they will grow anywhere, and should always have a place.

Citharexylum.

Subserratum (Fiddle Wood). White. 6 ft. ... 2 0

Clerodendron.

Glassnum. 4 ft. 1 6
A useful shrub, bearing creamy white flowers.

Clianthus.

Puniceus Albus. Pure white 1 6
Puniceus (Parrot's Beak). Crimson. 6 ft. ... 1 6
A hardy, evergreen, soft-wooded shrub; bunches of flowers shaped like a parrot's beak; fine foliage; trailing habit.

Coffea (Coffee).

Arabica (Coffee of Commerce). 4 ft. 2 0
Fine evergreen flowering shrub; requires shelter and a warm climate.

Coprosma.

Variegata, Variegated. 6 ft. 1 6
Baueriana Picturata. Orange and green; variegated 1 6
Lucida. Strong grower. 6 ft. 1 0
Handsome evergreen shrubs, with bright shining leaves, some variegated and margined; very hardy, thriving well in either hot or cold districts; thrives splendidly near the sea coast.

Coronilla.

Emeris. Purple... ... ... 1 0
Glauca. Yellow. 4 ft. 1 0
Pontaphylla 1 0
Viminalis 1 0
Pretty little plants, with small evergreen foliage.

Corynocarpus.

Lævigatus (Karaka Tree of New Zealand). 50ft. 1 6
A pretty evergreen, producing white flowers and a plum-like fruit.

Cotoneaster.

Buxifolia. White 1 0
Microphylla. White... ... ... 1 0
Simmontisii. 8 ft. 1 6
Very hardy shrubs, bearing a profusion of berries.

Cratægus (Hawthorn or May).

Oxycantha Single White. 12 ft. ... 1 0
Oxycantha Double White. 12 ft. ... 1 0
Oxycantha Double Pink. 12 ft. ... 1 0
Oxycantha Red. 12 ft. 1 0
A favourite family in the month of May in the old country; are more suitable to the cooler districts of N.S.W.
Cratagus Crenulata 1 0
This variety bears red berries, like Ardisias, and is very pretty for decorations during winter.

Crotolaria.

Trifoliastrum. Yellow 1 6

Cuphea.

Platycentra. 1½ ft. 1 0
Jorulensis. 3 ft. 1 0
Dwarf flowering plants; old favourites; flowers delicate tubes. Platycentra is the bright scarlet, with black tips.

Cydonia.

Japonica. Scarlet. 6 ft. 1 6
Japonica Alba. White 1 6
Japonica Nivalis. White... ... ... 1 6
Handsome deciduous shrubs; should be largely planted.

Cyphomandra.

Betacea (Tree Tomato) 1 0
A very ornamental shrub, with large light green leaves and edible fruit, about the size of a hen's egg—not a true Tomato, however.

Cytisus (Laburnum).

Adamii. Purple Laburnum 1 6
Canariensis. Golden yellow flowers, sweet-scented 1 0
Vulgare. Yellow Laburnum. 8 ft. 1 0
Charming English flowering trees, which during the spring are covered with beautiful pendant racemes of flowers; deciduous; will flower near Sydney in a suitable position, but prefers cold climate.

Daphne.

Indica Rubra. 3 ft. 1 6
Odora. 4 ft. 1 6
Daphnes prefer a light, moist soil and warm situation; highly perfumed, free bloomers; universal favourites.

Deeringia.

Amhersti Variegata 1 6
A very pretty variegated shrub, leaves white and green.

Deutzia (Wedding Bells).

Crenata fl. pl. 1½ ft. 1 0
Candidissima fl. pl. Semi-double flowers. 6 ft. 1 6
Gracilis. 1½ ft. 1 0
Pride of Rochester. Beautiful double flowers. 4ft. 1 6
Scabra. 6 ft. 1 0
Beautiful flowering plants, which cannot be out of place; all the varieties produce white flowers and good foliage. Gracilis is a little gem, and very dwarf; and Crenata fl. pl. is a good companion to it; not evergreen.

Diosma.

Ericoides. 3 ft. 1 6
Charming little evergreen plant, with light, feathery foliage, which is, during September and October, studded with small starry white flowers; the foliage emits a strong perfume when rubbed.

Diplacus.

Grandiflora. 3 ft. 1 6
A dwarf, yellow flowering shrub; very attractive; evergreen.

Dombeya.

Dregiana. 8 ft. 1 6
Mollis 1 6
Mastersii 1 6
Evergreen flowering shrubs, good foliage; flowers perfumed, white, yellow eye; require plenty of space.

Diervilla (Wiegelia).

Alba. White 1 0
Abel Carriere. Rich rosy crimson. 4 ft. ... 1 0
Amabilis. 6 ft. 1 0
Amabilis Variegata. 6 ft. 1 0
Augustus Wilhelm. Flowers of an intensely dark amaranth red shade. 4 ft. 1 0
Candidissima. White 1 0
Hendersonii. Beautiful crimson flowers, spotted white on edge. 4 ft. 1 0
Hortensis Nivea. Pure white, distinct. 4 ft. ... 1 0
Jean Mace. Very dark crimson purple. 4 ft. ... 1 0
Montesquieu. Reddish crimson flowers. 4 ft.... 1 0
Very beautiful plants for the flower garden; are profuse bloomers, and require but little attention. They produce fine clusters of tube-shaped flowers of a great variety of shades and colours.

Doryanthes.

Excelsa (Gigantic Lily). One of the most striking of our native flowering shrubs; from the centre of a large tuft of long, thin leaves, it throws up a spike 6 feet in length, which is surmounted by a crown of scarlet flowers. 10 ft. 1/6 and 2 6
Palmeri. A North Australian species, flowering up the stem 2 6

Dracæna (Cordyline).

Australis 1 0
Cannæfolia 1 6
Draco (Dragon's Blood) 1 0
Fragrans. Very ornamental plant for bush-house or verandah 1 6
Nutans 1 6
Stricta 1 6
Foliage plants make handsome specimens; very hardy.

Duranta.

Alba. White. 6 ft. 1 6
Plumierii. Blue. 6 ft. 1 0
A pretty family of dwarf-growing, evergreen shrubs, very free flowering and quite hardy; make pretty dwarf hedges.

Echium.

Candicans. 3 ft. 1 0
A very showy plant, producing spikes of flowers 1½ to 2 ft. long, of a rich deep blue colour, shaded with crimson.

Edwardsia.

Microphylla (New Zealand Laburnum). 12 ft. 1 6
Handsome, evergreen flowering tree, quite hardy.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, contd.

Eleagnus.

Argenteus ... 1 6
Longipes. Very elegant, hardy shrub; the fruit is edible ... 1 6

Elm (See Ulmus).

Epiphyllum (Cactus).

Russelianum. Rose ... 1 6
Snowii. Crimson, white centre ... 1 6
Speciosum. Crimson and purple ... 1 6
Trancatum. Crimson and purple ... 1 6

Beautiful plants when in flower, and well suited for dry, sheltered places; requires very little water.

Eriostemon.

Nerifolium. 10 ft. ... 1 6

A very beautiful Australian evergreen shrub, producing star-shaped white flowers.

Erythrina (Coral Plant).

Bidwillii. 10 ft. ... 1 6
Caffra ... 1 6
Compacta. Salmon ... 1 6
Cristagalli Grandiflora. 12 ft. ... 1 6
Indica. White ... 1 6
Speciosa. 6 ft. ... 1 6

Erythrina, or Coral Trees, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil, or even in barren sand, and are handsome trees even when out of flower.

Erica.

Acclimatized Plants ... **1s. 6d.** each; **15s.** per doz.

These beautiful flowering plants are only suitable for the colder districts of New South Wales, but some of them will succeed in the coastal districts.

Escallonia.

Montavidiensis. White. 20 ft. ... 1 6
Macrantha. Scarlet. 3 ft. ... 1 6
Rubra. Pink. 3 ft. ... 1 0
Sanguinea. Crimson ... 1 6
Exoniensis. White, dwarf ... 1 6

Beautiful, free-flowering, evergreen plants, all worth growing. Montavidiensis has white flowers, borne in bunches; it will stand clipping. Rubra is of dwarf habit, deep green foliage, compact and free flowering.

Eucalyptus.

Calophyllum. Rose ... 1 6
Citriodora. Lemon-scented leaves ... 1 0
Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum) ... 1 0
Globolus (Tasmanian Blue Gum). 100 ft. ... 1 0
Ficifolia. Bright crimson flowers ... 1 6
Viminalis ... 1 0

We list only a few of the ornamental varieties of this large genus. Globulus is the well-known Tasmanian Blue Gum. Ficifolia is one of the most beautiful flowering trees.

Eugenia.

Elliptica (Native Lili Pili). 20 ft. ... 1 6
Jambosa (Rose Apple). 20 ft. ... 1 6
Myrtifolia. White, with crimson fruit ... 1 6
Smithii (Lili Pili) ... 1 0
Uniflora (Brazilian Cherry). A good fruit. 20ft 1 6

Beautiful myrtle-leaved evergreens; rather slow growing, but ornamental; some of the varieties have blue and purple berries.

Euonymous.

Alba Variegatus. 12 ft. ... 1 6
Aureo Marginatus ... 1 6
Japonicus. 12 ft. ... 1 6
Radicans Variegatus. 4 ft. ... 1 0

A handsome family of evergreen shrubs, with fine shining foliage. Radicans Variegatus is beautifully marked with gold.

Euphorbia (Crown of Thorns).

Splendens. 4 ft. ... 1 6

Curious and beautiful plant, of dwarf habit. The shoots are hard and woody, with diminutive leaves and strong prickles; bright crimson flowers, produced in trusses, being nearly always in flower.

Eupatorium.

Serulatum. 2 to 3 ft. ... 1 0

Of compact habit, quite hardy; terminal shoots produce a truss of buds of a rosy pink colour, opening these display rosy anthers. A charming plant.

Eupomatia.

Laurina. 12 ft. ... 1 6

An evergreen shrub, bearing curious flowers and foliage; a native of Australia; flowers perfumed.

Fagus (Beech.)

Sylvatica. 60 ft. ... 1 0
Sylvatica Cupreus. Copper coloured ... 2 0

Beautiful deciduous tree, largely grown in England; leaves, of a beautiful green, cover the tree with dense foliage in the spring and summer; only suitable for the moist districts of the State.

Felicia.

Angustifolia. Lilac. 2 ft. ... 1 6

A very pretty spring flowering shrub.

Ficus.

Macrophylia (Moreton Bay Fig). 100 ft. ... 1 0
Australis. 60 ft. ... 1 0
Elastica (True India-rubber Tree). Very fleshy leaves, not quite hardy; makes a beautiful pot plant ... 2 6
Parcelli. Beautiful variegated foliage ... 2 0
Benjaminii (Queensland Weeping Fig). A very handsome tree ... 1 6

The Moreton Bay Fig is one of the best known trees in the State; handsome evergreen, of rapid growth; likes warm climate. Australis is small-leaved, not so free growing as Macrophylia, but of a dense growth. The Weeping Fig of Queensland is only suitable for warm districts.

Forsythia.

Viridissima ... 1 0

Very showy yellow flowering shrub.

Fourcroya.

Gigantea Variegata (The Giant Agave) ... 1 6

Ornamental for lawns or large shrubberies; when full grown produces enormous fleshy, spiked leaves, and throws up a flower stem 30 ft., crowned with white flowers.

Fraxinus (Common Ash).

Excelsior. 50 ft. ... 1 0
Excelsior Aurea. 50 ft. ... 1 6

A native of Britain; hardy and deciduous; prefers cool climate.

Gardenia.

Fortunii, fl. pl. 4 ft. ... 1 6
Globosa. Flowers white and globular; very handsome shrub. 6 to 8 ft. ... 1 6
Intermedia. White; very free grower ... 1 6
Magnifica. 4 ft. ... 1 6
Radicans. 1 ft. ... 1 6

Evergreen dwarf flowering shrubs; foliage of a beautiful dark glossy green, and the lovely pure white flowers are most deliciously fragrant. Globosa is a tall-growing shrub of great beauty. Not particular as to soil, but requires a warm situation.

Hibiscus Varieties.

Garrya.

Sulcata (American Hickory Nut). 40 ft. ... 1 6

Gleditshia.

Horrida (Honey Locust Tree). 30 ft. ... 1 6

Splendid deciduous tree.

Goldfussia.

Anisophilla. 3 ft. ... 1 0
Glomerata. 3 ft. ... 1 0

Dwarf and very pretty evergreen; flowers of rich lavender.

Graptophyllum.

Earlii. 10 ft. ... 1 6

A very pretty red flowering shrub from Queensland.

Grevillea.

Fosteri ... 1 6
Hillii. White. 20 ft. ... 1 6
Robusta (Silky Oak). 40 ft. ... 1 6

Grevillea Robusta, or Silky Oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds; grows remarkably quick; is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom; thrives best sheltered among other trees. All the family are worth planting.

Habrothamnus.

Elegans. 6 ft. ... 1 0
Scaber. Deep crimson ... 1 0

A showy family of soft-wooded shrubs, allied to the Cestrums; they are free flowering and very hardy; flowers in bunches.

Hakea.

Eucalyptoides. Scarlet. 12 ft. ... 1 6
Suaveolens. White. 8 ft. ... 1 6

Eucalyptoides blooms during winter, and is a very showy shrub. Suavelons is one of the best and hardiest shrubs to plant near the sea coast.

Halesia.

Tetrapterui (Snowdrop or Silver Bell Tree). White. 15 ft. ... 1 6

Hardenbergia.

Alba. 3 ft. ... 1 6
Ovata. Blue ... 1 0

A lovely shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers.

Hawthorn (See Cratægus).

Heliotropium (Heliotrope).

Aureum Variegatum. Golden-leaved variety 1 0
Peruvianum. 2 ft. ... 1 0
President Garfield. 2 ft. ... 1 0
Priapo. Bishops blue, with white eye; charming 1 6
Roi de Noires. Very dark ... 1 0
Triumph de Leigh. 3 ft. ... 1 0
White Lady. 2 ft. ... 1 0

Most favourite group of dwarf-growing, flowering plants; flowers of several shades of blue—some have variegated leaves, and the flowers of all have a delightful perfume; should be in every garden.

Hibiscus.

Andersonii. Dark crimson, with dark eye ... 1 6
Camdeni. Single red. 6 ft. ... 1 6
Chrysanthus. Large golden yellow flowers, with a purple crimson spot at the base. 4 ft. ... 1 6
Cooperii. Red and white variegated ... 1 6
Elatus. Large white flower, with dark eye; very showy. 20 ft. ... 1 6
General Courteges. Scarlet, large ... 1 6
Grandiflorus. Crimson, black eye ... 1 6
Huikeii. Rosy pink; large. 5 ft. ... 1 6
Lambertii. Double red ... 1 6
Lutea, fl. pl. 10 ft. ... 1 6
Manyhot. Large, yellow, with black eye ... 1 6
Mutabilis (Chinese Rose, fl. pl.). Double pink 1 6
Mutabilis Alba, fl. pl. Double white ... 1 6
Pacificus. Creamy white, dark eye ... 1 6
Pedunculatus. Erect branched habit, hairy stem; flowers blush or rose-coloured. 6 ft. ... 1 6
Rosa Sinensis. Large scarlet flowers; handsome 1 6
Syriacus Alba. 5 ft. ... 1 0
Syriacus, in variety. 5 ft. ... 1 0
Syriacus Alba Marginata. Variegated leaved, very showy ... 1 6
Syriacus Purpureus Plenus. Double purple ... 1 6

Hibiscus are absolutely indispensable in the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention; flower in any soil, with or without shelter, and produce a profusion of lovely large flowers.

Holly (See Ilex).

Horse Chestnut (See Æsculus).

Humulus.

Lupulus (Hop of Commerce) ... 1 0

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, contd.

Hydrangea.

Cyanoclada. Dark blue 1 0
Hortensis. 4 ft.... ... ... 1 0
Hortensis Variegata. 3 ft.... ... ... 1 0
Japonica. 4 ft. 1 0
Otaska. Pink. 4 ft. 1 0
Paniculata Grandiflora. White. 4 ft.... ... 1 0
Thomas Hogg. Pure white. 4 ft.... ... ... 1 0

Indispensable; will grow in moist or dry situations. If grown in a shady position, the soil being moist, the flowers of Hortensis will be blue; if exposed and dry, they are generally pink. H. Variegata is a handsome white and green foliaged plant; very attractive.

Hypericum.

Moserianum. Bright yellow 1 6
Moserianum Var. Tri. Leaves are beautifully edged with white and brilliant red 2 0

Charming dwarf flowering plants, not more than 4 ft., producing their flowers in heads, and in great abundance all over the plant; very hardy.

Ilex (Holly).

Aquifolium (English Holly) 1 0
Alba Marginata (Silver Holly) 1 6
Aurea (Golden Holly) 1 6
Cornuta (Chinese Holly) 1 6
Ferox Argentea Variegata 1 6
Opaca 1 6
Paraguayensis (Mate Tree Plant of S. America) 1 6

A beautiful tribe of evergreen shrubs, with bright green foliage, generally prickly, and in winter the first four produce bright red berries. The varieties thrive in almost any part of the State.

Illicium.

Anisatum (Aniseed Tree) 1 6

Indigofera.

Australis. Pink. 4 ft. 1 6
Decora. Pink and white; a very pretty little plant. 2 ft. 1 6

Inga.

Pulcherrima. Scarlet, tassel flower 1 6

Beautiful shrub, with mimosa-like foliage and magnificent scarlet flowers.

Iresine.

Aurea Reticulata. Yellow leaves, veined red... 0 6
Herbstii. Crimson leaves 0 6
Lindeni. Pointed crimson leaves 0 6

Effective carpet bedding plants, bright coloured leaves.

Jacaranda.

Mimosæfolia 1 6

A magnificent tree, producing immense masses of beautiful lavender flowers; the foliage is also extremely graceful; tree is deciduous; 30 or 40 ft. when full grown.

Jasminum.

Fruticans (Yellow Jasmine). 8 ft. 1 6
Gracilis. White. 5 ft. 1 0
Grandiflorum. White. 10 ft. 1 6
Nudiflorum. Yellow. 5 ft. 1 0
Officinale. White. 8 ft. 1 0
Poicoicum. White, large, star-like flowers ... 1 6
Souvenir de Poiteau. Cream flowers, and producing ornamental berries of blush colour in great profusion 1 0

Beautiful hardy evergreen shrubs, with a profusion of flowers; very fragrant; should be in every garden.

Jochrama.

Grandiflora Blue 1 6

Violet flower; very hardy and handsome flowering shrub.

Justicia.

Adhatoda. White. 4 ft. 1 0
Carnea. Rose colour 1 0
Magnifica. Pink 1 0

Showy class of plants; very free blooming.

Kerria.

Japonica, fl. pl. 1 0

Handsome shrub; double yellow flowers.

Lagerstræmia.

Indica. Pink. 20 ft. 1 6
Indica Alba. White. 10 ft.... ... ... 1 6

Splendid flowering, hardy, deciduous shrub; the flowers are very handsome.

Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana).

Lagunaria.

Patersoni. 20 to 30 ft. 1 6

One of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea breezes. It courts the sea wind, and will lean towards the quarter from which the wind blows in a peculiar manner. It is a native of Norfolk Island; beautiful pale pink flowers.

Lantana.

Conqueror. Crimson and orange. 3 ft. 1 0
Goliath. Orange and red. 3 ft. 1 0
Minnie Basle. Lilac. 3 ft. 1 0
Multiflora. Yellow. 3 ft. 1 0
Selloviana. Purple. 6 in. 1 0
Surprise. Orange, changing to red, dark centre 1 0
Triomphe de l'Exposition. White. 3 ft. ... 1 0

Free growing shrubs, profuse bloomers; leaves have strong scent.

Lasiandra.

Grandiflora 1 6
Macrantha. Deep blue. 6 ft. 1 6
Heteromala. Blue 1 6
Rosea. Pink; very profuse bloomer 1 6

Free-flowering, slender, evergreen shrubs; free growers, producing lovely single flowers; require a sheltered situation.

Laurus.

Nobilis (Sweet Bay). 30 ft. 1 6

Beautiful evergreen, of easy culture; the leaves have strong seasoning properties.

Lavandula.

Spica. Common lavender 1 0
Staechas. French lavender 1 0

Leycesteria.

Formosa Variegata 1 6

Handsome dwarf shrub.

Libonia.

Floribunda. Orange and red 1 0

Fine free-flowering plant.

Ligustrum.

Chinensis. White. 15 ft. 1 0
Japonicum. 5 ft. 1 6
Lucidum. 20 ft.... ... ... 1 6
Variegatum. 8 ft. 1 6

Ligustrums, or Privets, are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges; they stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. Some of them are pretty shrubs.

Lilac (See Syringa).

Linum.

Trigynum 1 0

A handsome dwarf yellow flowering shrub.

Liriodendron.

Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree.) 60 ft. 1 6

Elegant, hardy, deciduous tree; large flowers, variegated with green, yellow, and orange; fragrant, splendid foliage; hardy and suitable for all parts of N.S.W.

Lophostemon.

Australis. 40 ft. 1 6

A handsome shelter tree, suitable for planting with pines and camphor trees.

Lotus.

Pelyorhinchus 1 6

Beautiful shrub, hardy and profuse bloomer.

Macadamia.

Ternifolia (Queensland Nut) 1 0

Yielding an edible nut of good flavour; it is also a very ornamental tree; fine foliage.

Mackaya.

Bella Lilac 1 0

Magnolia.

Grandiflora. White. 25 ft.... ... ... 1 6
Anonœfolia. Chocolate, evergreen. 8 ft. ... 1 6
Conspicua. Purple and white, deciduous. 20ft. 1 6
Purpurea. Purple and white, deciduous. 15 ft. 1 6
Bicolor. 10 ft. 1 6
Fuscata. Yellow 1 6

Magnolias deserve a place in every garden. Grandiflora is evergreen, and produces lovely large pure white flowers; foliage large. Anonœfolia is a pretty, shiny-leaved shrub, having curious, pale, chocolate-coloured flowers and a delightful odour, resembling port wine. Purpurea, Conspicua, and Bicolour are deciduous, with large purple and white tulip-shaped flowers.

Maple (See Acer).

Melalueca.

Hypericifolia (Tee Tree). Scarlet 1 0

Hardy flowering ornamental shrub; most suitable for sea coast.

Melia.

Azederach (Bead Tree) 1 0

Suitable for street and ornamental planting.

Menziesia.

Polifolia. 1½ ft.... ... ... 1 6
Polifolia Alba. 1½ ft 1 6

Hardy, heath-like plants; flowers white or purple; worthy a place.

Meyenia.

Erecta. Blue. 5 ft. 1 6

Murraya.

Exotica. 6 ft. 1 6

A beautiful dwarf evergreen shrub, with perfumed white flowers, like small orange blossoms.

Musa (Banana).

Ensete (Abyssinian Banana). Very handsome, large foliage, with deep red mid-rib; for sheltered situation ... ...1/- to 2 6
Other Varieties offered as Fruits in General List.

Myrtus (Myrtle).

Cummunis. 6 ft. 1 6

A charming plant, with dark green shining leaves, which are highly perfumed if rubbed; flowers white; not hardy in the colder parts. As foliage for cut flowers myrtles cannot be excelled.

Nandina.

Domestica. 5 ft. 1 6

A pretty, hardy, dwarf-flowering shrub, with clusters of flowers and yellow evergreen anthers; afterwards, berries about the size of peas.

Nerium (Oleander).

Grandiflora. 20 ft. 1 6
Punctatum. Very large, of a beautiful shade of light pink. 5 ft. 1 6
Rosea. 12 ft. 1 6
Mdlle. Dubois. Flowers single, pure white. 6 ft. 1 6
Album. 15 ft. 1 6
Splendens Variegatum. Variegated-leaved. 6ft. 2 0

Beautiful family of flowering shrubs, with large clusters of brilliant flowers of a bright rose crimson; also white.

Oak (See Quercus).

Ochna.

Multiflora 1 6

A free-flowering shrub, flowers bright yellow; the seed berries are very effective, black on orange ground.

Olea (Ornamental Olive).

Acuminata. 25 ft. 1 6
Vulgaris. 20 ft.... ... ... 1 6

Suitable for hedges; fine, dense, dark green foliage.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, contd.

Osmanthus.

Illicifolius Variegata. 6 ft. 1 6
Small-leaved, holly-like plant, compact habit; the flowers are abundant and very pretty.

Paulownia.

Imperialis. 15 ft. 1 6
A very beautiful, hardy, deciduous tree, with large leaves and an abundance of flowers. Corolla, pale violet with dark spots.

Pepper Tree (See Schinus).

Philadelphus (Mock Orange or Syringa).

Coronarius. 4 ft. 1 0
Gordonianus. Large, single. 6 ft. 1 6
Grandiflorus. 4 ft. 1 0
Grandiflorus, fl. pl. Double, very handsome... 1 6
Microphyllus. Small-leaved, of dwarf habit; large white flowers, deliciously scented. 4 ft. 1 6
Multiflorus Plenus. Large, double. 5 ft. ... 1 6
Speciosa. Single, sweetly scented. 6 ft.... ... 1 6
Beautiful hardy plants, bearing single and double white flowers; when flowering is over the old wood should be cut out to encourage new growth. The single flowers are not unlike orange blossoms; deciduous.

Phormium Tenax (New Zealand Flax).

Colensoi 1 6
Tenax. 5 ft. 1 0
Tenax Variegata. 7 ft. 1 6
A fibre plant of great value; the variegated varieties are very ornamental, the grand sword-shaped leaves being veined with gold.

Photinia.

Serrulata (Chinese Hawthorn). 10 ft.... ... 1 0
A fine foliage, hardy evergreen, of compact habit; its flowers are small and white, leaves deep green.

Phygelius (Capensis).

Capensis 1 6
Beautiful dwarf-flowering shrub, with coral red and yellow flowers on long stems.

Pisonia.

Grandis. White. 10 ft. 2 0

Pittosporum.

Eugenoides. 15 ft. 1 0
Eugenoides Variegata. 12 ft. 1 6
Undulatum. 25 ft. 1 0
Nigrescens 1 0
Nigrescens Variegata. 12 ft. 1 6
Tenuifolium 1 6
Tobira. 10 ft. 1 6
Tobira Variegata. 6 ft. 1 6
All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and make fine single specimens in the shrubbery. Undulatum, Eugenoides, and Eugenoides Variegata are suitable for ornamental evergreen hedges.

Platanus (Plane).

Orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree). 50 ft. ... 1 0
Most handsome, deciduous tree, suitable for avenues or pleasure grounds; quick-growing and splendid shade trees, with large leaves.

Plumbago.

Capensis. Lavender. 5 ft. 1 0
Capensis Alba. Splendid shrub, bearing white flowers in great profusion. 4 ft.... ... ... 1 0
Larpentæ. Blue. 1 ft. 1 0
A favourite family of free-flowering plants.

Plumiera.

Acuminata (Frangipannii) 2 6
Charming white, trumpet-shaped flower; very sweet perfume, and does well in warm climate.

Poinciana.

Regia 1 6
Gilliesii. Yellow and crimson; very beautiful ... 1 6

Poinsettia.

Albida. Pure white bracts 1 6
Pulcherrima. Bright crimson. 12 ft. 1 6
Pulcherrima, fl. pl. Bright crimson, double flower 1 6
Very striking spring flowering shrubs, producing beautiful bracts 6 inches across on the points of the shoots of previous season's growth; the leaves follow the flowers; magnificent plants.

Polygala.

Grandis. 5 ft. 1 6
Polygala suits our climate well; it is a pretty evergreen flowering shrub, and will grow in any soil, wet or dry; it is sometimes grown as hedges.

Populus (Poplar.)

Argentea (Poplar). 40 ft. 1 0
Bolleana (Silver-leaved Poplar). 70 ft. ... 1 0
Dilatata (Black Poplar). 70 ft. 1 0
Betulifolia 1 0
Alba (Silver Poplar). 50 ft. 1 0
Dilatata (Upright Poplar). 50 ft.... ... ... 1 0
Nigra 1 0
The varieties of this fine, deciduous, hardy tree have a very upright habit of growth, and form fine contrasts in plantations where pines and other evergreens predominate.

Protea.

Mellifera 2 0
Handsome, medium-sized shrub, with many white and pink flowers about 4 inches long, with remarkable wax-like appearance.

Prunus.

Pendula. White 1 6
Sinensis Alba Plenus 1 6
Sinensis Rosea 1 6
Double flowering prune; very pretty.

Punica (Pomegranate.

Granatum (Common Pomegranate). 10 ft. ... 1 0
Granatum fl. pl. 10 ft. 1 6
Granatum Nana fl. pl. 6 ft. 1 6
Granatum Alba fl. pl. 10 ft. 1 6
These graceful shrubs are charming, if only for their flowers; the double varieties are particularly fine.

Pyrus (Cydonia).

Aucuparia (Mountain Ash)... ... ... 1 6
Japonica Alba. 8 ft. 1 6
Japonica. Beautiful scarlet flowers. 8 ft. ... 1 6
The Japonicas are free-flowering and deciduous hardy plants; prefer a cool climate, and if grown on a wall will flower freely.

Queensland Nut (See Macadamia).

Quercus (Oak).

Pedunculata (English Oak). 60 ft. 1 0
Coccinea. Scarlet 1 0
Virens (Evergreen Oak). 40 ft. 1 6
Rubra. Red 1 0
A hardy family of beautiful trees, mostly requiring the cooler districts of the State; deciduous and slow growing.

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).

Indica. 4 ft. 1 0
Intermedia 1 0
Ovata. 4 ft. 1 0
A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing abundance of white pink-tinted flowers of the size of the English Hawthorn; evergreen.

Red Cedar (See Cedrela).

Rhododendron.

Album. 8 ft. ... ... from 2 6
Hybridum. 8 ft.... ... ... from 2 6
Ponticum. Varieties. 8 ft. ... ... from 2 6
Charming tribe of plants for the cooler districts of the State; hard-wooded, evergreen shrubs, magnificent heads of flowers of a variety of colours.

Rhus (Autumn Foliage Plants).

Cotinus. Feathery flowers, becoming yellow in the autumn 1 6
Succedanea. The leaves of this variety turn to a bright crimson in the autumn; very attractive 1 0
Vernicifera (Lacquer Tree). The Lacquer sap is taken from this tree; very ornamental, with large pinnate leaves, turning brown-red in the autumn... ... ... 1 0
Taxicodondron 1 6

Ricinus (Castor Oil Tree).

Communis 1 0
Very ornamental foliage.

Robinia.

Pseudo Acacia (Bastard Acacia). 40 ft. ... 1 0
Hispida Rosea (Rose Acacia). 4 ft. ... 1 6
Pseudo Acacia is highly ornamental, with its wistaria-like white flowers; can be strongly recommended for the drier parts of the State.

Rondeletia.

Amœna. Salmon. 10 ft. 1 6
Anomala. Scarlet. 2 ft. 1 6
Speciosa Major. Crimson. 5 ft. 1 6
Splendid ornamental flowering plants of great beauty; evergreen; prefer mild climate and shelter.

Rosmarinus.

Officinalis (Rosemary) 1 0

Russellia.

Juncea. 3 ft. 1 6
Multiflora. 4 ft. 1 6
A small family of plants, with rush-like leaves, rather ornamental and suitable for out-door and green-house culture; scarlet flowers.

Salix (Willow.)

Babylonica (Weeping Willow). 60 ft.... ... 1 0
Aurea. Golden variety. 40 ft. 1 0
Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow) thrives well in light, moist soil; it will grow best near ponds or water-courses, and even in water, if not too deep.

Salvia.

Bethelii. Bright rosy pink, tipped with white ... 1 0
Coccinea. Scarlet 1 0
Grahamii Purpurea. Purple 1 0
Howeyi. Character of Splendens, but dark blue 1 0
Rutilans. Pineapple-scented foliage 1 0
Splendens Braunti. Dazzling rosy red... ... 1 0
M. Issanchon. A variety of Splendens, producing long spikes of pure white flowers, marked with bright red 1 0
Patens. Beautiful celestial blue colour 1 0

Sambucus.

Nigra (The Elderberry) 1 0
Aurea Variegata. Golden-leaved. 12 ft. ... 1 0
Argentea Variegata. Silver-leaved 1 0
A very pretty genus of hardy, deciduous, ornamental trees. It is a native of Britain, and comprises the well-known Elderberry, a useful and ornamental tree for shrubberies; prefers cooler regions.

Schinus.

Molle (Californian Pepper Tree). 25 ft. 1/- to 1 6
(For price per 100 see page 72.)
A beautiful, fast-growing, graceful tree; light green foliage and bright scarlet berries; leaves have a strong aromatic scent; suitable for avenues or breakwinds.

Schottia.

Latifolia (Caffre Bean Tree). White 1 6
Speciosa. Scarlet 1 6

Silky Oak (See Grevillea.)

Snowball Tree (See Viburnum).

Sparmannia.

Africana. White. 15 ft. 1 6
Africana fl. pl. Double-flowering white. 15 ft. 1 6

Spartium.

Junceum (Spanish Broom). Yellow 1 0
Hardy and free-flowering shrub, suitable for any climate.

Spirea.

Anthony Waterer. Crimson, free flowering; very beautiful. 1 ft. 1 6
Californica. Pink. 2 ft. 1 0
Caryopteris Mastocanthus (called Blue Spirea.) Not a true Spirea, but a plant for pots or out-of-door culture; lovely rich lavender; blooms through the season 1 0
Hypericifolio (Italian May). Single white ... 1 0
Douglassi. 3 ft. 1 0
Gracilis. Small, white, dwarf habit. 2 ft. ... 1 0
Grandiflora. 4 ft. 2 6
Prunifolia fl. pl. 4 ft. 1 0
Reevesiana fl. pl. White. 4 ft. 1 0
Rupestris. White. 2 ft. 1 0
Deciduous, free-blooming, and useful shrubs; a charming family of plants; should be in every garden.

Crimson Spirea, Anthony Waterer

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, contd.

Statice.

Dicksonii. Pink, everlasting 1 0
Halfordii. Blue, everlasting 1 0

Few plants are more hardy and attractive, or more worth a place in the garden, than the Statice.

Stenocarpus.

Cunninghamii (The Scarlet Umbrella Flower Tree of Queensland). 25 ft. 1 6
Salignus. White 1 6

Beautiful trees; large, handsome foliage and fine flowers; evergreen and hardy in the warmer parts of the State.

Sterculia.

Acerifolia (Flame Tree). 1 6
Diversifolia (Kurrajong). 50 ft. 1 6
Heterophylla (Bottle Tree). 30 ft. 1 6

Handsome evergreen trees of slow growth, but very fine, dense foliage, and very ornamental. Natives of New South Wales.

Strelitzia.

For ...
NOVELTIES IN PLANTS
.. see ..
Colored Sheets

ADDITIONS
.. TO ..
Trees, Shrubs and Plants
See page 76.

Strelitzia.

Augusta 2 6
Regina 2 6

Very handsome; suitable for warm districts; flowers are magnificent and curiously shaped, almost bird-like in their fine colours; pale blue and rich golden shade.

Swainsonia.

Alba. White 1 6
Osbornei 1 6

These are almost perpetual blooming, and very useful flowering shrubs.

Symphoria (Snowberry Tree).

Racemosa. White berries. 3 ft. 1 6

Syncarpia.

Laurifolia (Turpentine) 1 6

One of our native trees, and now thought much of as a shelter tree, particularly where heavy shelter is required.

Syringa (English Lilac).

Persica 1 6
Vulgaris. 12 ft. 1 6
Vulgaris Alba 1 6

Charming spring-flowering, sweet-scented shrubs. Lilacs succeed best where the winter months are severe and frosts are frequent, but they will do fairly well in nearly every part of the State, and deserve much more extensive cultivation. They bear exquisitely perfumed flowers in bunches.

Tamarix.

Gallica (Flowering Cypress). Pink. 12 ft. ... 1 6

Very hardy tree for planting near the sea coast or very exposed situations.

Telopia (Waratah).

Speciosissima. 5 ft. ... ... 1/6 to 2 6

A gorgeous Australian native plant, producing magnificent large heads of brilliant crimson flowers; good shining foliage.

Tecoma.

Capensis (Scarlet Bignonia). 12 ft. 1 0
Fulva. Orange yellow 1 6
Grandiflora. Orange 2 0
Guilfoylei. Crimson 2 0
Smithii. Orange yellow, with brown markings. 5ft. 1 0
Velutina. Yellow. 15 ft. 1 6

Capensis and Velutina are valuable evergreen shrubs, flowering more or less all the year round. Guilfoylei is similar in habit and growth to the well-known variety Grandiflora; the flowers of a dark crimson colour, distinct and very full flowering.

Thea.

Bohea (Tea of Commerce). 8 ft. 1 6

Only in warm, sheltered places, where it can be grown as an ornamental shrub; not quite hardy.

Thyrsacanthus.

Rutilans. Scarlet 1 6

Beautiful shrub; hanging flower spikes; very handsome.

Tilia.

Europæa (Lime or Linden Tree). 40 ft. ... 2 0

Toxicophlæ.

Spectabilis. White. 5 ft. 2 0
Thunbergii. White 1 6

Pretty flowering shrubs, sweetly scented.

Tristania.

Conferta (See Lophostemon) 1 0

Ulmus (Elm).

Campestris (English Elm). 80 ft. 1 0
Chinensis (Chinese Elm). 30 ft. 1 6
Suberosa (Cork Bark Elm) 1 6

Splendid shade trees, and worthy of a place. The Chinese evergreen variety is most beautiful; it has a drooping habit, with small, dense foliage; for a shade tree on a large lawn it cannot be surpassed.

Veronica.

Andersonii. Blue. 2 ft. 1 0
Andersonii Variegata. 3 ft. 1 0
Buxifolia. White. 2 ft. 1 0
Cœlestial. Pale blue 1 0
Diosmæfolia. Lavender 1 0
Gracilis. White; splendid for hedge 1 0
Hulkeii. Lavender 1 0
Imperialis. A brilliant amaranth red, changing to magenta. 3 ft. 1 0
Kermesina. Beautiful mauve 1 0
Lobeliæoides. Blue 1 0

A useful tribe of free-blooming, soft-wooded plants; the several varieties bear racemes of various colours.

Viburnum.

Tinus (Laurestinus). 8 ft. 1 0
Opulus (Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree). 10 ft. 1 6
Lucidum. 10 ft. 1 6
Sieboldtii. 3 ft. 1 6
Sinensis. White. 4 ft. 1 6
Suspensum. 15 ft. 1 0

As ornamental foliage plants they are well worthy a place, but their beautiful flowers render them invaluable. Tinus (Laurestinus) is one of the finest shrubs in cultivation.

Tecoma Smithii.

Vitex.

Trifolia Variegata. 3 ft. 1 6

A handsome, quick-growing shrub.

Weigela (See Diervilla).

Wigandia.

Caracasana. Blue 1 6
Urens 1 6

Showy flowering shrubs, with large dark green foliage.

Willow (See Salix).

Yucca.

Aloefolia Variegata. 8 ft. to 10 ft. 2 6
Filamentosa. 4 ft. 2 0
Gloriosa. 12 ft. 1 6
Quadricolor. 3 ft. 3 6
Recurva. 5 ft. 1 6

Very ornamental plants on banks or rockeries, or dry places, some of them producing magnificent tall spikes of flowers; will grow in a warm climate, even in pots or vases. Aloefolia Variegata is a superbly variegated variety, growing quickly to a height of 8 ft.

Ornamental Trees Offered in Quantity.

We pack these to travel in paper pots (unless instructed to the contrary), thus saving weight and much extra carriage.

	DOZEN.	HUNDRED.
ACACIA BAILEYANA	10 0	75 0
EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS ...	10 0	75 0
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA	15 0	100 0
JACARANDA MIMOSÆFOLIA ...	15 0	100 0
CAMPHOR OFFICINALIS... ...	10 0	75 0
LOPHOSTEMON AUSTRALIS ...	15 0	100 0
PITTOSPORUM EUGENOIDES...	9 0	67 6
PITTOSPORUM E. VARIEGATA	15 0	100 0
PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM ...	10 0	70 0
RAPHIOLEPIS INTERMEDIA ...	10 0	75 0
SCHINUS MOLLE (Pepper Tree)...	10 0	70 0

Hedge Plants

Atriplex Semibaccata (Salt Bush). **10s.** 100

This plant makes a fine hedge of a sage green colour, and can be trimmed into any shape.

African Box Thorn .. .. **20s.** per 1000.

This prickly hedge plant is a quick-growing evergreen, suitable for fencing large gardens. Very dense in growth, and if kept pruned will make a most perfect hedge. The plants should be planted in a double row, about 18 inches apart in the rows, the distance between the rows being 2 feet; the plants should be topped the first season, and afterwards regularly trimmed as required.

Privet. Evergreen .. .. **7s. 6d.** per 100.

A beautiful, dense-growing, evergreen hedge plant; much grown in England; makes strong roots.

Privet. New Golden .. .. **6d.** each.

Pittosporum Nigrescens .. **9s.** per dozen.

Pittosporum Eugenoides .. **9s.** per dozen.

Pittosporum Undulatum . **9s.** per dozen.

These make a fine evergreen hedge for a garden, and can be trimmed close into any desired shape; the foliage is handsome, and of a fine fresh green colour; the plants are quite hardy. Plant in single rows, 2 feet apart.

Hawthorn Quicks (May) .. **15s.** per 1000.

A fine, thorny, deciduous hedge plant, which flowers freely in the spring; flowers have a delicious perfume. It must be clipped every year; plant like the Box Thorn.

Olive (Common) .. .. **7s. 6d.** per 100.

The very best hedge plant for this State, as it withstands drought and heat splendidly, is a quick grower, and stands any amount of cutting back.

Coprosma Lucidum .. **8s.** per dozen.

This good hedge plant is particularly hardy, especially on the sea coast; nice glossy green foliage; plant three feet apart.

CLIMBING AND TWINING PLANTS

ADDITIONS TO THIS LIST SEE PAGE 76.

For NOVELTIES in PLANTS see Coloured Sheets.

Aristolochia Elegans.

THIS list contains a choice selection, and with the exception of the Ivies, and one or two others, all those named are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for their trailing and climbing habit.

Allamanda.

Hendersonii. Large, yellow, handsome flowers 1 6

Ampelopsis (Virginian Creeper).

Hederacea 1 0
Hoggii. Foliage large, ornamental 1 0
Muralis 1 6
Sempervirens 1 6
Sieboldtii Variegata. Beautiful white and pink, variegated foliage 1 6
Veitchii 1 0
Veitchii Purpurea. Foliage beautifully tinted, red 1 0

Well-known favourite creepers, hardy and rapid growers, with fine foliage; of easy culture. A. Veitchii will cling to the wall without support.

Antigonon.

Amabile 1 6
Leptopus. 50 ft. 1 6

A charming, slender creeper, producing an abundance of bright rose-coloured flowers and bracts.

Aristolochia.

Elegans. Beautiful bush-house or green-house plants. The flowers are on long stalks, and have a slightly distended tube, bent upward; the upper portion is cup-shaped, and of a rich purple colour, with creamy white markings ... 1 6
Grandiflora. Interesting plant, with handsome foliage and singularly shaped flowers; fine for a wall, fence, or side of bush-house. 20 ft. ... 1 6

Bauhinia.

Scandens. Rose 1 6

A very handsome climber; requires a warm situation.

Beaumontia.

Grandiflora. White 1 6

A magnificent flowering climber, producing large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers; highly perfumed.

Cobæa Scandens.

Bignonia.

Grandiflora 2 0
Capreolata. Red, very distinct 1 6
Excelsa. Yellow 1 6
Jasminoides. White, dark eye 1 6
Latrobeii. Cream 1 6
Lindleyana. Purple 1 6
Mackeni. Rose 1 6
Rosea. Rosy lilac 1 6
Tweediana. Golden 1 6
Venusta. Orange 1 6

All the Bignonias are worthy of a place, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. Venusta, when grown on a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers. All are grand creepers.

Bougainvillea.

Spectabilis. Rose lilac 1 6
Splendens. Crimson 1 6
Braziliensis. Bright mauve; very handsome ... 1 6
Conspicua. Purple shade 1 6
Glabra. Rose lilac; bush habit 1 6
Glabra Sanderiana. Violet red 1 6
Grandiflora. Magenta 1 6
Hessiana Magnifica. Purple 1 6
Refulgens. Brilliant purple mauve 1 6

Bougainvilleas like a warm northerly aspect and shelter; their flowers are magnificent, and they continue in bloom for a long time. Glabra may be grown as a shrub, but is best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect. All the others are splendid climbers or creepers.

Canavallia.

Bonariensis 1 6

This plant has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth or beauty of foliage; its leaves are large and of a brilliant shining green, with bright purplish red spikes of pea-like flowers.

Clematis.

Jackmanii. Varieties; named sorts. Deciduous plants of great beauty; require a sheltered position and good soil; grown on a trellis, they are very effective; produce large single and double flowers of a variety of colours 1 6
Montana (American Virgin Bower). Pure white; a valuable climber, suitable for all parts of the colony... ... ... 1 6

Cobæa.

Scandens. Purple 1 6
Scandens Alba. White 2 0

Two of the best creepers, and very suitable for covering a trellis; they grow freely, have fine foliage, and produce an abundance of bloom; evergreen and quite hardy.

Dolichos.

Lignosus. Pink... ... ... 1 0
Lignosus Alba. White 1 0

Fine climbers for covering old fences, etc.

Eccremocarpus.

Grandiflora. Pale blue 1 6

Ficus (Creeping Fig).

Minima. Very pretty small-leaved variety ... 1 0
Stipulata 1 0

Pretty little creepers for covering a wall or fence; leaves small and clinging, and the shoots, having small roots, will make fast to anything against which they are trained.

Fuchsia.

Procumbens or Kirkii 1 0

A distinct species from New Zealand, with small, round leaves; an excellent and very graceful plant for hanging baskets, particularly during the winter season, when it is covered with bright crimson berries.

Gelsemium.

Sempervirens 1 6

A beautiful climber; corolla of the flower deep yellow, with protruding anthers.

Hardenbergia.

Digitata. Purple and white 1 6
Monophylla. Purple 1 0
Monophylla Alba. White 1 0

Exceedingly pretty climbing plants.

Hedera (Ivy).

Chrysophylla 1 6
Helix (Common Ivy). Green-leaved 1 0
Latifolia Maculata 1 6
Maderensis Variegata. Beautiful variety of the variegated Ivy; free growing, leaves broadly margined with white 2 0
Palmata 1 6
Rhomboidea Variegata 1 0
Tricolor Marginata. Golden margin 1 6

Ivies are so well known that they require no description here further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere.

Honeysuckle (See Lonicera).

Hoya (Wax Plant).

Carnosa. Beautiful climber, with thick fleshy leaves and beautiful clusters of pinkish white flowers, which look as if frosted 1 6
Carnosa Variegata. Variegated leaves ... 1 6

Can be grown out of doors on a brick wall in a warm aspect, but is seen to best advantage when grown as a pot plant in a green-house. Must have abundant drainage, is fond of old lime and brick rubbish mixed with the soil.

Ipomæa.

Learii. Lovely violet flowers. 1 0
Pandurata (Large White Moon Flower). The flowers are pure white, single, and very shiny, and are supported on a long, graceful tube; night flowering; flowers 4 inches across; fine foliage; strong grower 1 0
Hardyii. Pink 1 0

Flowering climbers, with very showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover trellises or high fences; soil and situation not important.

Ivy (See Hedera).

Lathyrus (Everlasting Pea).

Latifolius Alba 1 0
Pink Beauty 1 0

Lophospermum.

Grandiflorum. Red 1 6
Hendersoni. Red 1 6

Very showy climbers, with Gloxinia-shaped flowers.

Climbing & Twining Plants, contd.

Rhyncospermum.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle).

Aurea Reticulata 1 6
Caprifolium (English) 1 6
Coccinea 1 0
Confusa. Yellow 1 6
Gigantea 1 6
Japonica 1 6
Sinensis. White and red 1 6
Sinensis Variegata. White and red 1 6
Tartarica Splendens. Scarlet 1 6

A large family of charmingly scented flowered climbers, with fine foliage, of quick growth; flowers abundant.

Mandevillea.

Suaveolens 1 6

A beautiful, slender, deciduous creeper, bearing lovely white flowers and fine foliage.

Manettia.

Glabra. A gem, either in the flower border or bush-house; it has nice foliage, slender habit, and large scarlet, tube-like flowers. 4 ft. ... 1 6
Bicolor. Yellow and red. A very pretty climber.

Maurandya.

Barclayana 1 0
Alba 1 0

Beautiful, close-growing climbers; do well on a wire fence or trellis; flowers and leaves are small, but are produced so abundantly as to give the plants in flower a most charming appearance.

Medeola.

Asparagoides. Strong plants 1 6

The graceful beauty of this handsome plant renders it most valuable for vases or hanging baskets, and it is suitable for either bush-house or verandah culture.

Mina.

Lobata 1 0

Pretty half-hardy annual climber; its beautiful creamy white flowers are bright orange when half blown, and when in bud of a vivid red; grows to a height of 20 feet, and produces flowers abundantly.

Nasturtium (Double Flowering).

Brick Red. Striped yellow 1 0
Scarlet Flowered 1 0

Two charming, hardy, quick-growing climbers, with fine foliage; profuse bloomers, and perfectly double flowers.

Panicum.

Variegatum 1 0

Will be found very useful for baskets, or hanging over brick work in green-houses or conservatory.

Passiflora (Passion Flower).

Cœrulea. Blue 1 0
Gonstance Elliott. Beautiful white 1 6
Empress Eugene. Blue and white 1 6
Eynesford Gem. Purplish crimson 1 6
Fragrant Beauty. Pure white, centre chocolate brown, zoned white; upper portion is a lovely bluish purple; deliciously fragrant 1 6
Kermesina. Richly-coloured small flowers. ... 1 6
Mrs. T. Spalding. White flowering variety, foliage beautifully variegated 1 6
Oldfield Gem. Perfumed flowers, white, netted rose, centre maroon, clear white zone, beautiful 1 6
Racemosa. Scarlet or deep red. 1 6
Sanguinolenta. Crimson 1 0
Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). White, tinged purple 1 0
Granadilla. Deep crimson 1 6

Passion flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis or a wall, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit; P. Edulis is a well-known fruit in our markets, and highly esteemed. The Granadilla is largely grown in Queensland, but does not fruit well in New South Wales.

Phaseolus.

Carracalla (Snail Flower) 1 6

A slender climber, with full foliage, producing clusters of lovely lilac flowers, shell-shaped; very curious and beautiful.

Physianthus.

Albans (Aranga or Cruel Plant)... ... ... 1 0

White flowers, like Stephanotis; quick grower.

Quisqualis.

Indica 1 6

Handsome flowering plant, of quick growth.

Rhyncospermum.

Jasminoides 1 6

A beautiful, perfumed, white-flowered creeper, of quick growth and fine foliage; it is evergreen and hardy, except in the coldest districts.

Solandra.

Grandiflora. Yellow 1 6

Solanum.

Jasminoides 1 6

Sollya (Australian Blue Bell Creeper).

Heterophylla 1 6

An excellent climbing plant, producing very pretty blue flowers of various shades.

Stephanotis.

Floribunda 2 0

Stephanotis is a green-house plant, but will do well in warm situation out of doors in warm districts. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white and produced in abundant clusters.

Stigmaphyllum.

Ciliatum 1 6

Producing orchid-like flowers.

Tacsonia.

Exoniensis. Rose pink colour 1 0
Ignea. Intense scarlet 1 0
Manicata (Scarlet Passion Flower) 1 6
Morti. Magenta colour 1 6
Mollisimi. Pink colour 1 6
Van Volxemi. Crimson colour 1 6

This family is distinguished from the Passiflora by the long cylindrical tubes of the calyx of its flowers; they are very handsome, quick-growing, beautiful climbers.

Tecoma.

Australis (Wonga Wonga Vine) 1 6
Radicans (Trumpet Flower) 1 6

Thunbergia.

Alata Alba 1 0
Alata, various 1 0
Laurifolia 1 6

Virginian Creeper (See Ampelopsis).

Vinca (Periwinkle).

Argentea Variegata 1 0

Wistaria.

Sinensis 1 6
Sinensis Alba 1 6
Sinensis fl. pl. 1 6
Brachybotrys. Pink 1 6
Magnifica. Blue; flowering when in full leaf ... 1 6

Wistaria Sinensis is a handsome climber; in deep soil it grows to an enormous size; the flowers hang in pendant clusters a foot long. The time of flowering is early spring; the plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf.

Calla, Maculata Alba.

Verandah Plants

Strong Plants, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

So many lovers of plants have no opportunity of indulging in their hobby, except in a verandah garden, that we add a short list of plants which can be successfully cultivated in pots or boxes in this way. They will all thrive, providing the ends of the verandah are closed in to prevent sharp currents of air blowing on them. In cold districts a screen in front will prevent frosts from injuring them.

Aspidistra. Very hardy; handsome foliage.
Asparagus Plumosus. Very handsome pot plant.
Azaleas. Very showy verandah plants; free bloomers.
Begonia Rex. Ornamental foliage, beautifully marked.
Bouvardias. White, pink, and crimson; charming.
Cactus. Beautiful flowers; various.
Calla (Lily of the Nile). Fine foliage; easiest culture.
Coleus. Beautiful ornamental leaves; various kinds.
Epiphyllum. Cactus family; effective verandah plants.
Euphorbia (Christ's Thorn.) Curious and beautiful.
Farfugium. Handsome dark green and spotted leaves.
Ferns. Many fine, hardy varieties in pots.
Fuchsias. In splendid variety; single and double.
Hardy Dracænas. Very hardy foliage plants.
Heliotrope. Sweet-scented, favourite flowering plants.
Hydrangea. Fine flowering plants; very attractive.
Mimulus and Musk. Make charming pot plants.
Palms. We can supply these in all sizes and varieties.
Pelargoniums. Strong plants; very free flowering.
Primula (Chinese Primrose). Extremely handsome.
Small Tree Ferns.
Staghorn Ferns. Grown on walls are very beautiful.

Begonia, Ornamental Leaved.

Conifers and Taxads

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS
FOR A
Collection of Various Varieties (say 25 to 100 trees or more) on application

... FOR ...
ADDITIONS
TO
THIS LIST
See page 76.

Cedrus Deodara.

Araucaria Excelsa.

Araucaria.

	each	dozen	hundred
A. Cunninghami ...	1 6	15 0	100 0
A. Bidwilli ... ... (Bunya Bunya Pine.)	1 6	15 0	100 0
A. Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine) ...	each		1 6
A. Cookii	,,		1 6

A magnificent family of ornamental trees. A. Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine) will grow on the coast, but not too far from the sea. A. Cunninghami is very handsome; foliage is produced on the end of its branches, giving it quite a unique appearance. A. Bidwilli (Bunya Bunya Pine), leaves deep green, shining and very prickly.

Abies.

A. Douglasii (Silver Fir)	each 1 6
A. Excelsa	,, 1 6
A. Smithiana	,, 1 6
A. Alba (White Spruce)	,, 1 6
A. Nordmaniana (Crimean Pine) ...	,, 1 6
A. Pinsapa	,, 1 6

A beautiful tribe of Fir Trees, of symmetrical growth, rather slow growers, but should be in every shrubbery and avenue. During spring, when they are making young growth, they are clad with beautiful pale green foliage; very effective, and quite hardy anywhere; they somewhat resemble the Scotch Firs.

Cedrus.

	each	dozen	hundred
C. Deodara ...	1 6 to 3 6	15 0	100 0
C. Atlantica	each		2 6

C. Deodara should have a sheltered position, where it can spread out its great wing-like branches and cover the whole surface of the ground; with tall trees for a background it thrives admirably.

Cryptomeria.

C. Elegans	each 1 6
C. Japonica	,, 1 6

Fine ornamental trees from Japan; hardy; prefer good soil and sheltered position. C. Elegans, of upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. C. Japonica, a rapid-growing tree, of pyramidal habit; branches numerous and pendulous, bright green foliage.

Cupressus.

	each	dozen	hundred
C. Lawsoniana ...	1 0	10 0	75 0
C. Macrocarpa ... Of very quick growth.	1 0	10 0	75 0
C. Africanus ... ... Foliage a beautiful glaucous green.	1 0	10 0	75 0
C. Sempervirens ...	1 0	10 0	75 0
C. Lambertiana, True. One of the best		each	2 6
C. Lambertiana, Aurea. Very beautiful		,,	2 6
C. Knightii. Hardy in all parts... ...		,,	1 0
C. Excelsa. Fine ornamental variety ...		,,	1 0
C. Pendula (Weeping Cypress) ...		,,	1 0
C. Torulosus		,,	1 0
C. Cashmeriana		,,	1 0
C. Benthamiana (Cypress)		,,	1 0
C. Excelsa		,,	1 0
C. Corneyana		,,	1 0
C. Funebris (Funeral Cypress) ...		,,	1 0
C. Goveniana		,,	1 0
C. Guadalupensis		,,	1 0
C. Majestica		,,	1 0
C. MacNabiana		,,	1 0
C. Uhdeana		,,	1 0
C. Lawsoniana Erecta		,,	1 0
C. Lawsoniana Lutea		,,	2 0
C. Lawsoniana Alba Variegata ...		,,	2 0

Most largely grown of all the Conifers, embracing a variety of beautiful quick-growing trees; they all do well near Sydney, and in nearly all other parts of the State. C. Lambertiana, the finest of this splendid family, grows 15 to 20 feet in three years; is of dense habit; pyramidal, branching to the ground; will stand cutting freely; can be grown as a hedge or a breakwind, or as a specimen tree.

Juniperus.

J. Bermudiana	each 1 6
J. Chinensis	,, 1 6
J. Hibernica	,, 1 0
J. Macrocarpa	,, 1 6
J. Oxycedrus	,, 1 6
J. Prostrata	,, 1 6
J. Virginana	,, 1 6

Hardy, upright-growing Conifers; will thrive in any climate; distinct in form and foliage, and contrast with Cupressus or Pines. The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit.

Libocedrus.

L. Doniana	each 2 0
L. Decurrens	,, 1 6

Libocedrus (Incense Cedar). Dwarf, handsome tree; is densely branched, conical shaped; not hardy in the colder parts of our State; the leaves are scale formed, compressed in opposite pairs, and in four imbricated rows; it bears a small flower and fruit; its leaves are aromatic. L. Decurrens forms a magnificent specimen tree for a lawn, with bright, glossy, green foliage.

Norfolk Island Pine (See Araucaria).

Pinus.

	each	dozen	hundred
P. Insignis	1 0	10 0	70 0
P. Canariensis	1 6	15 0	75 0
P. Halepensis. Very hardy	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Pinea (Stone Pine) ...	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Strobus ... ... (Weymouth Pine)	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Sylvestris (Scotch Fir)	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Maritima	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Laricio (Corsican Pine).	1 0	10 0	75 0

Fine for planting near the sea or exposed situation.

P. Toeda	each 1 0
P. Pinaster	,, 1 0
P. Longifolia	,, 1 6
P. Excelsa (The Bhorlow Pine) ...	,, 1 6
P. Austriaca (Black Austrian Pine) ...	,, 1 0
P. Benthamiana (Ponderosa)	,, 1 0
P. Muricata (Bishop's Pine)	,, 1 0

This family includes some of the finest trees in cultivation, and deservedly takes a first place in all plantations. Varieties in large type we particularly recommend, and can offer in quantity. They are hardy, quick-growing, and beautiful specimens for lawn embellishment or for avenues, and make excellent breakwind plantations.

Podocarpus.

P. Spinulosus (Illawarra Pine)... ... A much-branched, erect shrub.	each 1 6
P. Totara (New Zealand Yew Tree) ...	,, 1 6

We can offer a fine stock of this beautiful shade tree.

Retinospora.

R. Pisifera	each 1 6
R. Pisifera Aurea	,, 1 6
R. Ericoides	,, 1 6
R. Obtusa	,, 1 6
R. Obtusa Variegata	,, 1 6
R. Plumosa	,, 1 6
R. Plumosa Aurea	,, 1 6
R. Squarrosa	,, 1 6

Retinospora, a beautiful tribe of tree shrubs from 15 to 20 feet high, closely allied to the Cupressus family, which they resemble; close habit, branching, and pyramidal.

Salisburia.

S. Adiantifolia (Maiden Hair Tree) ...	each 1 6

A fine tree, with foliage somewhat resembling an Adiantum; it is not evergreen, however.

Taxodium.

T. Sempervirens (Redwood)	each 1 6
T. Distichum	,, 1 6

Taxus (Yew)

T. Baccata	each 1 6

A very handsome tree shrub; quite hardy, compact in growth, and with good foliage.

Thuja.

T. Lobbi. Handsome tree from California	each 1 6
T. Occidentalis	,, 1 0
T. Orientalis	,, 1 0
T. Orientalis Aurea	from 1 6

A very beautiful family of plants, of compact dwarf habit of growth. T. Orientalis Aurea is a golden Thuja of great beauty, suitable for small gardens and lawn embellishment. All the family are hardy anywhere, except in coldest districts.

Thujopsis.

T. Borealis	each 1 6
T. Dolobrata	,, 1 6
T. Dolobrata Variegata	,, 1 6

Hardy, evergreen coniferous tree, resembling the Thuja.

Wellingtonia (Big Tree of California).

W. Gigantea	each 2 6
W. Whytii. California	,, 1 6

In a young state it is of a beautiful habit of growth, and, although rather slow growing, it is always worthy a place. Only suitable for high altitudes in the State.

Yew (See Taxus).

ADDITIONAL LISTS.

The following are plants which we can supply in addition to the foregoing Lists.

Ornamental and Flowering Trees, Shrubs & Plants.

Acacia Molliema Floribunda 1 6
,, **Dealbata.** 15 ft. 1 0
,, **Lophanta.** Fern leaved variety 1 0

Acer Negunda. 50 ft.... ... ... 1 0
,, **Purpurea Reitenbachia** 2 0
,, **Purpurascens** (Purple Sycamore) ... 1 6
,, **Saccharinum** (Sugar Maple) 1 6

Abutilon Emperor. Large flowers, dark crimson 1 0
,, **Hibiscus.** Canary yellow, shaded dark rosy violet 1 0
,, **Sawitzii.** A very distinct variety, with green palmati leaves, regularly margined with silvery white; quite a new departure in variegated Abutilons 1 6
,, **Thompsonii.** Deep rich orange, shaded and streaked with crimson 1 0

Bambusa Piyoniensis. Dwarf 1 6

Berberis Vulgaris Purpurea 1 6
,, **Dulcis** 1 6

Buxus Macrophylla Rotundifolius 1 0

Cantua Dependens. Pink; 6 ft. 1 6

Cassia Merrylantica. Yellow; 10 ft. 1 6

Cerasus (Double Flowering Cherry).
,, **Aveum fl. pl.** 1 6
,, **Caproniana Ranunculiflora** 1 6
,, **Japonica flore Rosea pleno** 1 6
,, **Padus** 1 6
,, **Virgineana** 1 6

Chamœcerasus (The Bird Cherry)
,, **Flore Alba** 1 6
,, **Grandiflora Rosea** 1 6
,, **Virginalis Alba** 1 6

Catalpa Speciosa. A showy, rapid growing tree with pyramidal clusters (a foot long) of white and purple fragrant flowers 1 6

Cercis Siliquastrum Album 1 6

Cestrum Purpureum 1 0

Clerodendron Trichotum. Hardy shrub, nice foliage, flowers white and fragrant. 8 feet ... 1 6

Clethra Arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree). Flowers pure white, compact growth; a very pretty tree. 6 ft. 1 6

Cytisus Nigricans Carlieri 1 6

Deutzia Corymbiflora 1 6
,, **Marginata Aurea** 1 6
,, **Rosea** 1 6
,, **Lemoinei Compacta** 1 6
,, **Campanulata** 1 6

Cydonia Alba Plena 1 6
,, **Candidissima** 1 6
,, **Cardinalis** 1 6
,, **Rosea Plena** 1 6
,, **Sanguinea Plena** 1 6

Forsythia Variegata Aurea. 5 ft. 1 6

Eleagnus Augustifolia. 15 ft. 1 6

Epiphyllum Crenatum. White 1 6

Fagus Sylvatica Purpureus. 50 ft. 1 6

Ficus Religiosa. 25 ft. 1 6

Gardenia Thunbergi. 12 ft. 1 6

Eugenia Ugnii. White; 3 ft. 1 6

Euonymous Argenteus Marginatus. 6 ft. ... 1 6

Garrya Olivaformis. 8 ft. 1 6

Fabiana Imbricata. White; very hardy, producing heath-like flowers; 4 ft. 1 6

Grevillea Dallachiana. Red and white; 3 ft. ... 1 6

Grewia Occidentalis. Lilac purple; 8 ft. ... 1 6

Genista Alba. The white flowering broom; a very floriferous shrub. 8 ft. 1 6

Hibiscus Splendens Variegata. 6 ft. 1 6
,, **Splendens.** 6 ft. 1 0
,, **Syriacus Alba Luteola Plena.** 8 ft. 1 6
,, ,, **Double Light Violet.** 6 ft. ... 1 6
,, ,, **Pæoniæflora** 1 6
,, ,, **Violareus Atropurpureus Flore Plenissimo.** 6 ft. 1 6
,, ,, **Boule de Feu** (Ball of Fire). 6ft. 1 6

Hymenospermum Flavum. A splendid tree; hardy, with beautiful foliage; fragrant yellow flowers. 20 ft. 1 0

Ligustrum Ovalifolum Aureum Elegantissimum 1 6
,, **Foliis Argenteis Pictis** 1 6
,, **Robustum Marginatum Aureum** 1 6
,, **Sinensis Minum Foliis Variegatus Aureuris** 1 6

Malus (The Double Flowering Apple).
,, **Augustifolia fl. pl.** 10 ft. 2 0
,, **Floribunda.** 10 ft. 2 0
,, **Atrosanguinea.** 10 ft. 2 0
,, **Scheideckerii.** 10 ft. 2 0
,, **Parkmani.** 10 ft. 2 0
,, **Spectabilis Alba fl. pl.** 10 ft. 2 0
,, ,, **Rosea fl. pl.** 10 ft.... ... 2 0

These are without doubt a decided acquisition, and for the first time listed in the State; they will prove to be very ornamental wherever planted.

Prunus Pissardi 1 6
,, **Sinensis Flore Rubra** 1 6
,, **Triloba** 1 6

Quercus Pallistris (American Evergreen Oak). Red 1 6

Philadelphus Mont Blanc. Entirely covered with large fragrant flowers. 5ft. 1 6
,, **Species Pekinensis.** Introduced from the Mountains of Pekin 1 6
,, **Primulœflorus** 1 6

Pyrus Domestia. Splendid tree, with edible fruit 1 6

Rondeletia Versicolor 1 6

Robinia Decaisneana. Rose, flowers in great abundance 1 6
,, **Hispida Complexa** 1 6
,, **Mermis Folus Variegatis** 1 6
,, **Neo Mexeana** 1 6

Salix Alba Flava. 40 ft. 1 0
,, **Smithiana.** 40 ft. 1 0
,, **Purpurea Americana.** 40 ft. 1 0
,, **Sacrementa.** 40 ft. 1 0

Pæonia Arborea (The Japanese Tree Pæony). Pink, very showy ... ... from 5 0

Spartium Album Multiflorum 1 6
,, **Scoparum** 1 0

Spirea Ariœfolia. Most profuse bloomer, and the most elegant of the Spireas 1 6
,, **Callosa Rubra** 1 6

Sophora Japonica. White; 20 ft. 1 6

Symphoria Racemosa Aureo Variegata (The Golden Leaved Snowberry Tree). 4 ft. ... 1 6

Syringa. A select collection of double flowering varieties ... ... each 2 6

Virgilia Lutea 1 6

ADDITIONS to Climbing and Twining Plants

Akebia Quinata. Very showy Japanese climbing plant 1 0

Bignonia Guilfoyleii. Red and orange... ... 2 0
,, **Radicans.** Red 1 6
,, **Mad. Galen** 1 6
,, **Sanguinea Præcox** 1 6
,, **Speciosa Flava** 1 6
,, **Australis** (Wonga Wonga Vine) ... 1 6
,, **Gracilis.** Yellow 1 6

Bougainvillea Speciosa. Purple, white centre 1 6
,, **Speciosa Variegata.** A charming variegated form of this very popular climbing plant, flower the same as the parent plant Speciosa 1 6

Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh 1 6
,, **Fortuneii** 1 6
,, **Fair Rosamond** 1 6
,, **Miss Batemann** 1 6
,, **Sophia Flore Plena** 1 6
,, **Ville de Simoges** 1 6
,, **Francofurtensis** 1 6
,, **Kermesina** 1 6
,, **Hendersoni** 1 6
,, **Eccremocarpus Scaber.** Orange red 1 6

Humulis Lupulus Variegata (The Variegated Hop) 1 6

Ipomœa Bona Nox. Large pink flowers... ... 1 0

Ficus Radicans Variegata 1 6
The above charming and effective variety is, without doubt, destined to become a plant for everyone, its easy culture, effective variegation, and regular growth making it one of the best ornamental plants yet sent out; as a variegated plant for hanging pots and vases it cannot be excelled.

Lapageria Rosea. One of the most beautiful climbers in cultivation, producing numerous large brilliant carmine bell-shaped flowers 5 0 to 7 6

Passiflora Lutea 1 6
,, **Incarnata.** Red 1 6

Solanum Seaforthianum. Beautiful clusters of blue flowers 1 6

Tacsonia Smytheana. This handsome hybrid was raised from T. Mollissima and an unknown species. Flowers very distinct in colour, which is a peculiar shade of orange scarlet 1 6

Tacsonia Eriantha. Red 1 0

Thunbergia Rocoinea. Small red flowers ... 1 0

Vitis Lebrusca. Large leaved American vine ... 1 0

Menispermum Canadense. Remarkable for its beautiful foliage 1 6

Wistaria Multijuga. A Japanese variety, with dark purple racemes which attain a length of from 2 to 3 feet. An extra fine form 1 6

ADDITIONS to Conifers and Taxads.

Cupressus Macrocarpa Variegata 3 6
This is not a new plant, but one which has been re-introduced, and the stock, which we offer in limited quantity, was grown from what we believe to be the only plant in the State, and we are glad to have been able to save so charming a variety. This is a perfectly variegated Cupressus, the foliage of the plant being about half green and half yellow, giving it a most charming appearance, as it always looks bright, and the young growth is strikingly beautiful. It is quite hardy, a free grower, and makes a fine specimen plant.

Juniperus Thujaoides 1 6

Podocarpus Elatus. The largest variety ... 1 6

Taxus Hibernica Variegata 2 0
,, **Argentea Variegata** 2 0

Thuja Occidentalis Ellvangeriana 1 6

ADDITIONS to Hedge Plants.

Ligustrum Lucidum. A strong growing hedge plant ... ... 12s. per 100

Plumbago Capensis. ... ... 20s. per 100

Camellias.

1s. 6d. to 2s. each, according to size.

THESE grand and favourite plants succeed admirably in our climate. The best soil for the Camellia is a strong, deep, well-drained loam, with liberal manuring once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from 12 to 20 feet. With proper attention fine specimens can be grown in large pots or ornamental tubs for decorative purposes. Will continue in bloom from May to September. The Camellia is not hardy in our colder districts.

Alba Plena. White, fine.
Angelo Cocchi. White, striped rose.
Archduchess Augusta. Red, white stripes.
Aspasia. White, pink spots.
Augusta Superba. Pink, cupped.
Blanda. Rose, very hardy.
Bonomiana. White stripes, splendid flower.
Calliope. Pink and white stripes.
Candidissima. White, very beautiful.
C. H. Hovey. Velvety crimson, shaded violet.
Comptesse Calina. Pure white, fine.
De la Reine. White, spotted with lake red.
Dionisia Poniatowski. Pure white.
Dryade. Rose, fine form.
Fimbriata Alba. Splendid, white fringed.
Florence. White.
Great Eastern. Red, very large and showy.
Grunelli. White, free bloomer.
Guilfoyle's Helena. Pink, striped red.
Harriett Sheather. Rosy salmon.
Hellenor. Large, carnation striped.
Imbricata Alba.
Innocence. Pure white.
Isabella. Large and handsome, white.
Lady St. Clair. Pale pink.
La Pace. White, shaded rose, striped crimson.
Lavinia Maggi. White, crimson blotches.
Maria Theresa. Blush, crimson spots.
Mathotiana Alba. Large, pure white, splendid.
Miranda. White, very hardy.
Mrs. Fairfax. Rose pink.
Mrs. Hope. Blush colour.
Mrs. Mort. Flesh, splendidly imbricated.
Mrs. Skottowe. White striped, and dappled rose.
Pauline Maggi. Pure white, very double.
Prince Frederick William. Superb rose.
Princess Louise. Pure white, very fine.
Reine de Beautes. Very delicate clear rose, good form.
Rosa Madiai. Carmine, blotched with white.
Sarah Frost. Bright red, splendid.
Sulpheurous. Dark red.
Tabbs. Crimson, marbled and blotched with white.
Tricolor Imbricata.
Valtevaredo. Vivid rose, fine.
Vandesea Superba. Striped carmine.
Venus de Medicis. Crimson, veined rose.
Virginia Franco. Rose, changing to soft pink.
Wrightii. Rich crimson, large, magnificent.

Single Bouvardias.

Azaleas.

1s. 6d. each; 16s. per doz. Our selection.

THE Azalea has no equal for richness and pureness of colouring or gorgeousness of display, and our climate is exactly suited to them. Should be planted in masses; a good strong soil is better suited for them than light soil, though they will succeed in either, provided it is not too dry. In very dry seasons they should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight; this, however, is not required in ordinary seasons. Mulching the surface around the plants is of great service in summer. Azaleas can be grown as pot plants, and are suitable either for bush-house or verandah culture; should be in 6 or 8-inch pots.

Alba Magna. Large, white, occasionally striped.
Apollon. Pure white, carmine stripes.
Bernard Andrea Alba. Double white, very fine.
Charmer. Bright amaranth; good form and substance.
Comtesse de Flanders. Large, clear satin rose.
Dame Melanie. Very bright rose, edged with pure white, carmine blotch.
Deutsche Perle. The best double white, free flowering, early blooming; flowers last a long time.
Duc de Nassau. Double, large, dark rosy purple, extra fine.
Duke of Devonshire. Salmon red, fine.
Empereur de Bresil. Large double rose of exquisite form, banded with white; upper petals marked with glossy red.
Empress of India. Perfect, gracefully wavy and well expanded centre; carmine, white, and salmony rose; double.
Eugene Mazel. Bright red, shaded with lilac.
Glory of Sunning Hill. Rich pink, double.
Hooibrenki. Purple, large, semi-double; very early.
Imperatrice Charlotte. Dark red, striped and veined with red and rose, broad margin of white.
Louis Lubber. Dark scarlet.
Madame J. N. Verschaffelt. Satiny white, very large, and effective.
Madame Paul de Schryver. Rosy violet, very fine, double.
Madeline. Pure white, large; one of the finest.
Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre. Pure white, good form.
Mdlle. Marie Van Houtte. Semi-double white, flaked rosy salmon.
Mollis. Orange yellow.
Mollis. Pale yellow.
Niobe. Pure white, very double, large flowers, fine form and substance; very attractive.
Reine des Roses. Bright rose, deeply spotted.
Souvenir de Prince Albert. Deep rose, broadly margined white; showy and distinct; double.
Theodorus. Bright orange, scarlet, with rich violet upper segments, fine, large, well-formed flowers; double.

Bouvardias.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

BEAUTIFUL dwarf plants for outdoor cultivation in the warmer districts, and for colder parts of the State they may be grown with advantage as pot plants. They bloom profusely during the year, and some even in the winter. They are charming for bouquets, and the varieties are from pure white to deep crimson, some being perfumed.

Alfred Neuner. Double; petals waxy white; beautiful.
Beauty of New South Wales. White, shaded pink, sweet scented.
Beauty of Brisbane. Best pure white; robust habit.
Bocchii. Bright pink, with white throat; very fine.
Cardinale. White tube, carmine petals; effective.
Coral Queen. Scarlet, with white throat.
Dazzler. Fiery red.
Duchess of York. One of the best Bouvardias yet raised. Colour, cheerful blush pink, shading to a heliotrope; very distinct and beautiful.
Flavescens. Yellow, changing to white.
Flavescens fl. pl. Double Yellow.
Hogarth fl. pl. Dark scarlet.
Humboldtii Corymbiflora. Improved; snow-white, large.
Jacquiniflora. Bright scarlet, hardy.
Luteola Plena. Double; pale yellow tubes and flower.
Maiden's Blush. Bright bluish pink.
Mrs. G. H. Kerslake. This new hybrid is an entirely new type, combining the large flowers of H. Corymbiflora. Flowers are a waxy white colour, and set upon a very stout tube of medium length; deliciously fragrant, sturdy habit, keeps in good condition 3 or 4 days after being cut.
President Cleveland. Very large; brilliant scarlet.
President Garfield. Double rose.
Priory Beauty. Pale shade rose, very fine, large trusses.
Umbellata Carnea. Cream white, changing to rosy blush.
Victor Lemoine. Double scarlet.
Vreelandii. White, hardy.

Rhododendrons

HYBRID VARIETIES, 2s. 6d. to 10s. each.

VARIETIES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CLOSELY allied to the Azalea. Grand hybrids of the best Continental varieties; they make beautiful bush-house plants, and can be grown either in large pots or boxes; they may also be planted in a prepared shady border, but must not have trees overhanging them, and must have liberal supply of water, particularly when they are making their young growth. Are free growing and of a diversity of wonderful colours.

For additions to our General List of Plants for the season, see page 76.

"I have to thank you for the plants received yesterday, and more especially for your careful packing; after having been on the road for 16 days the plants were, by the neglect of the mailman, left in a tropical post office, and yet they arrived in good condition."—C. DARSEN, *Eungella.—5-8-01.*

"I have much pleasure in stating that the plants arrived safely in splendid condition; they looked lovely and fresh, and I thank you very much for the careful way in which they were packed."—MRS. FOSTER, *Cooma.—27-8-01.*

"Parcel of plants safely to hand in very good order, looking quite fresh, and I am sure they will do well."—R. W. CHASE, *Walgett.—23-7-01.*

Beautiful Cannas

ONE of the most beautiful of our decorative plants; quite hardy, nearly always in flower, magnificent foliage, like the leaves of the Banana; not particular as to soil or situation, a very ornamental plant apart altogether from its surpassingly lovely flowers.

The new race of Cannas which we offer may well be termed "Orchid-flowered," and they must not be confounded with the old-fashioned varieties which are now quite out of date. Queen Charlotte, Austria, and Italia were the first of the family, and delighted everybody who grew them by the beauty of their flowers and foliage; now we offer the undermentioned, which produce flowers of wonderful new colours and shades.

Africa. Height, about three feet; leaves lanceolate, purple bronzy striped green, with dark green shades; very large flowers, similar to a Cattleya orchid, of a rich purple scarlet; golden yellow and orange inside; a splendid variety **1 6**

Alemannia. The giant flowering Canna, with wonderful spikes of flowers: outer petals scarlet, with a broad golden border; inside of blooms scarlet red ... **1 6**

America. Beautiful reddish leaves, shining as though varnished; large spikes of flowers of a lovely glowing red purple, flamed and striped **1 6**

Aphrodite. Height, about six feet; very rich flowering, broad green leaves, immense trusses of large flowers; golden yellow, with large spots salmon colour; inner petals entirely salmon colour; splendid **1 6**

Austria (Orchid Flowered). Leaves musa-like, light green, very large, and ornamental. Stems about six feet high. The slender spikes emerge beyond the leaves. Flowers are very large and compact, of a beautiful canary-yellow colour, with silver hue; inside slightly dotted brown **1 0**

Borussia. Height, three to four feet; broad bright green leaves; enormous spikes, very large flowers of a shining canary yellow, with a golden yellow hue and small, fiery, red spots **1 6**

Britannia. Lovely green, musa-like foliage; large flowers, yellow ground, flamed carmine **1 6**

Campania. Very handsome, large leaves, and extremely rich growth; flowers large; inner petals, chrome yellow, with carmine spots; outer petals sulphur yellow **1 6**

Compte de Bouchard (or Souvenir de Madame Veillard). Flowers yellow ground, very large, beautifully spotted with crimson **1 0**

Edouard Andre. Bushy habit; stalks dark red, and broad leaves; large flowers of a bright, fiery red, with orange-coloured spots **1 6**

H. Wendland. Broad, beautiful green leaves; very large trusses of large flowers; outer petals scarlet, with a golden yellow border; fiery red inside and yellow in centre **1 6**

Italia (Orchid Flowered). Leaves musa-like. Stems up to six feet high, numerous. Spikes gigantic, about 16 in. long, flowers very large, petals measuring about 4 or 5 in.; brownish crimson at throat, with golden yellow ground **1 0**

La France. Broad lanceolate leaves, of a splendid shining purple; large and regular flowers of a brilliant yellowish scarlet **1 6**

Pandora. Lanceolate purple leaves, with dark green stripes; flowers of a glowing rich red, large size; borders of petals and the inside flamed with gold; very beautiful... ... ... **1 6**

Parthenope. Lovely rich green, broad-pointed leaves; enormous flower spikes of a vivid dark orange yellow; very distinct **1 6**

Professor Treub. Broad, lanceolate leaves, brown red and dark green; large scarlet flowers, striped salmon. Most striking and beautiful **1 6**

Queen Charlotte. Flowers very large, of a rich glowing crimson, broad marginal band of gold. Flowers during spring, summer, and autumn... ... **1 0**

Canna, Compte de Bouchard.

CANNAS
OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

Alliance. Rich reddish amaranth, shaded orange; reverse of petals chrome yellow; deep green foliage ... **1/6**

Carminella. Orange with carmine border; foliage of a rich plum purple... ... ... **1/6**

President Lockie. Orange crimson, shading darker to margins; dark purple foliage **1/6**

Viola. Rich velvet crimson; foliage, green with coloured margin **1/6**

"The plants arrived in splendid condition and I am pleased with them."—F. WALPOLE, *Lismore, 6-9-00.*

Double Petunia.

Double Petunias.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

BEAUTIFUL border plants, which grow rapidly and bloom profusely, suitable for early spring planting.

White, Purple, Crimson, Striped, etc., and at least a dozen varieties of various blendings of colours.

Begonia.

Begonias

Flowering Begonias

THESE charming pot plants are now most highly esteemed for the magnificence of their flowers and their beautiful foliage. We offer both single and double varieties; they must be grown under glass or in a bush-house, and require light fibrous soil and careful watering. Abundant bloomers; all shades of colour. They bloom spring and summer, and rest in winter.

Tuberous Rooted.

Single Varieties - - - - 1s. 6d. each
Double Varieties - - - - 2s. 0d. each

Shrubby Varieties.

1s. each.

DISTINCT from the Tuberous Rooted varieties; small flowers but beautiful foliage.

Fuchsiavilles
Manicata
Macrophylla
Metallica
Nymphœfolia
Spotted Leopard
Weltoniensis

Ornamental Leaved Begonias

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

HIGHLY decorative pot plants for greenhouse, verandah, or bush-house. Grown for the beauty of their foliage only, the flowers being insignificant. Leaves are beautifully marked with bronze, silver and crimson. Charming house plants.

Bella
Countess
Despontaine
Duchess
Lady Annesley
Lady Belmore
Lambo
Madame Tristot
Novelty
Pride of Botany
Rosaphylla
Scottiana
Tam O'Shanter
Vandemona
Violacea

Carnations

CARNATIONS are highly prized by all who are fond of plants—for their charming colours, profusion of flowers, and the excellent perfume of their blooms; and the duration of their blooming season places them in the front rank of florist flowers. There is no difficulty in their culture, for they will thrive in any fair garden soil, and do not suffer materially from drought; they will also succeed well if grown in pots, and by careful management can be made extremely useful for greenhouse decoration. They may be planted out at almost any time of the year. Plants in pots are ready about end of May; they can be sent by parcels post (knocked out of pots) with perfect safety.

Clove Scented Carnations

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Cremorne. Large, light purple; smooth and fine.
Hindoo. Dark crimson, very fine; one of the best.
Idalia. A charming pale shade of pink, leaves serrated.
King of the Yellows. Large, bright yellow; charming.
Pateena. Bright geranium red, shaded crimson, mottled and pencilled chocolate; strongly clove scented.
R. Henderson. White, striped crimson, large, very fine flower; clove scented.
Sandringham Scarlet. Deep bright scarlet.
Telegram. A rich dark crimson.

Tree or Perpetual Flowering Carnations.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

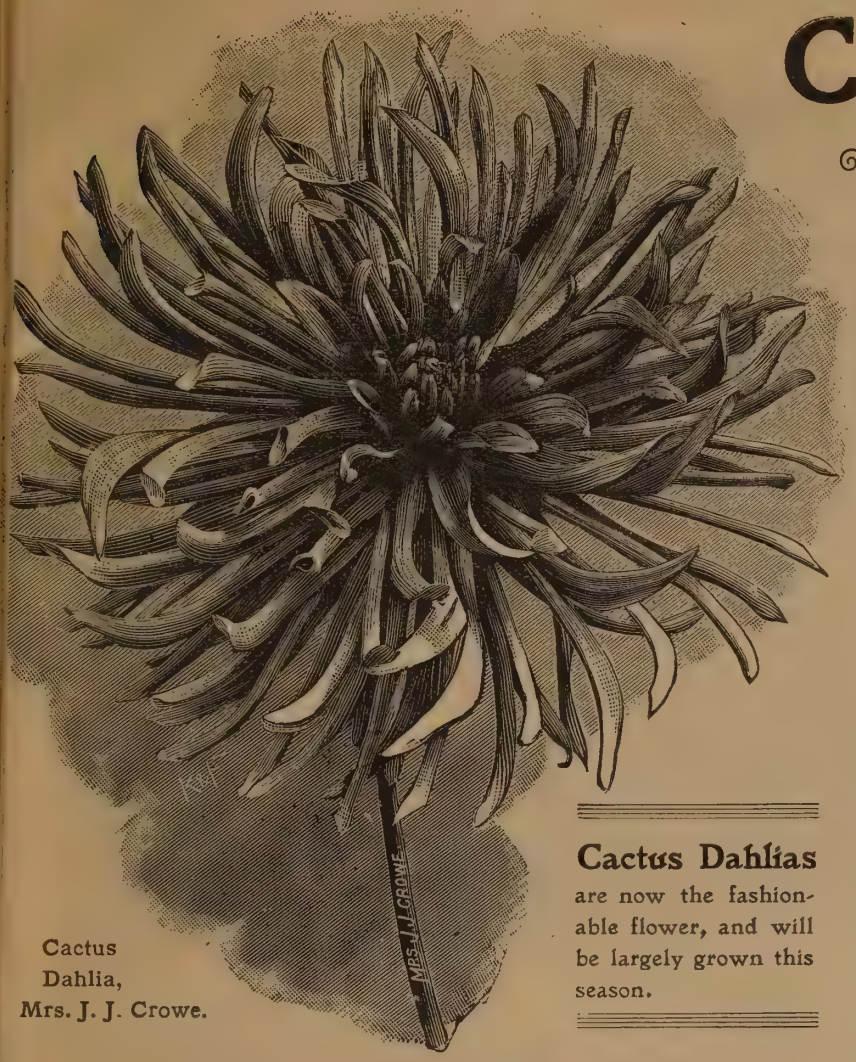
A. Hamilton. An attractive mixture of pink and red; very distinct; robust grower and free bloomer, especially in winter months.
Albert Peir. Silvery white, richly edged, striped and flaked ruby; exquisite form.
Alice Ayres. White, tipped carmine; very free.
Alice Lee. An immense Carnation of good form; fine calyx, smooth petals; white ground, with pencillings of purple rose.
Annie Douglas. Canary, edged flaked carmine.
Australia. Bright yellow, splashed and picoteed rosy pink; large size, excellent form, good substance, strong constitution, very effective.
Barbara. Coppery yellow, margined rich maroon; very large, perfect form, broad smooth petals.
Beauty of Granville. Bright scarlet throughout; perfect flowers.
Beauty of Kew. Rosy pink.
Beauty of Shenley. Clear salmon, edged and striped crimson; free flowering.
Belgravia. White, pencilled crimson.
Camden. A beautiful red and white flake; perfect in form and petal; admitted to be the finest flake.
Camille. Clear yellow self; a fine full flower, broad, smooth petals; good grower.
Cassandra. Creamy white, streaked with cardinal.
Clara. Good size and form; white ground, pencilled with carmine; smooth petals.
Corinna. Bright, clear canary self; flowers full size; beautiful form, strong grower.
Covent Garden Scarlet. Free blooming, bright scarlet.
Cremorne. Large, light purple; smooth and fine.
Cyril Morris. Cerise self.
Daimio. Large, splendid shape, blush white, broadly flaked with bright scarlet and cardinal.
Dandy. Beautiful, and of true form; smooth edged, pencilled and picoteed with heliotrope on a creamy white ground; one of the best.
Daybreak. Delicate buff apricot, flashed and feathered bright yellow and heliotrope; large.
Deering's Conqueror. Magnificent; delicate cream, finely marked with maroon pencilling.
Dippie. Very pretty and of fine form; petals smooth edged; colour, white ground, heavily suffused with carmine.
Doreen. Bright primrose yellow, richly picoteed with rose; large, full, broad, smooth petals; finely formed, most robust grower; a gem.
Dreamland. A beautiful creamy white, of fine form; smooth petals; very good.
Dr. P. M. Wood. Clear salmon, pencilled and flaked with pink; splendid habit, very perpetual.
Edith Harries. Deep yellow, striped and pencilled bright rose; large, full, vigorous, free flowering.
Enchantress. White self of large size; fine form and smooth petals; the best white.
Engadine. Deep rose pink; strong, compact habit.
Enid. White ground, striped and pencilled rose; smooth petal; one of the best perpetuals.
Epsilon. Sulphur ground, margined and pencilled claret; very vigorous grower; extra good.
Felicia. Soft yellow, finely picoteed with delicate pink; a lovely flower; full size, strong grower.
Formosa. Deep apricot buff, flamed and edged fiery red; very large, perfect form.
F. S. Bryant. White, pencilled and flaked with bright scarlet; most distinct and charming.
Genivra. Delicate cream, richly suffused bright pink, a most unique combination of colours.
Germania. Bright yellow.
Golden Gate. A rich yellow and good form.
Great Eastern. An enormous flower, rich crimson.
G. Tilley. Intense flesh pink, very large; perpetual.
Hermoine. Pale lemon, heavily striped with purplish rose; large, full, and well-formed.
Hilda. Beautiful, highly scented; colour quite distinct: magenta, with shadings of purple; handsome.
H. Plumridge. A very dark crimson.
Huon. Yellow, richly picoteed with mauve and purple; fine form, full size, distinct.
Jack Earnshaw. Dark glossy maroon; the best dark Carnation yet introduced.
Jeanette. Pearly white, faintly pencilled cerise.
Jesse. Something new in Carnations; petals pencilled and picoteed with light purple on a white ground; fine form.
Jessica. Soft deep yellow, broadly margined with rich imperial purple; a very imposing flower.
Jessie Morris. Rose flake.
John Reid. White, pencilled and margined carmine.
Jubilee. Flower immensely large, extremely double, fine rose pink.
Jupiter. Scarlet self; very vigorous grower.
Lady Carrington. Pale pink.
Lord Hampden. A rich, dark, purplish shade of colour; very distinct; and a most useful winter-flowering variety.
Lord Roberts. A beautiful dark red self; fine form and smooth petals; one of the very best.
Lurline. Pure white edges striped and pencilled dark claret; well formed, distinct, perpetual.
Mars. Flesh colour, lightly pencilled claret.
Matsa. Fiery red self: the "Queen of Fire;" largest size, excellent form; good substance; full, with broad, smooth petals; splendid bloomer.
Medusa. Deep yellow, lightly marked and pencilled cardinal; very vigorous grower.
Mercury. Very large white; extra good.
Mikado. Bright red, flaked dark crimson.
Miss Barber. Dark crimson, heavily splashed dark purple; one of the most perfect and beautiful.
Miss E. Hudson. Buff yellow, flaked and striped bright rose; very perpetual and gorgeous.
Miss Knaus. Bright orange, tipped and flaked blood-red; large flower; vigorous growth.
Miss Lily Hill. Rose pink, flushed with white; free flowering and dwarf.
Miss M. Georgeson. Creamy white, splashed purple and orange. Perfect bloom; never bursts.
Miss Vera Morris. Pearly white, heavily spotted lilac.
Mountain of Snow. Gigantic pure white flower, but on account of immense size rather apt to burst.
Mr. Douglas. A fine pink self; good form, smooth petal, large flowers; one of the best.
Mrs. A. Tuckett. Sulphur yellow ground, lightly feathered, and splashed with pale red.
Mrs. C. B. Hunt. Bright pink, shaded carmine.
Mrs. C. Bent. Canary yellow, finely pencilled cerise.
Mrs. Colin Simson. Large and of fine shape; pretty shade of coral pink, edged lighter pink.
Mrs. Dalrymple. Bright pink ground, broadly striped purple, smooth edge and petals.
Mrs. Davey. A grand variety; white edged and striped purplish rose; very large; excellent.
Mrs. E. Kirwan. Deep rosy pink, very lightly pencilled dark purple; very free bloomer.
Mrs. Everard Browne. Very large; exquisite shade of flesh pink; perpetual or winter flowering.
Mrs. Harby Dixon. Carmine rose, extra large smooth-edged flower; extra good.
Mrs. Hopkins. Old gold ground, edged and striped purple.
Mrs. H. S. Teakle. Pale rose, flaked and striped bright pink and heliotrope; very perpetual.
Mrs. J. Kaleski. Rich creamy-white ground, very evenly splashed rich apricot, smooth edge, lovely flower.
Mrs. L. J. Lipscombe. Bright canary yellow, richly picoteed with rosy pink; very finest form, petals large and smooth, great substance.
Mrs. Reynold Hole. Deep salmon, outer petals lighter.
My Lady. Salmon pink; the best of its kind; smooth petals, fine form; an ideal Carnation.
Neptune. Delicate buff apricot ground, edged claret.
Newhaven. Very large, rich crimson, base of petals dark steel blue; thoroughly perpetual and vigorous.
Nita. A rich cerise, heavily fringed, an enormous flower, sometimes 3½ inches in diameter, tendency to burst.
P. S. Waller. Deep salmon, heavily striped with dark red; very large, well formed, with smooth petals; growth vigorous and perpetual.
Pride of Penshurst. Flowers are of good size, capital form, and of a deep clear yellow.
Princess Alice. White ground pencilled rose.
Ramona. Bright pink, flaked with bright red; distinct; good form, large and attractive.
Renown. Dark claret, smooth-edged petals.
Romulus. Very dark purple or plum colour; splendid.
Rosy Miller. Very beautiful, two shades of pink.
Saturn. White, carmine striped.
Scarlet King. Fine scarlet.
Schneewitchen. Ivory white ground, very lightly pencilled faint lilac; beautiful; large clear flower.
Sirius. White ground, pencilled cardinal; large flower; extra good; vigorous grower.
Sir W. J. Clarke. Yellow ground, edged crimson.
Stanton. French white, blotched and streaked two shades of pink; very perpetual; large; excellent.
Striata. Salmon ground, striped pink.
Sylvia. Creamy white, heavily edged and pencilled maroon; strong grower and non-burster.
Tristram. A fine bright red self, of nice form and petal; large sized flowers; excellent Carnation.
Triumph. Deep rose, edged and heavily striped purplish rose; smooth petal, perfect form; enormous.
Uranus. Very dark glossy claret; vigorous.
Venus. White ground, edged pencilled claret.
Vesta. Sulphur ground, margined and striped cardinal; extra good.
White Clipper. One of the best whites; very perpetual.
William C. Brodie. Rich cream ground, pencilled and flaked vermilion and deep chocolate; a beautiful combination of colours; smooth edge.
William King. Very dark, glossy claret throughout, a splendid show flower.
Winter Cheer. Bright scarlet, free flowering.

Chrysanthemums

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM will grow in any ordinary garden soil in any part of the State, and bloom profusely; but to secure the largest size flowers, such as are to be seen at horticultural exhibitions, the soil must be naturally rich, or be made so by the addition of manure—not more than two shoots should be left on one plant, and only a few flowers be allowed to remain on each, and abundance of moisture and liquid manure given; by this treatment flowers fit for exhibition will be secured. In order to save disappointment we wish it to be distinctly understood that unless this special treatment is adopted the finest varieties will only produce ordinary-sized flowers. Young plants from the old stocks should be planted every year, and the old plant discarded.

Abbe Mendenhall. Jap. Pale canary yellow, outer petals reflexed, centre petals incurving and twisted.
Abbott's White. Inc. Most remarkable novelty ever raised; petals roll inwards in concentric circles.
Acme. Jap. Strikingly handsome, centre petals incurving, their under surface a lovely silver; lower petals recurve, their upper surface a rich carmine rose.
Ada. Inc. Cerise, silvery reverse, the inner petals incurving to the centre; a complete ball of silver.
Ada Spaulding. Jap. Splendid pink, shaded white.
Admiral Avellan. Jap. Ref. Dazzling golden yellow.
A. H. Wood. Jap. A beautiful distinct yellow.
A. J. Balfour. Jap. Inc. Lovely muslin rose-pink.
Alberic Lunden. Jap. Velvet crimson and carmine.
American Flag. Jap. Immense double; most novel and striking; colour, silvery rose, each petal regularly lined and striped with darkest crimson.
Australie. Jap. Massive, well-built, of enormous dimensions; light rosy amaranth, soft silvery reverse.
Autumn Tints. Jap. Pale yellow, splashed with red.
Beauty of Castle Hill. Inc. Rich golden yellow, reverse of petals lined bright salmon rose.
Beauty of Exmouth. Inc. Immense size; snow-white; florets beautifully twisted and incurved.
Bellem. Jap. Inc. Bright pink, incurved petals.
Boule D'Or. Inc. Broad straw-yellow petals.
Buff Globe. Jap. Rich deep buff colour.
Calvat's A. Gold. Jap. Inc. Clear canary yellow, with silvery reverse; long petals, incurving.
Col. W. B. Smith. Jap. Bright golden bronze; immense double.
Commandant Blusset. Jap. Dark crimson red, with silvery white reverse; broad florets.
Directeur Tisserand. Jap. Golden yellow, curiously flushed in the centre with deep crimson.
Director Kowallek. Jap. Of immense size; very broad petals, forming a perfect ball; purple violet.
Dorothy. Inc. Terra cotta, with gold reverse.
Duchess of York. Jap. Delicate light yellow; graceful.
Duke of Wellington. Jap. Inc. Salmon-buff outside, inside of petals a deeper shade of salmon.
Duke of York. Inc. Reverse petals of a deep pink, heavily shaded bright silver.
Eda Prass. Jap. Salmon, changing to white, shaded blush
Edwin Molyneux. Jap. Crimson, reverse gold, grand.
E. L. Jamieson. Jap. Chestnut crimson, bronze reverse.
Ella Curtis. Jap. Large flowers of a rich golden yellow, shaded light chestnut and bronze.
Emily Doon. Jap. Inc. Creamy white, changing to pink, centre pale yellow.
Emily Ladensburg. Jap. Inc. Large size, solid form; deepest crimson, nearest approach to black.
Emily Silsbury. Jap. Pure white, long curling petals.
Francois Pilon. Jap. Deep golden yellow, very dwarf.
General Hutton. Jap. Bright yellow, margined chocolate brown; quite distinct.
General Roberts. Jap. Red, shaded carmine; lower florets are tubulated and spatulate; enormous.
George J. Warren. Jap. Inc. Deep canary yellow.
G. H. Kerslake, Jun. Jap. Pearly white.
G. M. Childs. Jap. Massive and of immense size; broad reflexed petals; deep, rich velvety crimson.
Golden Gate. Imp. Jap. Tawny yellow, quite distinct, full centre, large spreading flowers, slightly whorled, regular form; long white petals.
Golden Wedding. Jap. Rich golden yellow; large.
Good Gracious. Inc. Delicate pink; tubulated petals.
Graphic. Jap. Inc. Enormous flower, with broad incurving petals; rosy mauve, outside a silvery shade.
Hairy Wonder. Inc. Terra cotta, tinted amber; considered to be the best of the hirsute varieties.
Ialene. Jap. Rosy violet, full and large.
John Machor. Jap. Inc. Brilliant deep yellow.
John Pockett. Inc. Indian red, old gold reverse.
John Seward. Jap. Bright canary yellow; immense.
J. R. Upton. Jap. Beautiful golden yellow; long petals, upper ones incurved, lower recurved; splendid.
J. Shrimpton. Jap. Brilliant crimson scarlet, bright golden reverse, which just shows as florets expand.
Judge Hoyte. Anemone var. Pale pearl pink; guard petals very broad, very high centre.
Khama. Jap. Carmine red with golden bronze reverse.
King of the Crimsons. Jap. Rich crimson; fine.
Lady Byron. Jap. Inc. Pearly white, slightly tinted green until fully expanded; distinct and beautiful.
Lady Esther Smith. Jap. Inc. Pure ivory white, with broad incurving petals; dwarf, sturdy habit.
Lady Gormanston. Jap. The best white Japanese.
Lady Roberts. Inc. Rich crimson, gold reverse on tips.
Lady T. Lawrence. Jap. Pure white; broad petals.
Lago Maggiore. Jap. One of the best; rich yellow.
Le Moucherotte. Jap. Inc. Colour a reddish brown, with yellowish reverse.
Le Colose Grenoblois. Jap. Rosy white, striped lilac.
Le Versen. Jap. Very deep rose, shaded claret, grand.
Lily Love. Jap. Pure white, large, singularly twisted.
Lord Brook. Jap. Bronze, intermixed with yellow.
Lord Salisbury (Pockett). Jap. Yellow, suffused with crimson.
Louis Boehmer. Jap. Inc. Silvery pink, florets incurved; more hirsute than Mrs. Alpheus Hardy.
Madame Calvat. Jap. Blush white, changing to pure.
Madame Carnot. Jap. Pure white, enormous flowers.
Madame Edouard Rey. Jap. Delicate rose, large broad petals, incurving tips, large flower.
Majesty. Jap Deep glowing red, colour intense.
Marcella. Jap. Deep red, reverse rich golden tint.
M. Edouard Andre. Jap. Shade of old rose.
Mdlle. Therese Rey. Jap. Long drooping florets of great substance; purest white; magnificent variety.
Meredith. Jap. Deep terra cotta; reverse, golden,
Miss Amy Castles. Jap. Deep golden yellow, with white petals irregularly arranged; large and full.
Miss Baden-Powell. Jap. A beautiful clear golden yellow, slightly shaded red; large and fine.
Miss Dorothy Shea. Jap. Broad, full, dense, and splendid form; rich terra cotta, with buff reverse.
Miss Elsie Teichmann. Jap. Inc. Pearly white.
Miss Georgina Pitcher. Jap. Inc. Lemon yellow.
Miss M. Simpkins. Chinese. Best white Chinese.
Modesta. Jap. The finest yellow variety; florets are beautifully curled; perfect form and substance.
Mr. A. E. Carriere. Jap. Inc. Blush, changing to pure white; centre florets incurved.
Mr. M. J. Darcy. Jap. Fine large flower, beautiful rosy cerise, reverse of petals silvery.
Mr. W. T. McNeice. Jap. Large and handsome; deep rosy lilac, reverse of petals much lighter shade.
Mrs. Bruce Findlay. Jap. Deep blush, pink petals, long, flat and slightly serrated; large.
Mrs. Cotesworth Bond. Ref. Jap. Soft pink, shaded white.
Mrs. E. D. Adams. Jap. White, slightly flushed rose.
Mrs. Edgar Newlands. Jap. Pale lilac rose, shaded silver.
Mrs E. S. Trafford. Jap. Inc. Colour deep rosy-buff above, reverse yellow.
Mrs. F. Hepper. Inc. Beautiful and perfectly shaped flowers of purest white; splendid.
Mrs. F. S. Grimwade. Inc. Beautiful light heliotrope.
Mrs. G. Carpenter. Jap. Rose pink, silvery reverse.
Mrs. Harry Emmerton. Jap. Nice bright amber, shading off to straw; large and of good depth.
Mrs. H. Cannell. Jap. Pure white; immense, dwarf.
Mrs. J. H. Horton. Jap. Beautiful deep golden yellow.
Mrs. John Shrimpton. Jap. Deep drooping flower; golden buff, shaped and striped crimson red.
Mrs. J. Shaw. Jap. Rich deep pink, broad petals.
Mrs. Sam Houston. Inc. Pure white; large and fine.
Mrs. White Popham. Jap. Inc. White, lined and frosted with carmine; very large; easy grower.
Mrs. W. J. Godfrey. Jap. Purest white, florets incurving and recurving; dwarf habit, hairy variety.
Mrs. W. H. Lees. Jap. Delicate soft blush pink.
Mrs. W. R. Church. Jap. White flushed with lilac rose, the ends of petals showing a deeper shade.
Mrs. W. Riggall. Inc. Massive flower; bright golden yellow, outside petals lightly flushed with red.
Mutual Friend. Jap. White, tinted lilac, long florets.
Oceana. Inc. Incurving florets of a rich golden yellow.
Percy. Jap. Silvery white, striped and marbled rosy pink.
Phœbus. Jap. Pure chrome yellow, large and full.
Phyllis. Jap. Soft canary yellow, edges light mauve.
President Armand. Jap. Deep crimson red, golden reverse; a magnificent flower; splendid dwarf habit.
Pride of Madford. Jap. Inc. Intense purple lake, reverse silvery white, centre florets gracefully incurved.
Pride of Swanley. Jap. Very large flower, with long drooping white florets of medium width.
Princess May. Jap. Pure white; large.
Queen of Buffs. Jap. Lovely salmon buff; handsome.
R. C. Kingston. Jap. Dark purple; large size.
Richard Dean. Jap. Deep crimson, golden reverse.
Robert Powell. Jap. Inc. Reddish chestnut, with a more golden shade to reverse of petals.
Royal Standard. Jap. Ref. Handsome flower of the deepest crimson; good form and substance.
Rupert. Inc. Cinnamon red, shaded with buff, reverse a soft gold shade, incurving towards the centre.
Silver Cloud. Jap. White, suffused with salmon.
Silver King. Inc. Soft rosy mauve, with silvery blush reverse, petals broad; large flower.
Simplicity. Jap. Pure white, long broad florets; dwarf.
Snowdon. Jap. An immense very pure white.
Souvenir de l'Exposition de Grenoble. Jap. Pale lavender, tipped rose lilac.
Sunstone. Jap. Beautiful shade of buff suffused with orange, and pale buff reverse.
Syringa. Jap. Lilac; very large and curiously twisted.
Spartel. Jap. Rosy pink; one of the best hirsutes.
The Convention. Jap. Inc. Salmon-red, bright buff reverse; drooping florets, slightly whorled.
Thomas Wilkins. Jap. Chrome yellow, many flowers rich apricot; long, broad spreading florets.
Triomphante de Ch. Molin. Jap. Colour violet-rose, centre of flower slightly tinted yellow.
T. Wickham Jones. Jap. Pure white; very large.
Vice-President Calvert. Jap. Reddish crimson, large.
Walleroo. Jap. Deep rosy pink; large flower.
W. A. Manda. Jap. Golden yellow; hairy; very large.
Waban. Jap. Very broad, long curling petals; very pretty shade of light rose pink; immense size.
Western King. Jap. Inc. Pure white; superb.
W. G. Newitt. Jap. Pure white, long drooping petals.
W. H. Lincoln Improved. Jap. Inc. Clear shining yellow; long, broad, incurving florets; large flowers.
W. Tricker. Jap. Inc. Sweet delicate rose, every flower incurving in a most attractive form.
Yellow Syringa. Jap. Clear yellow sport from the well-known Syringa, with large twisted flowers.
Zulinda. Jap. Clear rose pink, reverse silvery glossy pink; immense depth and grand proportions.



Cactus Dahlia, Mrs. J. J. Crowe.

Cactus Dahlias are now the fashionable flower, and will be largely grown this season.

Cactus Dahlias.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen, except where marked.

THE following are a splendid collection of these most charming flowers. A large demand has set in for Cactus Dahlias, and they are now the fashionable flower, and will be largely grown this season. The beautiful colouring of the curiously formed petals, and the extreme grace and elegance of the cut blooms for decorative purposes, have given this variety of Dahlia a first place.

Alfred Vasey. Amber and pink; exquisite form.
Austin Cannell. Mauvy pink: fine formed petals.
Baron Schœder. Imperial purple; erect flowers.
Beauty of Arundel. Glowing crimson, tips shaded rose purple; full flowers.
Beauty of Brentwood. Purple magenta, of true Cactus type.
Beatrice. Pale rose, lighter shade at point of petals; fine.
Bertha Mawley. Cochineal color; florets long, tapering and spiral; magnificent.
Blanche Keith. Pure yellow, true Cactus; large.
Bridesmaid. Delicate shade of rose, passing in centre to pale primrose, extreme point of petals showing a tinge of green; good.
Britannia. Delicate shade soft salmon pink.
Cannell's Crest By far the richest coloured of the cherry-red section; long pointed petals, fine size, and splendid growth.
Capstan. Soft brick red, tinted apricot.
Captain Dreyfus. Narrow pointed petals, dark velvety maroon; free flowering.
Casilda. Pale sulphur yellow, outer petals diffused and tinted delicate pink.
Chancellor Swayne. Dark plum.
Cinderella. Bright purple, deepening to a rich velvety shade in centre.
Countess of Gosford. Long curling florets; cinnamon, suffused with gold.
Countess of Lonsdale. Rich salmon apricot, carmine pink towards the tips.
Countess of Pembroke. Delicate lilac, a pleasing colour.
Countess of Radnor. Combination of delicate hues.
Delicata. Soft peach colour, florets beautifully twisted; of true Cactus form.
Dr. Nansen. Most excellent variety; bright scarlet; one of the best.
Dryden. Deep crimson scarlet; petals very fine and sharply pointed.
Duke of Clarence. Deep maroon, shaded scarlet.
Earl of Pembroke. Bright plum colour; florets long and nicely twisted.
Empress of India. Rice crimson, shaded maroon and magenta; full size.
Endymion. Bright cerise; good twisted petals.
Ensign. Bright carmine passing to yellow at base of petals.
Ernest Cannell. Soft red, deeper in centre, large, well-shaped flowers.
Exquisite. A lovely tint of reddish cinnamon or pinkish apricot; the long, twisted, claw-like petals are beautifully arranged.
Firebrand. Rich velvety crimson; petals long, narrow, and quite pointed.
Frank Woodgate. Yellow, with scarlet points.
Fusilier. Very deep salmon or coral pink; perfect.
Gloriosa. Deep red, shaded scarlet; yellow at base.
Golden Plover. Good shaped flowers of soft golden yellow.
Green's White. Said to be the finest white.
Harry Stredwick. Rich fiery crimson maroon.
Ione. Terra cotta, shaded crimson.
Island Queen. Charming light mauve.
James Hudson. Deep orange buff.
Jessie. Palest pink, shading to white; a beautiful variety.
Keyne's White. The best white Cactus.
Lady Edmund Talbot. A charming colour; pale terra cotta, shaded salmon; splendid shaped flowers; long pointed florets.
Laverstock Beauty. Soft red or vermilion.
Lovely Eynsford. Amber colour; well-pointed petals, good habit.
Mabel Keith. Buff shaded pink, creamy yellow centre.
Magnificent. Beautiful rosy salmon; very fine.
Major Haskins. Bright crimson.
Mary Service. A pinkish heliotrope, shaded yellowish brown.
May Queen. Soft heliotrope mauve, shading to pure white.
Midnight Sun. Intense crimson, shaded.
Mrs. Barnes. Pale primrose, shaded rosy pink.
Mrs. Bennett. Soft crimson, large flower.
Mrs. Carter Page. Rich wine crimson, the base of each petal yellow, beautifully twisted, very narrow and curling inward.
Mrs. Dickson. Lovely soft rose and clear yellow.
Mrs. E. Cannell. Clear yellow, shaded soft red; very pretty.
Mrs. J. J. Crowe. Clear yellow; extremely twisted, pointed, and tapering; so narrow are the petals that it has been mistaken for a Chrysanthemum. **1s. 6d.**
Mrs. Montefiore. Rich glowing crimson scarlet.
Mrs. T. Douglas. Fawn, suffused puce.
Night. Intense dark maroon.
Ophelia. Bright Carmine.
Porcupine. Dark scarlet maroon; petals pointed.
Purple Prince. Deep purple, shaded bluish maroon; habit dwarf and compact.
Ranji. Deep maroon, nearly black; true Cactus shape.
Ringdove. Orange scarlet, shaded light maroon; good habit.
Robert Cannell. Of real Cactus shape; full sized flowers, magenta, with a decided bluish tinge towards the tip of the petals.
Starfish. Orange scarlet; free flowering; long twisted petals, curved and pointed.
Stella. Rich vivid crimson; long beautifully formed petals; large and free.
Tillie. Salmon, suffused pale rose, tinged mauve.
The Bishop. Bright coral red, long florets.
The Czar. True Cactus; crimson maroon.
The Queen. Pure snow white; long stiff stems.
Valkyrie. Rich cardinal, shaded rose; early, free.
Viscountess Folkestone. Soft pink.
Viscountess Sherbrooke. Bright reddish terra cotta, suffused with apricot; petals very long and narrow; very free, dwarf habit; elegant.
Wm. Cuthbertson. Bright rich crimson lake, passing towards tips of petals to carmine; petals long and of modern Cactus form.

ON OUR COLOURED SHEETS
will be found a list of the very
LATEST IN CACTUS DAHLIAS

Dahlias.

1s. each.
10s. per dozen.

A DISPLAY of bloom can be maintained from January to May in favourable seasons. They must, however, have plenty of water and manure to induce good flowers. Tubers and green plants are available from September to November, and may be planted as late as December, especially the Cactus varieties, which really bloom better when late planted.

Pompone Dahlias.

Catherine. Yellow.
Donovan. White, lavender tips; distinct; attractive.
Fairy Primrose. Canary yellow, distinctly tipped white; very free.
Firefly. Clear dark scarlet; free; a fine addition.
German Favourite. Orange.
Hedwig Polwig. Orange-scarlet; white tips; dwarf.
Hypatia. Amber, shaded fawn, centre of petals lemon; free; good shape.
Jewel. Pale primrose, blotches of pure white; occasionally comes pure white; fine shape.
Robert Burns. Salmon, tipped crimson.
Senator. Pure white.
Sou de Ed. Bull. White, quilled edges.
White Aster. Pure white, fimbriated edges.

Show Dahlias.

Bishop of Durham. Of a salmon red colour.
Bob Ridley. A beautiful glowing crimson.
Canary Bird. Bright yellow.
Champion. A large variety; colour, yellow.
Clara. Rosy peach.
Dictator. White, tipped lilac.
Dido. Orange red.
Florrie Lucas. Red, with violet markings.
Gem of the West. Magenta.
Leah. Orange.
Maud Fellowes. French white, tinted purple.
Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate soft pink, model form.
Prince of Denmark. Dark maroon, shaded crimson.
Queen of the Whites. Pure white; fine form.
Queen of Beauties. Salmon, tipped purple.
Rising Sun. Rich scarlet, at times tipped white.
Snowball. A splendid pure white.
W. H. Williams. Bright scarlet, high centre.

Fancy Dahlias.

Agnes. Salmon pink, edged crimson.
Beauty of the Grove. Yellow, edged crimson.
Dandy. Orange, striped crimson, handsome.
Frederick Smith. Deep lilac, striped purple.
Helene Potter. Lilac and white.
Jessie McIntosh. Red and white.
Joseph's Coat. Many colours.
Lotty Eckford. White, striped purple.
Maid of the Vale. Dark red.
Miss Sharp. Variable.
Mrs. J. Sharp. Crimson and white.
Mrs. Miller. Black and white.
Mrs. N. Halls. Bright scarlet, tipped white.
Mrs. Saunders. Yellow, tipped white.
Novelty. Delicate rose, flaked purple-pink.
T. R. Sneddon. White, edged violet rose.
T. W. Girdlestone. Lilac, flaked dark maroon.

Double Fuchsia.

Fuchsias.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

FUCHSIAS form fine features in the flower garden; they merely demand shelter from the wind, plenty of water during dry weather, with a mulching during the summer months, and the ordinary treatment of general outdoor plants; they may be grown without much trouble, and make splendid decorative plants; any good garden soil will suit them.

Double Fuchsias.

Achilles. A fine variety, with short tube and dark red shell-shaped sepals, corolla rich plum colour; very full and double; the petals much waved.
Alfred Rambaud. Very large double flowers; reflexed scarlet sepals, rich violet corolla.
Avalanche. Tube and sepals crimson, purple corolla.
Christophe Colomb. Large scarlet sepals, enormous carmine double corolla; very distinct and fine.
Countess of Hopetoun. Very large corolla, pure white, dark red sepals, extra fine.
De Cherville. Large double rose corolla, sepals dark red and well reflexed.
Duchess of Edinburgh. Largest double white.
Edmund Abe. Double white, carmine sepals, white corolla suffused with red.
Extraordinary. Plum colour, with red sepals.
Enchantress. Tube and sepals bright rose, the sepals reflexed; white corolla.
Flora. Dark blue, crimson sepals.
Frau Emma Topfer. Distinct and novel; tube and sepals rosy coral, corolla clear rosy blush; large.
Gertrude. Semi-double, white, veined carmine.
Hoch. Sepals rose, reflexed corolla, rosy lilac.
Jubilee. Sepals crimson, rosy mauve corolla.
Jumna. Bright crimson sepals, rich purple double corolla, the base marked with rosy crimson.
La France. Sepals recurved, scarlet, corolla double, very large and bright cobalt blue.
Lamartine. Large, double corolla, bluish violet.
Madame Bruant. Sepals bright red, reflexed, corolla lilac mauve, maculated and veined with rose.
Madame Jules Chretien. Short, sepals reflexed, crimson, pure snow-white corolla.
Miss Lucy Vidler. Rich crimson sepals, reflexed, corolla bright violet mauve.
Molesworth. Sepals bright carmine, reflexed corolla, double, unusually large, and pure white.
Monument. Corolla deep purple, outer petals striped carmine, tube and sepals crimson.
Mrs. E. G. Hill. Sepals crimson, double white corolla.
Mrs. W. Cannell. White, large.
Novea Mastodonte. Dark violet, veined red.
Ovid. Short coral-red tube and sepals, the latter broad and well-reflexed; immense double white corolla, shaded magenta, crimson at base.
Phenomenal. Short tube and reflexed sepals crimson, corolla azure violet, flaked red.
Senateur Berthet. Sepals carmine, corolla violet.
Storm King. Sepals rosy coral, corolla rosy blush.
Viceroy of Canada. Violet corolla.
Victor Hugo. Large blood-red sepals; large double corolla, violet purple, marbled red.
Violet C. Duc. Reddish, expanded corolla of a metallic violet.
White Giant. White corolla, red sepals.
White Jubilee. Enormous, sepals red, reflexed corolla

Single Fuchsias.

Arabella. White tube and sepals, corolla rosy pink.
Azurea Superba. Sepals recurved, of a coral colour, very large purple corolla.
Beauty of Exeter. A novelty in colour, being a mixture of light and crimson; very floriferous.
Constancy. Flesh-coloured tube and sepals, well reflexed, rich carmine corolla, stout and extra fine.
Countess of Aberdeen. The nearest approach to totally white, corolla and sepals being milk white.
Fair Maid. Creamy white, tube and sepals tinted blush; corolla deep carmine, flushed magenta.
General Roberts. Drooping habit; sepals rose, deepening into the corolla of shaded crimson.
Gracilis. Dwarf variety, flowers very small.
Gracilis Variegata. Dwarf, leaves green, broadly margined with white.
Mrs. Henry Roberts. Tube and sepals rose, corolla dark crimson shade.
Mrs. Bright. White sepals, salmon red corolla.
Mrs. Marshall. Tube and sepals white, corolla pink.
Peasant Girl. Tube and sepals tinted with blush, corolla pink and carmine, slightly shaded violet.
Rose of Castile. White sepals, corolla violet.
Rupert. Short tube, completely hid by the broad recurved cerise red sepals; single corolla, very large and spreading, of a rich bright purple, veined and suffused with crimson at the base.
Speciosa. Tube and sepals flesh colour, rosy carmine corolla.
Star of Wilts. White sepals, salmon corolla.
Trailing Queen. Admirably adapted for basket culture; blooms hang down in long racemes of flowers.

Hybrid Fuchsias.

Boliviana. Rich crambise crimson-coloured trumpet-shape flowers; tube, three inches in length.
Crimson Bedder. The leaves are crimson and bronzy green, striped with white.
Earl Beaconsfield. Tube and sepals light rosy carmine, corolla deep carmine.
Mrs. Rundle. Sepals flesh colour, while the corolla is orange scarlet; single.
Procumbens. Bearing large scarlet, edible berries. Plant is a trailer, and may be made to cover a fence.
Sunray. The leaves are of a bright rich crimson, white and bronzy green in equal parts.

OUR POPULARITY.

The plants sent gave every satisfaction; your packing for such a distance is a proof of your popularity." F. HERBERT, *Bingara.—26-7-01*

Fuchsia,
Madame Bruant.

Verbenas.

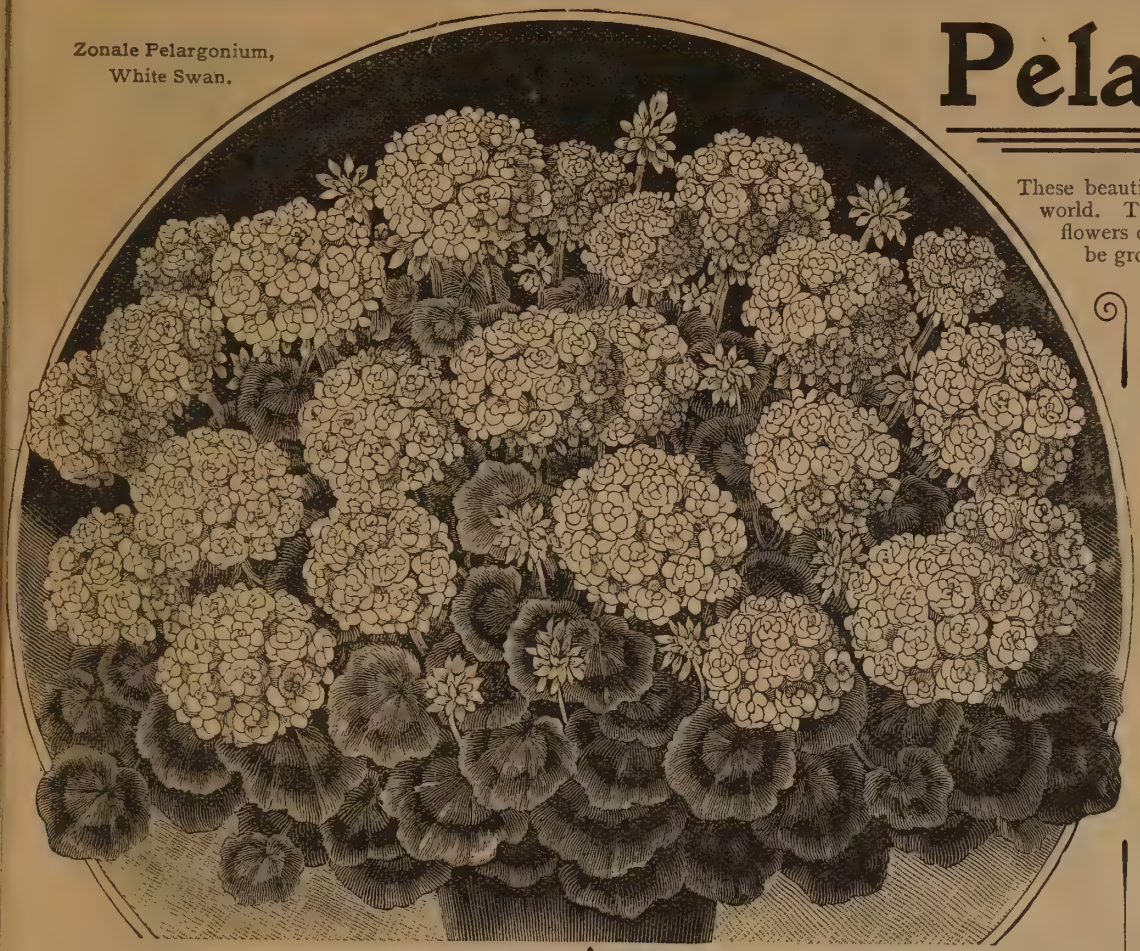
9d. each; 7s. 6d. per dozen.

WE offer a choice collection of this fine dwarf free-flowering plant. Nothing can be more attractive than a large bed of well-grown Verbenas; flower all the summer, and are of trailing habit.

Albert Victor. Purple, white eye.
Attraction. Dark rose, white eye.
Columbia. Dark magenta.
Countess of Ellesmere. Red and white striped.
Foxhunter. Scarlet, white eye.
George Brunning. Deep scarlet, shaded crimson, white eye.
Heliotrope. Heliotrope.
J. D. Hatton. Scarlet, yellow eye.
Joe. Dark purple, white eye.
Klondyke. Mottled and striped with carmine.
Laura. Crimson.
Lucy. Pale pink to white.
Major Sargood. Crimson.
Mayoress of Sydney. Pure white, green eye.
Millie. Dark blue shading to pale blue.
Miss Crimston. Light rose, yellow eye.
Mrs. George Reid. Mauve, white eye.
Nellie. Bluish purple, white eye.
Purity. White.
Rose Perfection. Pink, white eye.
Snowdrift. Pure white.
Syringa. Rosy lilac.
The Royal Arthur. Deep rich bluish purple; large.

Verbenas.

Pelargoniums.



Zonale Pelargonium, White Swan.

These beautiful plants belong to the aristocracy of the floral world. They are easily grown, very free flowering, and have flowers of the most delicate shades of colour. They can be grown in a frame, green-house or bush-house.

Regal, Show and Decorative.

1s. 6d. each; **14s.** per dozen.

The varieties marked **R** are Regal; they are all more or less fringed and double.

Alfonso. Pure white, blotch of rich rosy crimson on upper petals, under petals faintly feathered with rose.
Azalea Flora. Beautiful rosy pink.
Beauty of Oxton (R.) Maroon, blotched, under petals dark crimson, shaded light centre.
Bougainville. Salmon, bordered pure white, deep chocolate blotch in early petal; very distinct.
Captain Raikes (R.) Upper petals fiery crimson, flaked purple, bordered carmine, shaded light centre.
Captain Raikes Improved. Bright scarlet flowers, shaded violet, deep blotch in upper petals; good habit.
Conductor. Bright carmine, upper petals blotched maroon, under petals shaded crimson.
Crimson Empress. Very dark crimson, with maroon markings in the upper petals; a grand variety.
Donna Maria. Beautiful rosy pink, pure white centre and margin, feathered in upper petals deep maroon.
Dorothy. Soft carmine, rose-white centre with lilac shade, white margin, fringed, upper petals blotched maroon.
Dr. Masters (R.) Upper petals large black blotches, with a margin of rich crimson, lower petals blotched.
Duchess of Bedford (R.) Pure white, fringed with delicate rose in upper petals.
Duchess of Edinburgh. White, purple blotch, beautifully fringed; large truss, very free; dwarf habit.
Duke of Connaught (R.) Purplish maroon colour, light centre, petals beautifully fringed.
Earl of Hopetoun. Vermilion scarlet, white centre marked with light crimson.
Edward Perkins. Brilliant orange carmine, with blotches on upper petals.
Emperor of Russia. Cloud of dark maroon crimson on each petal, pure white belt; distinct and showy.
Garibaldi. Upper petals crimson scarlet, with a mulberry blotch; lower petals carmine scarlet, with a small blotch; white eyes.
Gloire de Tours. Bright vermilion, light centre and edges, upper petals dark vermilion.
G. Shepherd. Brilliant orange crimson.
Gustave Malet. Rich crimson, dark spots, lilac centre.
Gold Mine. Rich orange scarlet, upper petals blotched dark maroon.
Hebe. Large and pure white, pencilled on upper petals.
Her Majesty. Extremely fine; large pure white flowers, beautifully undulated and fringed; almost double.
Jubilee (R.) Delicate soft China pink, reddish maroon blotch, white centre; beautiful crimped margin.
Jubilee Victoria. A charming variety, blush pink; upper petals blotched with maroon.
Lady Hopetoun. Large white, purple markings on upper petals.
Lady Isabel. Soft rosy lilac, deep maroon blotch in upper petals, slightly tinted lower ones; dwarf habit.
Madame Chas. Konig. Semi-double pure white, good form and substance; very free flowering.
Madame Thibaut. White, blotched and marbled rose, upper petals marked crimson maroon, large white centre; showy and free flowering variety.
Morning Star. Pure white, with a very deep and distinct crimson blotch on upper petals; flowers large.
Mrs. Harrison. Sport from Madame Thibaut; pink ground, reticulated white, white centre and margin; very large.
Nellie Hayes. Semi-regal habit, blush white, maroon spots on petals; robust, free growing, large trusses.
Outlaw. Black top petals, maroon margin of bright crimson, white centre.
Prince of Wales. Bright vermilion, light centre and edges, upper petals light crimson and darkly blotched.
Princess. A charming variety, petals plush white.
Persimmon. Intense orange scarlet; large and bold.
Queen Victoria (R.) Rich vermilion, petals margined with white; upper ones blotched maroon.
Regalia. Bright rose, light edges, upper petals faintly spotted with maroon.
Robina. Salmon rose; pretty and distinct.
Rose Queen (R.) Blush pink, small red spot on lower petals, upper petals blotched maroon and red.
Rosetta. Purple, shaded with rose, maroon spot in upper petals, distinct in colour.
Royalty (R.) Pure white, with crimson spot in each.
Volonte Nationale. Extra large and good shape, each petal blotched rosy carmine, margined with a broad band of pure white; white throat, beautifully crimped.

Ivy-Leaved Geraniums.

DOUBLE. **1s.** each; **10s.** doz.

Fine for covering fences; showy and handsome.

Alma. Bright salmon scarlet, centre lit up with vermilion; the flower is double and of fine shape.
A. F. Baron. Lilac rose, flower large and very full.
Beauty of Jersey. Lovely scarlet, shaded purple.
Flambeau. Large trusses, granite red; very distinct.
Furstin J. Von Hohenzollern. Reddish magenta; fine shape, novel and distinct.
Gloire de Loraine. Cerise, brightened with scarlet.
Gloire de Nancy. Bright cerise red, shaded amaranth.
Isidore Feral. Light rose, large and very double.
Jeanne d'Arc. White suffused light lavender; first-class.
La Elegance. Variegated.
La Rosiere. Satiny rose, lighter margin; perfect.
Madame Crouse. Silvery pink.
Ondine. Rosy pink, upper petals feathered carmine.
Rycroft Surprise. Crimson spots, shaded purplish rose.
Sabine. Bright rosy carmine; large and well formed.
Sarah Bernhardt. White upper petals, feathered maroon
Vestal Queen. Pink, upper petals rayed purplish crimson

PELARGONIUMS IN POTS.

THEY are most charming pot plants, and the most suitable compost for growing them in is two-thirds of turfy loam, and one-third coarse sand and decayed leaves and well-rotted manure; the pots must be well drained. They should be kept growing freely, and when they are coming into bloom plenty of liquid manure should be given. When they have finished flowering the plants should be cut back, leaving the old wood only about two inches long; the plants should then be rested by keeping them rather dry, and when they begin to start again all the soil should be shaken from the roots, which should be pruned if necessary, and the plants re-potted and again grown on.

IN THE OPEN GARDEN.

MANY of these charming varieties do remarkably well planted out of doors, if a sheltered position can be given to them in the garden.

Choice Zonale Geraniums.

DOUBLE. **1s.** each.

Agnes Kelway. Immense trusses of rosy pink flowers.
Candidissima Plena. Snowy white; large, full and fine.
Don Quickotte. Crimson, white eye.
Friant. Fine large yellow cinnabar flowers; beautiful.
General Grant. Well-formed trusses of bright scarlet.
Grand Chan. Faideherbe. Intense, blackish crimson.
Huber Chanon. Pink, white eye.
Jean Dollfus. Fine and full, purplish violet; immense.
Jules Simon. Beautiful clear rose; dwarf and free.
King of Denmark. Salmon pink.
L'Abbe Gregoire. Dark crimson, marked bright red.
Lady Candahar. Deep self-salmon, large and full.
Lysias. Large deep salmon, flushed vermilion.
Madame Thibaut. Rich rose, shaded violet carmine.
Madame Lemoine. Double pink, very fine.
Miss Blanche. Large trusses of fine shaped flowers of a rosy violet, upper petals margined white.
Rebecca. Rosy crimson, large trusses.
Remarkable. Rich deep violet crimson, of fine shape.
Rol des Negres. Dark glowing crimson, very double.
Silver Queen. Double white, fine round flowers.

SINGLE. **1s.** each.

Aphrodite. Cerise and magenta.
Belle Etoile. Cerise, white eye.
Blue Bell. Bluish lilac, good shape and truss.
Duke of York. Reddish magenta, deeper in upper petals.
Delicata. Delicate tint lavender pink, well formed.
Kate Greenaway. Large, pink.
Louis. Enormous trusses of deep purplish crimson.
Lady Newton. White ground, marbled reddish salmon.
Mrs. Lancaster. Bright scarlet.
Piere Lebrum. Pink, white eye.
Salmon Vesuvius. Salmon, suffused coral, white eye.
White Clipper. Trusses of fine form; pips purest white.
White Swan. Flowering pure white; excellent, free.

Variegated Zonale & Tricolour.

1s. each.

Beauty of Calderdale. Yellow, with bronze zone.
Distinction. Novel; the green rich leaf disc being circumscribed by a narrow vandyked zone, and margin similarly crimped with sharply notched outline.
Gaiety. Yellow and green.
Happy Thoughts. White, green centre, zone salmon.
Lady Cullen. Bronze red zone, edged crimson and gold.
Mrs. Pollock. Bronze red zone, belted and edged with crimson and gold.
Veronia. Leaves bright golden yellow; very distinct.

Roses

ORDERS SHOULD REACH US EARLY TO BE FORWARDED WHEN READY.

We offer a magnificent collection of all classes of Roses, which will succeed in any part of the State, provided they are planted in suitable soil. The varieties of the Ever-blooming class are far superior to the old Hybrid Perpetual varieties, and are admirably suited to our climate.

CULTIVATION OF ROSES.

Roses prefer strong loam, or even a stiff, clayey soil; the land should be well trenched and drained, and enriched with a liberal supply of well-decayed manure, a strong, deep loam suiting them best. Planting may be done during June, July and August, when the plants are lifted out of the border, but we can supply a good assortment in pots for planting later. A judicious root pruning of the stocks lifted out of the borders before planting out is of great service. As some of the more delicate varieties are budded on common stocks, when planting, the said stocks should be completely buried in the ground, so that only the branches of the true rose will remain above ground. Roses thus planted will not suffer, but be improved by the treatment, and losses of delicate varieties should be very few. We would also advise that, after planting, a mulching of manure be placed about each plant, and should suckers appear from the stocks, they should be removed, allowing only the shoots from the bud to remain.

NOVELTIES of 1901

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Auguste Comte (Tea). Magnificent shaped flowers, like Maman Cochet; outer petals carmine red, centre reddish yellow; the buds are long and extraordinarily beautiful, lasting a long time, and highly perfumed; very floriferous; a splendid variety for cut flowers.

Aurora (Hybrid Tea). Centre of flowers rich bright salmon pink, shading paler towards the outside; large, full, and imbricated; buds very rich in colour and a beautiful shape; flowers extra fragrant, and produced continuously in large masses; growth vigorous, foliage fine, and not subject to mildew; a most effective rose.

Baronne Ada (Tea). Creamy white, with chrome yellow centre, outer petals very large; fine large buds, excellent for bouquets.

Bessie Brown (Hybrid Tea). This is a gem and a first-class grower, with extra large ivory-white flowers, with blush centre; petals of great substance.

Climbing Belle Seibrecht (Hybrid Tea). A strong climbing sport from the rose that Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Son (the premier rose-growers of the last few years) describe as undoubtedly "the finest rose grown."

Exquisite (Hybrid Tea). Flowers bright crimson, shaded magenta; buds large, long, and clean; profuse bloomer, very fragrant; one of the best.

Mrs. E. Mawley (Tea). Colour the richest salmon rose, flowers very large and full; very high centre; plant a good grower; one of the best new roses.

Queen of Greece (Tea). Flowers deep soft rose pink, shaded yellow; quite a distinct colour.

Sunrise (Tea). The first sport from Sunset, has created quite a sensation in England; outer petals reddish carmine, shading to a delicate fawn, pale salmon in centre.

WICHURIANA ROSES. The Creeping Roses for covering banks.

Manda's Triumph. Large clusters of double white flowers, sweet scented.

Pink Roamer. Flowers two inches across, rich bright pink.

South Orange Perfection. A free grower, close to the ground; large numbers of pretty flowers, white tipped with pink.

Universal Favourite. Large double pink flowers, with dense green foliage; fragrant.

RECENT INTRODUCTIONS.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Ards Rover (Hybrid Perpetual). Probably the finest dark rose extant; deep crimson, shaded maroon; perfect shape.

Bacchus (Hybrid Perpetual). Bright violet red; very free.

Beryl (Tea). Deep golden yellow, fine long buds; very highly scented.

Billiard and Barre (Tea Scented). A beautiful new climber, of good habit; large flowers with stout petals; colour rich golden orange; superb.

Climbing Comptesse Labarthe (Tea). A strong climbing sport of the old bushy variety. The most prolific bloomer of all tea roses.

Coronet (Hybrid Tea). An extra large Hybrid Tea; colour rose pink; sweetly scented.

Duchess Marie von Ratibor (Tea). Long pointed buds of a deep blood red, shaded maroon; good grower and free bloomer.

Grand Duc Ernest Ludwig (Red Marechal Niel). Carmine red; shaped like Marechal Niel; good climber; sweet scented.

Gruss au Teplitz (Hybrid Tea). Flowers large and cupped; very free and vigorous; colour bright crimson scarlet; a great acquisition.

Helene (Polyantha). The finest of all the ramblers. The habit of growth and foliage is identical with the universal favourite, Crimson Rambler, but the flowers are of a delicate shade of rose pink, shaded carmine and orange; flowers and truss larger than Crimson Rambler.

Jubilee (Hybrid Perpetual). Large, pure red, shaded deep crimson and maroon; very free.

Killarney (Hybrid Tea). Very free and perpetual; long pointed buds, flesh, tinted white and pink.

L. Innocence. Large, full, and globular, of a brilliant whiteness; very vigorous. A white seedling from Caroline Testout, one of the most prolific bloomers, and most useful for florists' work; splendid bushy habit.

Mavourneen (Hybrid Tea). Delicate silvery white, shaded rosy flesh.

Mrs. Robert Garrett (Hybrid Tea). An improved Mde. Caroline Testout, but of better habit; long, pointed buds.

Purity (Hybrid Tea). Pure white, with slightly flushed centre; petals stiff and of good substance; free flowering and a good grower.

Rev. Allen Cheales (Hybrid Perpetual). Large pæony-shaped flower; a novelty in the way of colour, being a pure lake with reflexed silvery white backs of petals; very fine.

White Lord Tarquin. A pure white sport from Lord Tarquin; a constant bloomer.

Novelties for 1902 see Coloured Sheets.

A splendid class, being nearly perpetual bloomers.

Ever-blooming Roses

TEA-SCENTED and NOISETTE.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

When supplied during Winter Months, Packing Free.

Adrienne Christophile. Yellow shaded; large, full, and sweet-scented.
Aline Sisley. Flowers varying from deep rosy purple to shaded violet red.
Andre Schwartz. Scarlet crimson, fragrant, striking; very free flowering.
Archduchess Marie Immaculata. Brick red, shaded salmon and vermilion.
Alice Furon. Dark green foliage, large yellowish white flowers.
Anna Chatron. Cream, tinted pink; large and free; vigorous habit.
Beaute Inconstante. Coppery red, yellow and carmine; first-class.
Beauty of Stapleford. Rose, carmine centre; large, full, and excellent.
Belle Siebrecht. Exquisitely scented; bright rosy pink; large, perfect form.
Bridesmaid. Deep pink shaded; a favourite.
Charlotte Gillemott. Soft shell pink, large thick petals. A really fine rose.
Catherine Mermet. Salmon rose, cupped; large and full; fine showy variety.
Charles de Legrady. Carmine, changing to deep rose, edges of petals silvery.
Comtesse de la Barthe. Soft pink; fine form, and very free flowering.
Comtesse de Frigneuse. Bright canary yellow; buds long and handsome.
Comtesse de Nadaillac. Rosy flesh-shaded coppery yellow; excellent form.
Cornelia Kock. Pale straw colour, extra size, good form, very full.
Countess of Pembroke. Soft satiny rose, deep centre; deliciously fragrant.
Devoniensis. Creamy white, blush centre; large, full, and well formed.
Dr. Grill. Light rose, coppery yellow centre; beautiful bud.
Duchess of Albany. Deep bright uniform pink, large, perfect form.
Edouard Littaye. Carmine rose, shaded amaranth, centre violet red.
Edouard Gautier. Outer petals white, tinged rose, centre rich deep yellow.
Eliza Fougier. White, slightly pink centre; petals large and good substance.
Ernest Metz. Soft carmine rose, deepening in the centre; very large.
Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur yellow; large, free blooming; vigorous growth.
Empress Alexandra of Russia. Red, shaded with orange and carmine.
Fiametta Nabonnand. Nearly white; fine bud; strong and vigorous.
Francois Dubrenil. Crimson, shaded cerise. Very fine, buds of great variety.
Grace Darling. Delicate peach colour, base of petals creamy white.
Helene Combier. Salmon pink, with coppery base; large and exquisite shape.
Homere. Pale rose, salmon centre, petals often bordered pink; full, good form.
Hon. Edith Gifford. Creamy white, centre delicate flesh, shaded rose.
Jean Ducher. Variable, bright yellow, salmon and coppery; very large.
Jean Pernet. Bright yellow; large and full; one of the best yellow roses.
J. B. Varonne. Deep rose and bright crimson; petals coppery yellow.
Joseph Metral. Deep magenta, changing to purple cerise; growth vigorous.
Jean Forgeot. Cream, tinted pink and salmon; fine, long handsome bud.
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. Pale fawn, deeper in centre; a perfect rose.
Kronprinzessin Victoria. White, tinted yellow; a first-class rose.
Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. Bright rose, sweetly scented; free bloomer.
La France. Pale peach colour, reverse deep rose; very free and fragrant.
Lord Tarquin. Pale flesh colour, shaded; very free flowering; one of the best.
Luciole. Bright carmine, tinted with yellow; large, full, and well-formed.
Madame Camille. Delicate salmon pink, reverse of petals veined with white.
Ma Capucine. Orange or copper, shaded rose; beautiful in the bud.
Madame Welche. Outer petals pale yellow, centre deep yellow, shaded.
Madame Lambard. Salmon red; one of the best garden roses.
Madame Caroline Testout. Clear satiny rose; free flowering and vigorous.
Madame de Watteville. Creamy white, and beautifully margined.
Madame Charles. Rich apricot; beautiful in bud; medium size and full.
Madame Elie Lambert. Flesh rosy, passing to satin white; first-rate.
Madame Eugene Resal. Coppery red to China rose, orange ground.
Madame H. Jamain. Outer petals white, tinted blush, centre coppery yellow.
Madame Joseph Combet. Creamy white, shaded pale rose, centre rosy yellow.
Madame Jules Grolez. Brilliant China rose; very free; branching habit.
Mademoiselle Christine de Noue. Deep purple, centre petals lake colour.
Maid of the Mist. Pale flesh colour in bud, opening nearly white.
Maman Cochet. Blush rose, shaded carmine and salmon; extra fine.
Marie von Houtte. White, tinted yellow, edged rose; large and well-formed.
Marquis Litta. Carmine rose, vermilion centre; large, full, and vigorous.
Marion Dingee. Rich crimson maroon, large and cup-shaped; effective.
Marquise de Viviens. China pink; fragrant; long pointed bud.
Maurice Rouvier. Pale flesh rose.
Medea. Lemon yellow, deepening to canary; vigorous and free.
Miss Marston. Blush deep rose centre, shaded peach and yellow.
Muriel Grahame. Cream, lightly shaded pink.
Niphetos. Snowy white; long beautiful bud.
Papa Gontier. Rosy crimson; very large petal; fine well-formed bud.
Paul Nabonnand. Satiny rose, veined peach; large, full, and well-formed.
Perle de Lyon. Yellow, sometimes apricot; fine form, very large, and full.
Perle des Jardins. Bright canary yellow; very large and fragrant.
Pink Perle. Deep rose, shaded carmine; first-class variety.
Princess de Sagan. Crimson, with purplish shade; beautiful bud in autumn.
Professor Ganiviat. Pink, sometimes red.
Prinzessin E. von Ratibor. Blood red buds, shaded off to dark velvety red
Rainbow. A lovely pink, blotched and striped with dark crimson.
Saffrano. Bright apricot; a beautiful bud.
Sappho. Beautiful, petals fawn colour, or pale rosy buff, centre rich apricot.
Souvenir d'Elise. Creamy white, yellowish centre.
Souvenir de Wotton. Red, cupped, large and full; free flowering.
Souvenir de President Carnot. Rosy flesh, shaded white at edges of petals.
Souvenir de Catherine Guillot. Orange red, tinted carmine on yellow ground.
Souvenir de J. B. Guillot. Bright strawberry red, changing to Capucine yellow.
Souvenir de Jeanne Cabaud. Outer petals shaded carmine, centre peach.
Souvenir d'un Ami. Soft pink. A splendid rose.
Souvenir Therese Levet. Dark velvety crimson; large, full, and of good form.
Sunset. Full bright apricot colour; large and full; good in all stages.
The Queen. Pure white Tea Rose; free blooming and fragrant; particularly beautiful in bud; a lovely rose.
Triomphe d'Angers. Dark red, shaded velvety crimson; large, fragrant.
Triomphe de Pernet Pere. Bright red, shaded purple.
Viscountess Folkestone. Uniform creamy pink, deepening to salmon pink.
Waban. Soft carmine pink; the edges of the outer petals more deeply tinted.
White Maman Cochet. Equal to the celebrated Pink Maman Cochet.
Ye Primrose Dame. Outer petals creamy white, or delicate primrose yellow.

Souvenir de President Carnot.

Ever-blooming Climbing Roses.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen. Can be grown in the border if trained on poles.

Belle Lyonnaise. Canary yellow, changing to white.
Beauty de l'Europe. Deep yellow, reverse of petals coppery; large and well shaped.
Celine Forestier. Pale yellow; free.
Cheshunt Hybrid. Carmine red, with violet shade.
Climbing Devoniensis. Creamy white.
Climbing la France. Beautiful blush.
Climbing Niphetos. Pure white Tea.
Climbing Perle des Jardins. Bright yellow; profuse.
Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison. Edges blush, deeper in centre.
Climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. Pale fawn, deeper in the centre.
Climbing Meteor. Brilliant crimson.
Climbing Souvenir de Wotton. Climbing sport of the dwarf variety. Brilliant red.
Cloth of Gold. Sulphur yellow.
Duchess d'Auerstaedt. Yellow or pale buff, with nankeen shade in centre.
Gloire de Dijon. Yellow and buff.
James Sprunt. Rich scarlet crimson; large.
Josephine Violette. Salmon yellow, coppery centre.
La Marque. White, centre tinged yellow.
La Soliel. Glossy yellow, thick petals; large.
L'Ideal. Coppery rose, yellow centre, reflexed gold.
Madame Berard. Salmon rose, shaded yellow.
Madame Eugene Verdier. Outer petals chamoise yellow, centre deep orange.
Marechal Neil. Rich golden yellow.
Monsieur Desir. Velvety crimson, violet shade.
Reine Marie Henriette. Bright rosy cerise; large and full; long petals.
Reve d'Or. Deep coppery yellow, fine form.
Rev. T. C. Cole. Bright yellow, large, full.
Solfaterre. Sulphur yellow, large and full.
Souvenir de Madame Metral. Bright cerise red, shaded scarlet.
Triomphe de P. Guillot fils. White, shaded with salmon; large and full.
Triumph de Rennes. Canary.
Waltham Climber, No. 3. Deep crimson, full globular; free bloomer.
White Marechal Neil. Creamy white.
William Allan Richardson. Beautiful orange yellow, shaded.

NEW ROSES

For 1902

SEE

Coloured Sheets

"We received the Roses all right, and they were in splendid order when we got them; they were splendidly packed, and were quite damp when they reached here." T. SEAMAN, *Mount Morgan.—16-7-01.*

"I beg to acknowledge with thanks the careful way in which my plants were packed for their long journey. I received them in excellent order, and the Roses looked as if they had just come from the other side of the street."—MISS STUCKEY, *Adelaide—6-7-01.*

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

THIS class includes some of the Finest Roses in cultivation, and nearly all the fine Deep Crimson Highly Perfumed flowers so much esteemed. We can supply many other varieties.

Abbe Bramerel. Crimson, shaded purple.
Alfred Colomb. Bright fiery red, large and full.
Alfred K. Williams. Carmine red, changing to magenta.
Beauty of Waltham. Light rosy crimson.
Black Prince. Dark crimson, shaded with black.
Captain Christy. Deep flesh, good form.
Charles Lefebvre. Crimson, purplish centre.
Dr. Andry. Dark, bright red; large, full, fine form.
Dr. Sewell. Brilliant carmine scarlet, shaded with purple, back of petals bright red; large.
Duchess of Albany. Deep even pink, very large
Duke of Albany. Vivid crimson, darker as it expands.
Earl of Dufferin. Dark red; large and full.
Ella Gordon. Bright cherry red; large and full.
Emperor de Maroc. Rich velvety crimson.
Glory of Waltham. Crimson, vigorous pillar rose.
Grand Mogul. Deep crimson, very dark.
Her Majesty. Satiny pink, large and full.
Jean Liabaud. Crimson, shaded with black.
Jean Soupert. Velvety crimson, shaded scarlet.
John Bright. Very rich glowing crimson; fine.
John Hopper. Rose, crimson centre, large, full.
Lord Macaulay. Variable, scarlet crimson to plum.
Lord Raglan. Scarlet crimson, edges violet crimson.
Louis von Houtte. Scarlet, shaded maroon.
Madame Baroness de Rothschild. White and pink.
Margaret Dickson. White, pale flesh centre.
Merveille de Lyon. White, very large and full.
Mrs. Harry Turner. Rich crimson scarlet, well formed and full.
Mrs. J. Laing. Soft satiny pink, very fragrant.
Paul Dupuy. Deep velvety crimson.
Paul Neron. Rich rose, monstrous, very double.
Pierre Notting. Blackish red, violet shaded, large.
Prince Arthur. Deep crimson, large, abundant.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark crimson.
Pride of Waltham. Delicate flesh, shaded bright rose.
Princess Alice. Rich deep rose, with satin-like gloss; large, cupped, and very double.
Roger Lambelle (the White Margined Rose). Deep crimson, with a distinct white margin.
Silver Queen. Pinkish white and blush.
Souvenir de Wm. Wood. Black maroon, shaded scarlet; very effective.
Victor Hugo. Intense crimson, good form.
Victor Verdier. Deep vivid rose, large, fine.
Zavier Olibo. Shaded amaranth; A1.

Provence or Moss Roses.

Black Moreau. White.
Red Moss.
Pink Moss.
White Bath.
W. Lobb. Purple.

1s. each.

NICE STRONG ONES.

"Received the Rose bushes. Many thanks for sending me such nice strong ones; they were beautifully packed. I shall certainly recommend you to my friends." MRS. TOMPSON, *Tenterfield.—11-7-01.*

Rambler Cluster Roses.

1s. each.

Crimson Rambler. Brightest crimson; very vigorous grower; foliage very bright green.
Aglaia. Yellow.
Euphrosyne. Pink.
Thalia. White.

These possess the same excellent qualities as the Crimson Rambler.

Banksian Roses

Desirable Roses for Climbing Purposes.

Banksia Alba. White.
Banksia Fortunii. Large, white.
Banksia Fortunes. Yellow.
Banksia Lutea. Yellow.

1s. each.

EVER-BLOOMING

Polyantha Roses

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

THESE Roses are to their genus what the Pompones are to Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, etc. They are profuse and constant bloomers, and have bunches of small flowers.

Annie Marie Montravel. Small, pure white, large clusters; very full, and beautifully imbricated; dwarf and bushy.
Blanche Rebatel. Carmine, shaded rose; very small flower.
Clara Pfitzer. Light carmine, edged silvery white; medium size, imbricated; very free blooming and fragrant.
Claire Jacquier. Nankeen yellow, clustered climber.
Etoile d'Or. Citron yellow in centre, shading to pale chrome yellow; medium size and very fine.
George Pernet. Bright rose and pink.
Glorie de Poiyantha. Rose, outer petals often flaked with red; very free, dwarf compact habit.
Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. Delicate salmon pink, deep salmon centre; small, very full, pretty shape, delicately scented.
Marie Pavie. Rosy white, medium size; full and well-formed
Madame E. Nolte. Chamois yellow, changing to white.
Miniature. White, tinted rose, small, full, daisy-like flowers.
Perle d'Or. Nankeen yellow, deep orange in bud; very full; very constant and free blooming; dwarf and vigorous.
Petite Leoni. White.
Red Pet. Brightest dark crimson, continuous bloomer.
Souvenir d'Elise Chatelon. Deep rose, vigorous habit.

Herbaceous, Bulbous and other Hardy Plants.

Hedychium.

Agapanthus.

A. Umbellatus. Blue **1 0**
A. Umbellatus Alba **1 0**
Strong tuberous plants, with flower stem 3 feet in height, surrounded by a crown of beautiful blue or white flowers; perfectly hardy and will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.
A. Umbellatus Variegatus **2 0**
Similar to a A. Umbellatus, with the exception that its foliage is variegated; habit of growth not so strong.

Agave.

A. Attenuata **2 0**
A. Siemanni **1 6**
Very compact habit, leaves dark green; a beautiful plant for lawn decoration.

Aloe.

A. Arborea **1 6**
A. Saponaria **1 6**
A. Socatrina **1 6**
A. Hanburiana **1 6**
Useful plants for rock terraces.

Alstrœmeria.

A. Aurantica. Brownish orange **1 0**
A. Alba. Pure white **1 0**

Anemone.

A. Japonica. Pink; single **1 0**
A. Japonica Alba (Honorine Joubert). Pure white; single **1 0**
A. Japonica (Whirlwind.) Double white ... **1 0**
Beautiful herbaceous plants, of great value for cut flowers; large leaves, flower stems 2 feet, flowers abundantly in cluster; hardy.

Anthericum.

A. Elegantissima **1 6**
A. Variegatum **1 6**
Showy variegated foliage plants; suitable for hanging baskets.

Aster.

A. Alpina (Michaelmas Daisy). Varieties, each **1 0**

Auriculas.

A. Alpine. Varieties ... ... each **1 0**

Bellis.

B. Perennis (Double Daisy). **0 6**
These favourite flowers do well in any sheltered shady position; we have several varieties and colours.

Bletia.

B. Hyacinthina (Orchideæ). Hardy; rosy red flowers **1 0**

Calla, or Richardia (Lily of the Nile.)

C. The Godfrey. Undoubtedly the finest Calla. Compared with Ethiopica it gives three blooms to one, and is very much whiter; the flowers are of perfect form **2 0**
C. Elliottiana. The leaf is thicker in texture and of a darker green than Æthopica, and is evenly spotted and marked with white. The spathe, which is of a very rich and pure yellow, is rolled into a broad, trumpet-like tube, 4 or 5 inches in diameter at the mouth. The spadix is almost concealed within the tube, and is of a deeper yellow than the spathe **5 0**
C. Lemon Giant. This magnificent Calla is one of Mr. Burbank's recent novelties; large yellow spathe, yellowish foliage, white spots. ... **3 6**
C. Ethiopica (Arum Lily). "Lily of the Nile." Easiest culture, prefers moist situation foliage large, flowers white; fine pot plant ... **1 0**
C. Little Gem. Dwarf variety of the Nile Lily, handsome, valuable for table decoration ... **1 6**
C. Maculata Alba. Fine pot plant, with small leaves spotted with silver **1 6**
C. Sanctum (Black Calla). Large flowers, of a deep purple colour, with black pistils standing well out of the flowers; very curious, distinct, handsome foliage **1 6**

Cereus (Cactus).

C. Flagelliformis **1 6**
C. Grandiflora **1 6**
C. Speciosisimus **1 6**
These plants, generally known as Cactus, are suited for culture either in green-house, verandah, or on rock work. They may also be planted in the open where the climate is not more frosty than the County of Cumberland. The flowers are grand, both for colour and size.

Chrysanthemum.

C. Leucanthemum. White... ... ... **1 0**
C. Leucanthemum Maximum **1 0**

Clidanthus.

C. Fragrans **1 0**
Beautiful golden yellow flowers, of exquisite fragrance, produced abundantly. Quite hardy, and not particular as to soil.

Crinum.

C. Asiaticum **1 6**
C. Maritimum (The Sea Daffodil) **1 6**
C. Pedunculatum **1 6**
Other Choice Varieties **1 6**
Resembles Agapanthus in its habit; also produces tall flower stems, but its crown of flowers is more feathery; a beautiful plant.

Convallaria (Lily of the Valley).

C. Majalis. White **1 0**
C. Majalis Rosea. Pink **1 6**
An old English favourite, which succeeds only in a sheltered position; its perfume is delightful; it much prefers the colder climates.

Cyclamen.

During summer (not in flower) ... **1s.** each; **9s.** dozen.
During winter (in flower) ... **1s. 6d.** each; **15s.** dozen.
Beautiful winter and spring flowering pot plants, handsome foliage and charming flowers.

Dielytra.

D. Formosa. Mauve **1 0**
D. Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart).... ... ... **1 0**
A lovely, soft-wooded, herbaceous, half-hardy perennial, requiring a sheltered position; its foliage is soft but graceful, and it produces pendant spikes of beautiful pink, heart-shaped flowers in great profusion; it prefers a cool climate.

Echeveria.

E. Metallica ... ... each **1 6**
E. Retusa ... ... each **1 6**
E. Secunda Glauca ... ... per **100 12 0**
A magnificent family of foliage plants. E. Metallica is a half-hardy plant, suited for green-house cultivation, but can be planted out during summer, and is highly ornamental when used in carpet bedding; the leaves are large and with a metallic colour, with a lovely bloom over their surface; the other varieties have green leaves, and grow in the shape of a rosette, and are used for ornamental bedding and for edgings.

Farfugium.

F. Grande... ... ... **1 6**

Funkia.

F. Japonica **1 6**
An attractive, hardy, herbaceous plant, good foliage and perfumed flowers.

Gazania.

G. Splendens **1 0**
Hardy, showy, herbaceous plant from the Cape; produces large flower heads of bright orange, with black and white spots at the base of each petal; of a trailing habit.

Gentiana.

G. Acaulis. Dark blue **1 6**

Gynerium (Pampas Grass).

G. Argenteum **1 6**
G. Argenteum Variegatum **2 0**
G. Roseum **1 0**
A beautiful strong-growing grass, which grows freely in any position, throws up tall stalks 8 feet high, surmounted by splendid feathery plumes of great beauty; these can be dried and used for decorative purposes.

Hedychium.

H. Coronarium Album. White **1 6**
H. Gardnerianum. Yellow... ... ... **1 6**
Tall Canna-like plants

Helleborus.

H. Niger (White Christmas Rose). **1 6**

Hemerocallis (Day Lily).

H. Disticha. Double flowers **1 0**
H. Orange Crimson **1 0**
H. Middendorfii. Large yellow **1 0**
H. Major. Very large, single yellow **1 0**

Helianthus.

H. Multiflorus Grandiflorus **1 0**
The double perennial sunflower.

Heuchera.

H. Alba. White **1 0**

Imantophyllum.

I. Nobilis. Reddish orange flowers, massive foliage **2 6**
Easily grown in shade, house, or verandah.

Iris.

I. Kæmpferi. Splendid named collection, single and double, in many shades of colour **1s.** ea.; **10s.** doz.
This well-known beautiful flag-like flower of Japan contains a great diversity of colour, and some of the flowers rival the orchid. The principal colours are white, maroon, deep blue, violet; beautifully veined, mottled, etc. Some of the flowers measure 10 to 12 inches. The plants grow successfully in all soils, but when the soil is light it is well to have them planted where they can often be watered.
I. Robinsoniana (The Wedding Flower) ... **1 0**
A tall-growing evergreen species, with white flowers.
I. Stylosa. Evergreen, blue and white **1 0**
I. Stylosa Alba. White **1 0**
I. Germanica. Many varieties **1 0**

Justicia (See List of Trees, Shrubs and Plants).

Lachenalia (Cape Cowslip).

L. Aurea. Beautiful golden yellow **1 6**
L. Bicolor... ... ... **1 6**
L. Tricolor **1 6**

Herbaceous, Bulbous and other Hardy Plants

CONTINUED.

Violet, California.

Mesembryanthemum.

All the most valuable varieties ... **6d.** and **1s.** each.
Succulent plants, suitable for rockeries and for edgings; free flowering and a variety of colours; the flowers open on bright days, and close as the sun goes down; a most brilliant display of colour when in flower.

Mimulus.

M. Hybrid Varieties. Spotted **1 0**
M. Moschatus (Musk) **0 6**
Soft-wooded dwarf herbaceous plants; the flowers produced in profusion; they require a sheltered place; plenty of moisture. Musk is best cultivated in pots; leaves delightfully perfumed; yellow flowers; must have shade and plenty of moisture.

Nasturtium.

N. Stettianum. Double flowering, orange red... **1 0**

Nertera.

N. Depressa. With small orange berries ... **1 0**

Ophiopogon.

O. Jaburan Variegata. Violet flower, with beautiful variegated foliage **1 6**

Pampas Grass (See Gynerium.)

Pæonia (See page 76.)

Perennial Phlox. 9s. per dozen.

P. Aurora Borealis. Carmine, zoned white; each **1 0**
P. Bayard. Dark lavender **1 0**
P. B. Kelway. Pale lilac **1 0**
P. Bouquet. Rosy purple, pale rose centre, cerise eye; dwarf **1 0**
P. Eugene Schott. Dark lavender, margined white **1 0**
P. Iris. White, purple eye **1 0**
P. Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white **1 0**
P. Mr. Bull. Rosy pink, dark centre ... **1 0**
P. Niphetos. Pure white **1 0**
P. Panama. White, cream eye **1 0**
P. Pantheon. Salmon rose; large flowers ... **1 0**
P. Purity. Pure white **1 0**
P. White **1 0**
P. White Queen. White **1 0**
Showy herbaceous plants, of easy culture; they throw splendid spikes of flowers and bloom for several weeks.

Phygelius (Cape Figwort.)

P. Capensis. Crimson **1 0**
A showy, erect plant; 3 ft. high.

Platycodon (Chinese Bell Flower.)

P. Grandiflora. Blue... ... ... **1 0**
P. Album. White **1 0**
Ornamental hardy plant; 1 ft. high.

Polyanthes (Tuberose.)

P. Tuberosa. Single and double. Clumps **6d.** and **1 0**
P. The Pearl. Flowers double; dwarf habit ... **1 0**
The delightful fragrance of the flowers, which are produced on tall spikes, renders the Tuberose useful for cutting; it is indispensable, as it blooms for a long period.

Polyanthus.

P. Varieties ... ... dozen **2 0**
An old favourite in English cottage gardens, and a free-flowering plant; in the spring trusses of flowers are produced on short stems; colours various; fine foliage.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal.)

P. Vulgare **1 0**
An excellent border plant.

Selected Violets.

		DOZ.
SINGLE VARIETIES.		
V. Admiral Avellan.	Distinct, rich purple, dwarf habit; very free flowering **6d.** each	**5 0**
V. California.	Large single flower; colour, fine blue; straight strong stems	**2 6**
V. Gloire de Hynes.	A fine blue violet, profuse bloomer, hardy ... **6d.** each	**5 0**
V. John Raddenberry.	Single, pale blue, strong grower and very hardy; long footstalks	**2 6**
V. La France.	Blue with metallic lustre; fragrant; petals enormously large and round, carried well above the foliage on strong upright stems. Under good cultivation the flowers are of an unusual size ... ... **1s.** each	**9 0**
V. May Jackson.	Seedling of great merit; large pale blue flowers	**2 6**
V. Princess of Wales.	The largest and perhaps the finest, more the size of a Viola than the Violet; a rich, deep, dark blue; stalks, 6 to 8 inches long, very erect **6d.** each	**5 0**
V. Rawson's White.	Great improvement on all single white varieties	**2 6**
V. The Czar.	Single, fully double the size of common blue violets: highly scented ...	**1 6**
V. The White Czar.	Single white, much superior to the common white	**2 6**
V. Wellsiana (Odoratissima).	Large purple flowers, long footstalks; blooms continuously	**2 6**
DOUBLE VARIETIES.		
V. Count Brazza (syn. **Swanley White**).	One of the best double white Violets ...	**2 6**
V. Marie Louise.	Double, colour rich lavender blue, with light centre; flowers very large, free blooming, and deliciously fragrant	**2 6**
V. Neapolitan.	Double, delicate shade of Mauve, very strongly scented; a favourite ...	**2 0**

Pentstemon.

P. Alba. Fine, pure white **1 0**
P. Alexander Pflaum. Deep lake, white throat **1 0**
P. Antione Mirzay. Rosy vermilion, white throat **1 0**
P. Bertha Koch. Pink, pure white throat ... **1 0**
P. Boccace. Purplish red, white throat, veined with dark purple **1 0**
P. Clara. White, bordered with purple **1 0**
P. Cratere. A fine large flower, of a dark reddish amaranth, the throat veined with reddish crimson **1 0**
P. Diane. Dark rosy violet, the throat maculated and veined with purple; a very large flower .. **1 0**
P. Emblem. Rosy scarlet, white throat **1 0**
P. Garten Directeur Siesmayer. Bright red, white throat, heavily veined with purple ... **1 0**
P. Gaulois. An enormous flower of a dark rose colour, the exterior violet, and the throat cream **1 0**
P. Jupiter. Crimson tube, pure white throat, lightly streaked with crimson **1 0**
P. Kamm. Reddish scarlet, fine spike **1 0**
P. Lamartine. Scarlet, white throat, veined with crimson; very showy **1 0**
P. Laura. Rosy lilac, large, pure white throat; distinct and showy; very fine **1 0**
P. M. Chabert. Clear rosy pink, pure white throat; extra fine **1 0**
P. Miss F. Hope. Pure white, shaded rose ... **1 0**
P. M. Lemoinier. Bright crimson tube, dark throat veined white **1 0**
P. Neron. Purple, white throat **1 0**
P. Oracle. Rosy salmon, white throat **1 0**
P. Reutier Rothermund. Light pink, white throat, veined with red; good **1 0**
P. Sculpteur Bartholdi. Carmine, white throat **1 0**
P. Sexostris. Purple, shaded violet, white throat **1 0**
P. Valeria. Scarlet tube, white throat, veined with crimson **1 0**
P. White Beauty. Pure ivory white, tinted rose **1 0**
A very attractive herbaceous border plant; produces spikes about 18 inches high, profusely covered with tube-shaped flowers of a variety of colours.

Primula (Primrose.)

P. Double Lilac (Primrose)... ... ... **1 0**
P. Double White (Primrose) **1 0**
P. Double Yellow (Primrose) **1 0**
P. Veris (Single Cowslip) **1 0**
P. Vulgaris (Common Single Primrose) dozen **2 6**
P. Obconica **1 0**
All the varieties here named are hardy garden plants with the exception of P. Obconica, which is a bush-house plant, producing heads of handsome white flowers. The hardy varieties prefer a sheltered position.

Rudbeckia.

R. Laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow) **1 0**
Prettily cut foliage, flowers of a beautiful shade of colour; quite double.

Salvia.

S. Bethelli. Rosy pink, tipped white **1 0**
S. Coccinea. Scarlet **1 0**
S. Grandiflora. Scarlet **1 0**
S. Grahamii. Purple... ... ... **1 0**
S. Hoveyii. Dark purplish blue **1 0**
S. Issanchon. White and red **1 0**
S. Rutilans. Magenta purple; sweet scented ... **1 0**
S. Patens. Celestial blue **1 0**
Free-blooming herbaceous plants; quite hardy, except S. Patens, which requires a sheltered place. S. Grandiflora is a beautiful plant with brilliant scarlet flowers.

Saxifraga.

S. Filamentosa (Aaron's Beard) **1 6**
Nice for hanging baskets.

Sedem Spectabilis.

S. Japonicum Macrophylla Aurea Marginata **1 6**
S. Japonicum Fol. Variegata **1 6**

Spirea Palmata.

S. Rosea **1 6**
S. Japonica **1 6**
Very hardy and handsome flowering plants; very suitable for pot culture; lovely foliage.

Statice.

S. Brassicafolia... ... ... **1 6**
S. Dicksoni **1 6**
A charming family of fine foliage dwarf plants, which have striking spikes of flowers of various colours; they are quite hardy, and particularly suitable for rockeries.

Stokesia.

S. Cyaneus **1 0**
A valuable herbaceous hardy evergreen, producing from Christmas till winter double starry flowers of a lilac purple

Tritoma.

T. Grandiflora (Queen's Lily) **1 0**
A handsome tribe of grass-tree like foliage plants, producing fine spikes of crimson and orange flowers; most beautiful for a back border.

Vinca.

V. Major Variegata. Variegated **1 0**
V. Periwinkle **1 0**

Greenhouse and Stove Plants

NOTE.

Plants marked * can only be grown in glass-houses artificially heated. Those not marked, in a cool green-house, and many of them in a bush-house also

* Acalypha.

Marginata 1 6
Musiaca 1 6
Very handsome variegated plants.

Alocassia.

Macrorhiza Variegata 3 6
Thibautiana 5 0

Alpinia.

Alba Variegata 2 0

Ananassa.

Sativa Variegata 3 6
(Variegated Pine Apple Plant.)

* Anthurium.

Andreanum 2 6
Crystallinum 3 6
Scherzerianum. Small foliage, but beautiful crimson flowers 3 6
A remarkable family of stove and green-house plants, some of the varieties producing magnificent leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers.

Aralia.

Varieties ... ... each 2 0
Very pretty decorative plants.

Asparagus.

Plumosus Nana... ... ... 1 6
Sprengerii 1 6
Tenuissimus 1 6
Virgatus 1 6
Beautiful evergreen climbers, for bush-house, green-house, and pot culture; lovely feathery foliage.

Bilbergia.

Grandiflora 2 0
Viridifolia... ... ... 2 0
Zebrina Nana 2 0
Suitable for bush-house.

Clerodendron.

Balfourii ... ... 1 6 to 3 6
Charming green-house climber, which is best grown on a wire frame in the shape of a fan or balloon, to which the young shoots must be tied; the flowers are of a most striking character, creamy white, crimson tipped.

Caladiums.

. . FOR . .

Novelties

OF

- Plants -

SEE . . .

COLOURED SHEETS

Asparagus, Sprengerii.

Caladiums.

Strong Bulbs, **2s.** each, **18s.** doz.
Beautiful tribe of tender green-house foliage plants, but not suitable for outdoor culture, and are the better for artificial heat to start them in the spring when making their new growth; leaves magnificent, of a diversity of colour, curiously spotted and veined with wonderful combinations; they are bulbous plants and dormant in the winter, and during May, June, and July can be sent out in a dry state.

Cissus.

Discolor 1 6
A beautiful green-house climber, prettily variegated.

Coleus.

Standard Varieties. Medium-sized leaves; a beautiful collection of many distinct varieties ... ... per doz. **6/-** to **8 0**
New Large-leaved Hybrids. We can supply **12 varieties** of the new large-foliaged kinds. These varieties are very beautiful, fine, large foliage, and very robust ... .. per doz. **12 0**
Charming class of ornamental foliage plants. It is almost impossible to give descriptions of the numerous markings and variations of the foliage; the beauty of the new varieties cannot be over-estimated; they are very suitable for the green-house, bush-houses, or verandahs, or for planting out during the summer months in a warm, sheltered place.

Curculigo.

Recurvata 1 6
Recurvata Variegata... ... ... 3 6
Very effective decorative plants.

Cyperus.

Alternifolius 1 6
Alternifolius Variegata 2 6
Laxus Variegata 2 0
Very useful bush-house plants.

Dalechampia.

Roezliana 2 0

* Dieffenbachia.

Baraquiniana 2 6
Bausei 2 6
Baumannii 2 6
Braziliensis 2 6
Chelsonii 2 6
Magnifica 2 6

* Dipladenia.

Boliviensis 2 6
A most beautiful climber, bearing lovely white flowers delicately suffused with yellow.

* Dracæna.

Chelsonii. H. 2 6
Goldeana 3 6
Lindenii 3 6
Massangeana 5 0
Sanderiana 2 6
Shepherdii. H. 2 6
A most charming family of foliaged plants; the more tender varieties have marvellously beautiful coloured leaves; the hardier kinds are all of graceful habit, and highly ornamental decorative plants.

Eucharis.

Amazonica. The lovely Eucharis lily of the Amazon ... ... from 2 6
Candidum... ... ... 3 6

Cyperus Alternifolius.

GREENHOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS CONTINUED

NOTE

Plants marked * can only be grown in glass-houses artificially heated. Those not marked, in a cool green-house, and many of them in a bush-house also.

Ficus.

Alba Variegata 3 6
Elastica. The true rubber tree of commerce; a most decorative plant, and will stand a long time in a room; its leaves are thicker than the ordinary F. Microphylla, and its habit makes it a beautiful plant 2 6
Parcelli 2 6

Gloxinia.

Dry Tubers can be obtained during April, May, June, and July, later on, in a growing state in pots.

Dry Tubers ... ... 1/6 each, 15/- doz.
In Pots ... ... 2/- „ 20/- „
We offer
24 varieties, spotted and self colours, erect growing, etc.
We also offer the following magnificent varieties:—
Cœlestina. Pale blue markings, white throat.
Crassifolia Varieties.
Defiance. Brilliant crimson.
Kaiser Frederick. Rich crimson, scarlet markings, clear white throat.

Charming plants, trumpet-like flowers of every colour, in upright form; leaves, very beautiful, continue to flower for a long period; the shelter of a frame is all that they require, but cannot be grown outside.

Heliconia.

Rubra 2 0
Handsome, broad-leaved, decorated plants.

Ixora.

Coccinea 2 0
A very gorgeous green-house plant.

* Medinilla.

Magnifica 3 6
Handsome foliage plant, bearing large flower clusters of a lovely pink colour.

Monstera.

Deliciosa 2 6

Pandanus.

Veitchii ... ... 2/6 to 5 0
Baptisti 2 0
Utilis 2 0
Veitchii is one of the most charming table decorative plants grown; white and green striped foliage; a perfect specimen plant.

Saintpaulia.

Ionantha 1 0
A charming little prolific flowering plant that was discovered on the Usambara Mountains in Central Africa; the leaves are dark green, fleshy, with downy surface, spread laterally over the soil, forming a rosette; from the centre and sides spring up quite a bouquet of flowers, violet-like both in colour and shape, 1½ inch in diameter, borne in stalks 2 to 3 inches high. Suitable for bush and green-house. (See Illustration, page 42.)

Schubertia.

Graveolens 2 6
Large, white, star-shaped flowers, very floriferous, and a magnificent green-house climber.

Streptocarpus.

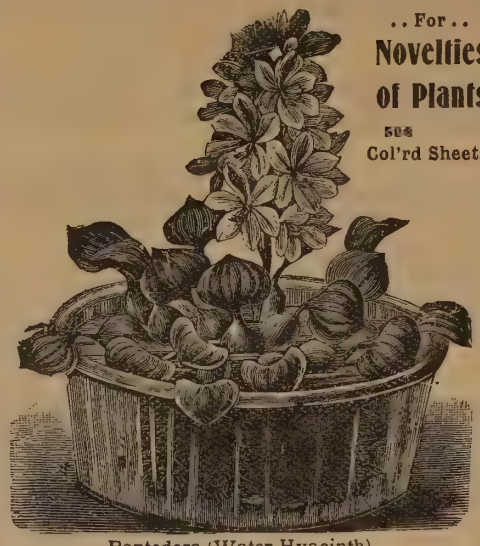
Hybrids 1 6
Charming flowering plants, of lavender and mauve shades of colour; very distinct.

Tabernœmontana.

Coomassa, fl. pl. 2 6
A charming green-house plant, bearing a profusion of beautiful snow-white flowers of Gardenia form, sweetly scented.

Vresia.

Tricolor (Telandria) 2 0
A very handsome variety of a large family of green-house plants.



Pontedera (Water Hyacinth).

.. For .. Novelties of Plants 50s Col'rd Sheets

Aquatic Plants

WHAT can be more charming than the various lovely Water Lilies, which are so easily cultivated wherever a small pond or tank can be utilised for the purpose? The few varieties we mention are those we find do well around Sydney, and give splendid results for little trouble.

Nymphea.

Alba. The lovely white Water Lily seen in such profusion during summer and autumn. Tubers 1 6
Gigantea. The beautiful blue variety, native of our Northern rivers, which prefers a warmer situation than the others. Strong Tubers; May to October 2 6
Lutea. The beautiful yellow variety; rather a shy bloomer as compared to Alba. Tubers ... 3 0

Pontedera (Water Hyacinth).

Crassipes 1 0
A beautiful flowering water plant, producing flowers much resembling the Iris, of a beautiful soft lilac rose colour, the upper petals showing a curious blue blotch; it has curious shiny leaves, and will grow and thrive well in the open air. Grows in a glass dish or tub filled with water, if a little earth is allowed to settle at the bottom to allow the roots to take hold.

Carpet Bedding Plants.

Alternanthera.

	HUNDRED
Aurea Reticulata	12 0
Aurea	12 0
Amabile	12 0
Parenchoides	12 0
Versicolor	12 0

Geranium.

Madame Salroy 12 0

Iresine.

Acuminata 12 0
Herbstii 12 0
Lindenii 12 0

Mesembryanthemum.

Cordifolium Variegata 10 0

Stelaria (Thrift).

Graminea (Plants for 100 feet) 2 6

Plants for Edging.

	HUNDRED
BOX	7 6
OXALIS, pink	5 0
PYRETHRUM AUREUM	7 6
THRIFT	10 0
VIOLET, white	6 0
VIOLET, pale blue	6 0

SEEDLING ANNUALS ETC.

To meet an increasing demand for seedlings, we are now able to supply the following during the months named. Fine, strong, healthy, young plants:—

CAN BE SUPPLIED DURING APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST.

	DOZEN.
Acroclinium Roseum	1 0
Acroclinium Alba	1 0
Antirrhinum. Best varieties	1 0
Aquilegia Vulgaris, fl. pl.	1 0
Althaea (Hollyhocks). Double, mixed	1 0
Bellis Perennis (Daisies). Varieties	1 0
Centaurea (Cornflower). Varieties	1 0
Calendula. Best mixed	1 0
Calliopsis Drummondii Bassile	1 0
Calliopsis Grandiflora	1 0
Calliopsis Bicolor Tinctoria	1 0
Calliopsis Lanceolata	1 0
Calliopsis. Best mixed	1 0
Candytuft. Varieties	1 0
Carnation, Marguerite	1 6
Carnation, Perpetual	3 0
Carnation, "Riviera Market." Beautiful ever-blooming; profusion of flowers of all shades; perfect for cutting; seedlings give 90 per cent. double flowers. Mixed Seedlings	2 0
Chrysanthemum Tricolor	1 0
Chrysanthemum Tricolor Eclipse	1 0
Chrysanthemum Carinatum Tricolor. "Sultan"	1 0
Chrysanthemum Carinatum Burridgeanum	1 0
Chrysanthemum Segetum Grandiflora ...	1 0
Chrysanthemum. Double golden	1 0
Chrysanthemum. Best mixed varieties... ...	1 0
Cosmos. Mixed colours	1 0
Cosmidium Burridgeanum	1 0
Campanula (Canterbury Bells). Mixed ...	1 0
Dianthus Snowflake	1 0
Dianthus Heddewegii	1 0
Dianthus Chinensis	1 0
Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)	1 0
Dianthus. Best mixed	1 0
Eschscholtzia. Best mixed...	1 0
Gaillardia Grandiflora. Single	1 0
Gaillardia Picta. Single	1 0
Gaillardia Picta Lorenziana. Double... ...	1 0
Helichrysum. Mixed...	1 0
Linum Grandiflora Rubrum (Scarlet Flax) ...	1 0
Linum. Best mixed	1 0
Lupins. Best mixed	1 0
Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not). Varieties	1 0
Nigella. Mixed...	1 0
Pansies. All the best strains	1 0
Pansies, Superb French	1 0
Papaver (Poppies). Best varieties	1 0
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora...	1 0
Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata	1 0
Picotees	1 0
Polyanthus	2 0
Primrose (English)	3 0
Rhodanthe Maculata...	1 0
Rhodanthe Manglesi...	1 0
Scabious. Mixed	1 0
Sweet Alyssum. White	1 0
Stock, Ten-week. Various	1 0
Stock, Brompton	1 0
Verbenas. Superb mixed	1 0
Wallflower. Single	1 0
Wallflower. Double	1 0

CAN BE SUPPLIED DURING SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER & DECEMBER.

	DOZEN
Ageratum. Mixed	1 0
Amaranthus. Coloured leaves. Varieties ...	1 0
Aster. Varieties	1 0
Balsam. Best mixed	1 0
Celosia. Mixed	1 0
Cosmos. Mixed...	1 0
Cosmidium Burridgeanum	1 0
Digitalis (Foxglove). Mixed	1 0
Gomphrena Globosa (Globe Amaranthus) ...	1 0
Helianthus (Sunflower). Varieties	1 0
Helianthus Cucumerifolius (Small Sunflower)	1 0
Lobelia. Mixed...	1 0
Nasturtium. Best mixed	1 0
Portulacca. Single	1 0
Portulacca. Double	1 0
Pyrethrum Aureum	1 0
Rudbeckia. Bicolour...	1 0
Salpiglossis	1 0
Tagetes (Marigold). Varieties	1 0
Zinnia. Varieties	1 0

The following can also be supplied during APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY and AUGUST.

Carnation, Margaret Malmaison	2 6
Delphinium, Perennial	4 0
Garden Marigold. Sorts	1 0

FERNS

We have a splendid stock of Ferns, and our plants are specially grown for decorative purposes, and are in fine foliage. For house decoration they cannot be excelled, as they require little attention, and if watered carefully will last a long time indoors, if they are put outside at night in a sheltered place and occasionally syringed. Many of the Ferns are quite hardy out of doors, and can be grown successfully in any shady, sheltered place. Ferns require abundant moisture during their season of growth from October to May, after that time less moisture should be given.

Pteris Argyrea (Silver Fern).

Adiantum (Maiden Hair Fern.)

Affine	1 6	to 2 6
Amabile	1 6	to 2 6
Asmulum	1 6	to 2 6
Capillis Veneris	1 6	to 2 6
Capillis Veneris Pacotti	1 6	to 2 6
Concinum	2 6	—
Concinum Latum	1 6	to 2 6
Cuneatum	1 0	to 2 0
Cuneatum Grandiceps	1 6	to 2 6
Curvatum	1 6	to 2 6
Decorum	1 6	to 2 6
Elegans	1 6	to 2 0
Fergusoni	1 6	to 2 6
Formosum	1 6	to 2 6
Fragrantissimum	1 6	to 2 6
Gracillimum	1 6	—
Gracillimum Cristata	2 0	—
Hispidulum	1 0	—
Le Grandii	1 6	to 2 6
Lathomii	1 6	—
Marissii	1 6	to 2 6
Mundulum	1 6	to 2 6
Pedatum	1 6	to 2 6
Pendulum	1 6	to 2 6
Pubescens	1 0	to 2 0
Rhodophyllum	1 6	to 2 6
Sancta Catherina	1 6	to 2 6
Sangvillii	1 6	to 2 0
Strictum	1 6	to 2 6
Tenerum	1 0	to 2 0
Trapeziforme	2 6	—

Alsophila.

Excelsa	1 6	to 5 0
Australis	1 6	to 3 6
Macarthuri	3 6	—

Asplenium.

Bulbiferum	1 6	to 2 6
Diversifolium	1 6	to 2 6
Falcatum	1 6	—
Nidus (Bird's Nest)	1 6	to 2 6
Veitchii	1 6	to 2 6
Viviparum	1 6	to 2 0

Blechnum.

Braziliense	1 6	to 2 6

Cyathea.

Dealbata	2 6	to 30 0
Medullaris	3 6	to 10 0

Davallia

Dissecta	2 0	—
Fijiensis	1 6	to 2 6
Fijiensis Major	1 6	to 2 6
Pyxidata	1 6	—

Dicksonia.

Antarctica	3 6	to 20 0

Dictyograma.

Japonica	1 6	to 2 6

Diplazium.

Thwaitsia	1 6	to 2 6

Doodia.

Caudata	1 6	—

Gymnogramma.

Chrysophylla (Golden Fern)	1 6	—
Decompositum	1 6	to 2 0
Sulphurea	1 0	to 2 0
Veitchii	1 6	to 2 6

Lastrea.

Richardsii Corymbosa	1 6	—

Lomaria.

Discolour	2 0	—
Gibba	1 0	to 2 0
Pattersonii	1 6	—

The Prices quoted are according to the size of plants.

We can supply ...

EXTRA LARGE SIZED PLANTS

at Special Prices.

Lycopodium.

Almanda	1 0	—
Aureum	1 0	—
Cassia Arborea	1 6	—
Denticulatum	1 0	—
Emiliana	1 0	—
Formosum	1 6	—
Grandis	1 6	—
Nidus	1 0	—
Schotti	1 6	—
Stoloniferum	1 0	—
Tasselata	1 0	—
Umbrosum	1 6	—
Wildenovii	1 0	—

Lygodium.

Scandens (Climbing Fern)	1 6	—

Microlepia.

Hirta Cristata	2 0	—
Strigosa	1 6	—

Nephrodium.

Decompositum	1 6	to 2 6
Molle	1 6	—
Molle Corymbiferum	2 0	—

Nephrolepsis.

Bostoniensis	1 6	—
Davalliodes	1 6	to 2 6
Davalliodes Furcans	1 6	to 2 6
Bridgesi	2 0	—
Duffii	2 0	—
Erecta	1 0	to 2 0
Exaltata	2 0	—

Onychium.

Japonicum	1 6	—

Osmunda.

Falcata	1 6	to 2 6
Japonica	1 6	—

Platycerium.

Alicorne (Elkhorn Fern)	1 6	to 5 0
Grande (Staghorn Fern)	1 6	to 5 0

Pleobodium.

Aureum	1 6	to 2 6

Pteris.

Argyrea (Silver Fern)	1 6	—
Bipinnata	1 6	to 2 6
Cretica Alba Lineata	1 6	—
Mayii	2 6	—
Nemoralis	1 6	to 2 6
Ouvrardii	1 6	to 2 6
Serrulata	1 6	to 2 6
Serrulata Cristata	1 6	—
Tremula	1 0	to 2 0
Umbrosa	1 6	—
Wimsetti	1 6	—

Large Tree Ferns

PRICE ACCORDING TO SIZE.
QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

Fern Baskets.

Established Fern Baskets always in Stock, from **3s. 6d.** each.

Japanese Fern Balls.

(DAVALLIA BULLATA).

7-in. and 9-in. diameter - 4s. and 7s. each

These are made to hang up, and are very ornamental.

"I must say we were well pleased with the Palms. They arrived in perfect condition, and were greatly admired."—GEO. DAVEY, *Nyngan.—2-11-01.*

Orchids.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

WE can supply strong Plants of many of the best Orchids, including:

Aerides.
Cypripediums (Slipper Orchid). In twelve finest sorts.
Calanthes. A beautiful free-flowering species.
Cattleyas. Twelve varieties. Superb flowering.
Dendrobiums.
Laelias.
Oncidiums. Several choice varieties of the butterfly type.
Odontoglossum.

Decorative Palms

Chamærops Excelsa.

We can supply Palms in any quantity, and of almost any size. The prices quoted are for medium-sized, well-furnished plants; but we can also supply splendid extra-sized, well-grown plants of nearly every variety. We have tens of thousands of Palms of all sizes to offer, and will always be glad to make special quotations for large lines.

PALMS IN POTS.

There is no form of home decoration more pleasing than the liberal distribution of plants about the rooms of a house, or on the balconies or verandahs. The choice of plants which will succeed indoors is not large, and perhaps the very hardiest and best of all are the well-known **KENTIAS.**

These magnificent plants will grow well indoors if the few simple directions we give are followed. To keep the plants in perfect health, they must have plenty of water—that is, as much as they require; if they are kept in the shade, three times a week will be often enough to water them. The best plan is to take the plant outside on the verandah, fill up the pot with water, and allow all surplus to run off through the drainage; and should the water run through very quickly, it may suggest that the ball of earth in the pot has been allowed to become too dry, in which case stand the pot in 4 or 5 inches of water for half an hour, then allow all surplus water to drain off; on no account allow the plants to remain long in saucers containing water, as the practice will certainly kill them.

The palms should have their leaves sponged once a week, so as to remove any dust, and it is a good plan to put them out on the verandah or balcony occasionally when the weather is mild, but they must be kept out of the wind and sun; they like shade. So long as the leaves retain their dark green appearance, the plants are in good health; but should they become a pale green or of a yellowish hue, a few weeks on the verandah, with frequent sponging, careful watering, and the removal of all scale or insect from the leaves will soon bring them back to robust health.

Cycas Revoluta.

Areca.

Bauerii ... ... from **1 6**
Catechu (Indian Betel Nut Palm) from **2 6**
Lutescens ... ... from **2 6**
Sapida ... ... from **1 6**
Rubra ... ... from **2 6**

Brahea.

Filamentosa ... ... from **1 6**
One of the best Palms for embellishing the garden grounds.

Chamærops.

Excelsa ... ... from **2 6**

Cocos.

Plumosa ... ... from **1 6**
Weddelliana ... ... **2/6** to **10 6**
Most graceful palm in existence; very beautiful for table and drawing-room decoration.

Cycas.

Sircinalis ... ... from **3 6**
The best of this family; very handsome.
Revoluta ... ... from **3 6**

Caryota.

Urens ... ... from **2 6**

Corypha.

Australis (The N. S. W. Cabbage Tree Palm) ... ... from **1 6**

Diplothenium.

Maritimum (Wine Palm) ... ... from **2 6**
One of the finest palms for outdoor culture; very hardy.

Geonoma.

Intermedia ... ...Large plants from **7 6**
Gracilis ... ... from **2 6**

Latania.

Borbonica ... ... from **3 6**
Very beautiful fan-leaved palm.

Kentia.

Belmoreana (Curly Palm) ... **1/6** to **42 0**
Moorei ... ... from **2 6**
Canterburyana (Large Mountain) from **1 6**
Fosteriana (Thatch Palm) ... **1/6** to **42 0**
We also offer fine well-grown specimens of Kentias, 4 to 6 feet, from **15s.** to **63s.**

The Kentias are the hardiest, most beautiful, and most useful of all the palms. For decorative purposes they cannot be excelled.

Licuala.

Grandis ... ... from **5 0**
Another strikingly handsome fan-leafed palm.

Macrozamia.

Denizonii ... ... from **1 6**
Cylindrica ... ... from **2 6**

Phœnix.

Reclinata ... ... **3/6** to **10 6**
Sylvestris ... ... **3/6** to **10 6**
Farinifera ... ... **3/6** to **10 6**
Pumilia ... ... **3/6** to **10 6**

Ptychosperma.

Alexandre ... ... from **2 0**

Rhapis.

Flabelliformis ... ... from **3 6**
Humilis ... ... from **3 6**
Japanese Palms; very beautiful for pot culture.

Seaforthia.

Elegans (N.S.W. Bangalow Palm) from **1 6**

Sabal.

Blackburniana ... ...Small plants from **1 6**

Wallichia.

Variegatafolia ... ... from **3 6**
A most beautiful palm.

Additional Varieties.

The following are very effective when planted on grass, and very hardy.

Phœnix
Chamærops Macrozamias
Sabal Palmata
Sabal Umbraculifera
Cocos Plumosus
Corypha Australis
Cycas Revoluta
Seaforthea Elegans

Carlludowica.

Palmata **3 6**
A beautiful fan Palm, a fast grower.

Phœnix.

Canariensis ... **2 6** to **10 6**
Rupicola ... ... **2 6** to **10 6**
Dactylifera (Date Palm) ... **2 6**
Tenuis ... ... **2 6** to **10 6**

Latania.

Rubra (Livingstonia Commosoni) **3 6**
Bortonic ... ... from **2 6**

Sabal.

Palmata ... ... from **1 6**
Umbraculifera .. ... from **1 6**

Phœnix.

Corypha.

Kentia Belmoreana.

GARDEN REQUISITES & SUNDRIES

Manures, etc.

Flor Vita—The Life of Flowers.

In bottles, **1s. 6d.** each.

One of the best manures for pot plants. For soft-wooded plants in pots, roses, etc., use one teaspoonful to each gallon of water. Ferns and plants requiring abundance of water, half the quantity. It may be applied to the roots or right over the plant.

Standen's Gardener's Friend Manure.

In tins, **1s. 6d.** and **3s.** each.

For promoting a vigorous growth, and giving a fine healthy appearance to all flowers and vegetables, and particularly to pot plants.

Clay's Fertiliser, or Plant Food.

In boxes, **1s. 6d.** each.

One of the oldest and most reliable of all Garden Manures, either for plants in pots or in the border; very largely used; preferred by some gardeners to all others.

Superior Garden Fertiliser.

In bags of about 7 lb., **1s.**

For vegetables and flowers this manure is a fertiliser of a very high class, containing potash, lime, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid in the proportions best suited to become the food of plants. It is ground to a fine powder, and is free from any smell; can be used either liquid or dry.

Cocoanut Fibre Refuse.

2s. per bushel.

Useful for bush-house work, mulching, etc. Slugs and snails have a decided objection to Cocoanut Fibre.

Finest Prepared Orchid Peat.

15s. per bag.

Specially imported from the best English source of supply for orchid culture.

Sphagnum Moss.

Per bag of about 5 bushels, **15s.** (unbroken); any other quantity supplied at special prices.

Insect Destroyers and Fumigators.

Gishurst Compound.

In boxes—1 lb., **1s. 6d.**; 3 lb., **4s. 6d.**; 12 lb., **14s.**

A very efficacious dressing for the destruction of aphis, green fly, red spider, and thrips; also for dressing apple trees infested with blight or other insects; and is death to the pests of the orange tree—scale and cocus.

Fowler's Insecticide.

In jars, **1s. 6d.** and **3s.** each.

A most thorough eradicator of fly, thrips, mildew, scale, aphis, cocus, etc., and a valuable preparation for the removal of all insect pests in plants.

Soluble Fir Tree Oil.

In half-pint bottles, **2s.** each.

One of the best insecticides for plants or animals.

Nicotine Soap.

In jars, **1s. 6d.** each.

Another useful insecticide for washing plants.

Lethorion, Vapour Cone.

1s., 1s. 6d., and **2s. 6d.** each, the smaller size being large enough to disinfect about 500 cubic feet.

For the distribution of certain principles in a state of vapour, whereby their active properties are most closely brought into direct and intimate contact with vegetation for the purpose of destroying **parasitic life** with a certainty hitherto unachieved, and without hurt or prejudice to the most delicate and fragile organisation of the plant. These vapour cones may be used for cleansing all kinds of plants, either under glass or in bush-houses. Directions for use on each cone.

We wish to draw attention to our List of GARDENING TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS . . . on page 94.

Beautiful Sets of Handy Tools for Ladies and Gentlemen.

"Nikoteen."

In bottles—sufficient to make 5 gallons of wash			-	0 9
,,	,,	10 ,,	-	1 6
,,	,,	20 ,,	-	2 6
,,	,,	100 ,,	-	7 0

Certain death to aphis, scale, and all other insect pests; harmless to plant life. This has proved itself to be the best remedy yet introduced, as the many satisfactory testimonials will show. Directions on each bottle.

Medicated Tobacco Paper.

In 1 lb. packets, **2s. 6d.** each.

For fumigating pot plants for the destruction of insect pests, such as red spider, mealy bug, and aphis.

Tobacco for Washes.

In pressed parcels of about 10 lbs. weight, sufficient to make 10 gallons liquid, **1s.** each parcel.

Tobacco Powder.

In tins, **1s.** each.

For fumigating plants and for the destruction of spider, mealy bug, etc., and it can also be applied by a distributor. Plants should be syringed with clean water some time after they have been treated.

Tobacco Powder Distributors - 1s. 3d. and **3s. 6d.**

Morbine.

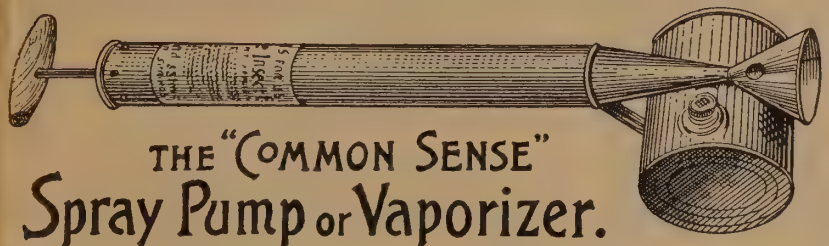
In tins, sufficient for 1 gallon of water - - **1s.** each
5 gallon drum, to make 40 gallons of wash - **15s.** each

A preparation for the eradication of weeds, etc., from **garden paths,** also for the destruction of noxious weeds, such as lantana, prickly pear, etc.

Universal Fumigator.

No. 1, **4s. 6d.**; No. 2, **6s. 6d.**; No. 3, **11s. 6d.**

The best insect fumigator in the market, producing the largest quantity of genuine tobacco smoke. No special care or paper is required; no cinders used in lighting; no waste; it gives a thick, cool smoke; will burn any kind of tobacco, tobacco paper, rags, cord, leaves, common tobacco, or any fumigating material.



THE "COMMON SENSE" Spray Pump or Vaporizer.

Tin, 4s. each; carefully packed and post free in N. S.W., **5s.**; other States, **6s.**

Copper, 7s. each; carefully packed and post free in N.S.W., **8s.**; other States, **9s.**

THE most effective **Cheap Amateur's Spray Pump and Vaporizer** yet offered. It throws a spray as fine as mist, and is in consequence more effectual than any other Spray Pump made, and only uses about one-tenth the liquid.

Directions for Using. The leather plunger on the inside of air chamber should be kept well oiled. Care should be taken to see that it does not get hard and dry, as it forms the air suction; it should be taken out and rubbed occasionally, in case it becomes hard, especially if unused for some time. To produce a heavy spray, work the plunger quickly. Always clean the machine thoroughly before putting away, when not in use. For destroying scale, mealy bug, red spider, thrips, black or green fly, and mildew or insect life of any kind on plants, shrubs, or fruit trees, use Nikoteen, Gishurst's Compound, or any of the washes or emulsions recommended, all of which can be applied with this sprayer.

Messrs. Anderson & Co. have the sole control of this splendid Sprayer, for both New South Wales and Queensland.

"Climax" Spray Pump.

THE PREMIER SPRAY PUMP OF THE WORLD.

No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £4 5s.; No. 3, £5 12s. 6d.; No. 4, £6 5s.

THE adaptability of the "Climax" Spray Pumps for all descriptions of spraying has been thoroughly demonstrated by the lecturers who, under the supervision of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, have visited the fruit-growing districts throughout the State; and they have given practical illustrations of what good work this pump will accomplish. The Department mentioned having adopted the "Climax" Pump is alone sufficient guarantee as to its efficiency. The "Climax" Pumps are used by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, at all the principal Government experiment stations throughout the States, by the leading fruit-growers of the United States, and at the School of Agriculture, Cape Colony, and are everywhere acknowledged to be the finest machines invented.

Winners of National Prizes, and First Honours at every show where exhibited in competition. These Pumps in Public Competition have never been beaten.

"Figaro" Knapsack Pump.

Price, £2 2s. 6d. Full particulars for using Pump sent with each.

THE body of pump and the air chamber are made of copper, the valves are of india-rubber. Each pump is fitted with 2 feet of ⅜-inch indiarubber hose and a brass lance about a foot long for carrying the nozzle. To the lance is attached a Stop Cock, so that the flow can be stopped instantly. The nozzle is an improved "Vermorel," fitted with a disgorger for clearing, so that it is impossible for the nozzle to choke sufficiently to necessitate stopping work. The working handle comes under the arm instead of over the shoulder. This admits of an extra disc being added to the working power, giving a greater force. Its capacity is about 3½ gallons.

Illustrated Lists of various Spray Pumps, with full particulars how to work them, etc., on application.

Summer Cloud Shading.

1s. 6d. per packet.

Largely used for shading frames and green-houses. It is applied outside the glass, and cannot be washed off by rain. It is put on like whitewash, and gives shade enough to protect plants from the glare of the sun, and transparent enough to admit sufficient light. Full description with each packet.

Virgin Cork.

6d. per lb.; special price for large lots.

This ornamental bark is largely used for horticultural decorative purposes; in the hands of a person of taste it can produce the most charming ferneries, etc.

Grafting Wax (French).

9d., 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d., and **4s. 6d.** tin.

Largely used in nurseries where grafting is extensively practised.

Special attention is given to the careful packing of Sundries, to avoid breakage.

"MORBINE"

for **GARDEN PATHS.**

For particulars and price see above.

GARDEN TOOLS, ETC.

SETS of LIGHT GARDEN TOOLS

For Ladies ... **6s. 9d.** to **11s. 6d.** per set.
For Amateurs... ... ... **12s.** per set.

Garden Spades.

D handled, Parkes' patent ... ... **3 9** to **5 0**
Ladies' Spades (various sizes) ... ... **1 9** to **3 6**

Garden Trowels.

Blue, bright points, 5 to 8 inches ... ... **0 8** to **1 9**
All blue ... ... **0 6** —
Long-handled Trowels ... ... **1 0** —

Garden Rakes.

Finest Steel, with handles ... ... **1 2** to **1 9**
Finest Steel, unhandled ... ... **0 8** to **1 0**

Garden Hoes.

Square or Draw, 4 inch to 7 inch... ... **0 8** to **1 0**
Half-moon, swan neck, 5 inch and 6 inch **1 0** —
Dutch, 4 inch to 7 inch ... ... **1 0** to **1 3**

Rake and Hoe Handles **0 9** —

Daisy or Weed Lifter ... **2 0** and **2 3**

Weed Forks.

Blue, bright tips ... ... **0 9** to **1 6**
All blue... ... ... **0 8** —
All blue, long-handled ... ... **1 0** —
Blue, bright tips, long-handled ... ... **1 2** —

Edging Irons (Handled)

For trimming grass edges ... ... **3 3** —

Pruning Saws.

14-inch to 18 inch ... ... **2 6** to **3 0**
"Californian" ... ... **6 0** —

The latter is specially recommended by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture.

Standard Tree Pruners.

8 feet ... ... **10 6** —
10 feet ... ... **11 6** —

Rose Pruners. 2s. 6d. each.

Secateurs (Vine Pruners).

Various patterns ... ... **3/3 3/6 4 0** and **5 6**

Shears.

Hedge Shears, 8 to 10 inch... ... ... **3 9** to **4 6**
Grass Shears ... ... **2 9** —
Myticuttah Lopping Shears ... ... **8 0** —

Garden Lines.

Strong cord ... ... **1 6** —

Garden Reels. 1s. 10d. each.

Leather Garden Gloves.

Strong "Gauntlets" for pruning... ... — **4 6**
Oxford Tans, with cuffs ... ... **2 0** and **2 9**
Ladies', for garden work ... ... **2 0** and **2 6**

Ladies' Gardening Cuffs.

Made of plaited grass ... ... **0 3** per pair
To protect the wrists and linen cuffs when gardening.

Flower Gatherers ... **2 9** per pair

Useful for ladies when cutting flowers. The flower is held after the stem has been cut.

SAYNOR'S BONE-HANDLED BUDDING KNIVES.

324	325	329	BL	325½	204	207
3/6	3/9	3/6	3/6	5/-	3/9	3/9

No. 1. No. 1½. No. 3. No. 4.

BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

LAWSON'S PATENT.

No. 1, 12 inch barrel **9 0**
No. 1½, 15 inch barrel **12 0**
No. 3, 18 inch barrel **19 0**
No. 4 ... ... **20 0**

THIS useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden. Where insect pests are numerous, and where application of Gishurst's Compound or of an Insecticide of some kind is so frequently necessary, the Syringe is indispensable. The spare roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side, as represented by our woodcuts, so that they may be changed at pleasure. The roses are of three sizes.

CHEAP SYRINGES.

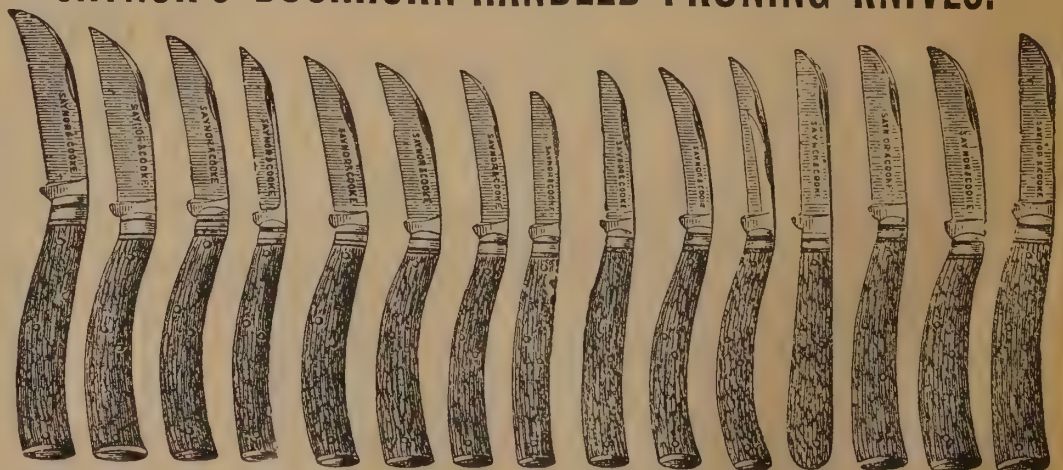
4s. 6d. to **7s. 6d.** each.

FOR spraying with insect washes and insecticides.

Watering Cans (English Made).

Painted green, with spouts 2 feet long, and two brass roses, fine and coarse, detachable, extra finish.
4-qts. - **9 6** 6-qts. - **10 0** 8-qts. - **10 6**
Common fine - - - - - **2 3** to **5 9**

SAYNOR'S BUCKHORN-HANDLED PRUNING KNIVES.

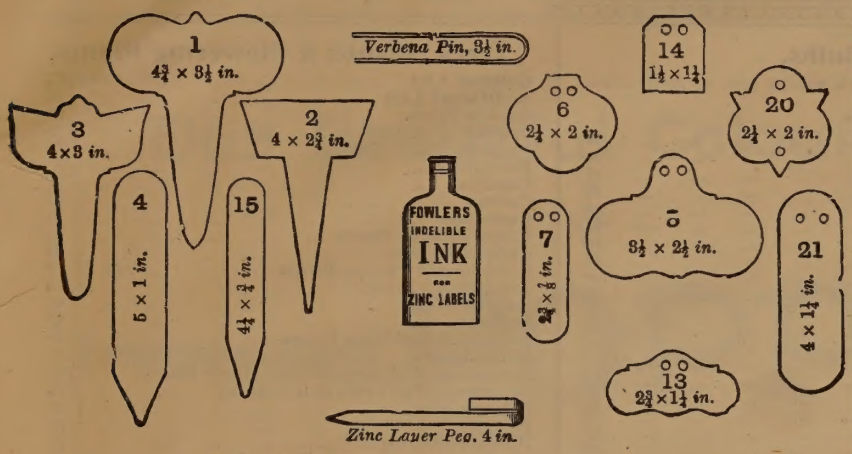


938	189	197	195½	196½	187	195	312B	194	312	196	166	192	188	191
4/6	4/-	4/6	4/-	5/6	3/3	3/6	3/-	3/3	3/-	5/6	2/6	3/6	3/9	4/-

ZINC LABELS for Pots, Borders, or for Suspending from Trees

These labels are indestructible, and can be written on with indelible ink, or have a number punched on them to correspond with a number in a register. The hanging labels are attached by lead wire.

For Pots, Borders, Etc. **For Suspending, Nailing, Etc.**



PRICE PER ONE HUNDRED.

No. 1	4 0	No. 4	3 0	No. 7	2 0	No. 15	2 9
No. 2	3 0	No. 5	3 6	No. 13	2 6	No. 20	2 6
No. 3	3 6	No. 6	2 9	No. 14	2 0	No. 21	3 9

Verbena Pins ... **1s. 6d.** per box. **Layer Pegs** ... **1s. 6d.** per box.

Lead Wire.

For tying on Hanging Zinc Labels.

3 sizes ... ... **1s. 6d.** per lb.

Indelible Ink.

For writing on Zinc Labels.

In bottles ... ... **6d.** and **1s.** each

Wood Garden Labels.

PAINTED.

4-inch	1 3	9-inch	2 9
6-inch	1 6	10-inch	3 3
7-inch	2 0	12-inch	3 9

PLAIN.

6-inch	1 0	12-inch	2 0
9-inch	1 6		

Indelible Black Pencils.

4d. each.

Excellent substitutes for pen and ink; the weather has no effect on labels written with them.

Cannot write on Zinc Labels with these.

Raffia Fibre.

1s. 6d. per lb. Special Prices for large parcels

The most popular tying material known to horticulturists. It should be damped before being used, and can be split into the finest threads if necessary. It is very strong.

Twine.

For tying up plants and shrubs.

Tarred ... ... **2 0** and **1 0** per ball

Hemp ... ... **0 6** and **0 9** per ball

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS.

We exercise every care in packing Flower Pots for transit by steamer or rail, but we accept no responsibility whatever regarding them in the matter of breakage.

Flower Pots.

4-inch	1 6	doz.
5-inch	2 6	,,
6-inch	3 0	,,
7-inch	4 0	,,
8-inch	6 0	,,
9-inch	9 0	,,
10-inch	12 0	,,
12-inch	18 0	,,

Saucers.

For 5-inch pots	1 6	doz.
,, 6-inch pots	2 0	,,
,, 7-inch pots	3 0	,,
,, 8-inch pots	4 0	,,
,, 9-inch pots	4 6	,,
,,10-inch pots	6 0	,,
,,12-inch pots	8 0	,,

... Seed Pans ...

7-inch	0 8	each	10-inch	2 0	each
8-inch	0 10	,,	12-inch	2 3	,,
9-inch	1 2	,,			

HYACINTH GLASSES.

These are supplied for the purpose of growing and flowering Hyacinth bulbs in water as a drawing-room ornament.

Various Colours ... ... **9d.** each, or **6s.** per dozen

We have also a beautiful assortment of

Ornamental Hyacinth Glasses from **1s. 6d.** to **2s. 6d.** each. Very pretty patterns; can be used for cut flowers, grasses etc., when not wanted for Hyacinth culture.

BRASS HYACINTH SUPPORTS ... ... **4d.** each

WOOD FLOWER STICKS.

These are made of white wood, and are most useful for supporting Carnations or Chrysanthemums, and any tall-growing plants; they have a very neat appearance, especially when painted green.

UNPAINTED (White).

1 foot	1 0	per 100
1½ feet	1 3	,,
2 ,, ...	1 9	,,
2½ ,, ...	2 3	,,
3 ,, ...	2 9	,,
3½ ,, ...	3 9	,,
4 ,, ...	4 9	,,
4½ ,, ...	5 3	,,

PAINTED (Green).

1 foot...	0 3	per doz.
1½ feet...	0 4	,,
2 ,, ...	0 6	,,
2½ ,, ...	0 8	,,
3 ,, ...	0 10	,,
3½ ,, ...	1 0	,,
4 ,, ...	1 3	,,

... Colonial ... Hardwood Stakes.

This is an excellent stake, and can be used for almost any class of work; nicely pointed, and are very durable.

		per doz.	per 100
3 ft. long,	½-in. square	0 7	4 0
3½ ,,	⅝-in. ,,	0 8	5 0
4 ,,	⅝-in. ,,	1 0	6 0
4 ,,	1-in. ,,	1 3	8 0
4½ ,,	1-in. ,,	1 3	8 6
5 ,,	1-in. ,,	1 6	9 0

Florist Stake, Bamboo Cane.

4 feet. **6d.** per dozen.

Thin and strong, and most suitable for Carnations, Bouvardias, and tall-growing florist flowers.

Carnation Bands.

2d. dozen.

Most useful to Carnation growers; to prevent blooms from bursting.

Parcels Post Rates.

The tables we give below will be found useful for the guidance of our constituents in this and the other States as to the cost of Postage on Seeds, etc., which we do not deliver free.

These rates apply only to Post Towns within the **Parcels Post Districts**, to which we can send up to 11 lbs. There are many post towns where the limit of weight is 3 lbs.

We send small packages of **Plants** through the Parcels Post. Customers who have no ledger account with us must, when ordering plants to be sent in this manner, allow for postage as per these tables. We cannot book small balances:

For N.S.W.		For OTHER STATES.	
		Under 1 lb. ...	0 8
Over 1 lb. and under 2 lbs. ...	0 8	Over 1 lb. and under 2 lbs. ...	1 2
,, 2 ,, ,, 3 ,, ...	0 11	,, 2 ,, ,, 3 ,, ...	1 8
,, 3 ,, ,, 4 ,, ...	1 2	,, 3 ,, ,, 4 ,, ...	2 2
,, 4 ,, ,, 5 ,, ...	1 5	,, 4 ,, ,, 5 ,, ...	2 8
,, 5 ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	1 8	,, 5 ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	3 2
,, 6 ,, ,, 7 ,, ...	1 11	,, 6 ,, ,, 7 ,, ...	3 8
,, 7 ,, ,, 8 ,, ...	2 2	,, 7 ,, ,, 8 ,, ...	4 2
,, 8 ,, ,, 9 ,, ...	2 5	,, 8 ,, ,, 9 ,, ...	4 8
,, 9 ,, ,, 10 ,, ...	2 8	,, 9 ,, ,, 10 ,, ...	5 2
,,10 ,, ,, 11 ,, ...	2 11	,,10 ,, ,, 11 ,, ...	5 8

Seed Potatoes.

During the month of July we publish our General Potato List. Write for it.

ANDERSON & CO.'S WORKS ON GARDENING

"The Kitchen Garden." **1s. 1d.** post free.

Treats of Soil, Manure, Preparation of the Land, and the Culture of all useful vegetables. Calendar of operations for each month, Hedge Plants, Economic Plants in the Kitchen Garden, and much other reliable information.

"The Flower Garden." **1s. 1d.** post free.

A handy Guide to Success, containing short articles on Garden Tools, Draining, Soils, Trenching, Manures, Laying out the Garden, the Bush house and Fernery, Lawns and Rockwork, Propagation, Grafting, Small Cottage Gardens, Garden Flowering Plants, Calendar of Work, etc.

"The Fruit Garden." 2 vols., **1s. 1d.** ea. post free.

No. 1 opens with Practical Hints on the Propagation of Fruit Trees and Shrubs by Grafting, Budding, Layering or Cuttings, and general information regarding culture of the Pear, Nectarine, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Cherry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Mulberry, Currant, Fig, Almond and Olive; also, a list of the best varieties of these fruits. No. 2 treats of the culture of all the other well-known fruits not named in No. 1.

NOVELTIES for 1902.

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